

**REPORT
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD
TO THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1)



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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1981

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present version of the report of the Special Committee is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/35/23 (Part I) of 26 November 1980, A/35/23 (Part II) of 24 September 1980, A/35/23 (Part III) of 15 September 1980, A/35/23 (Part IV) of 15 September 1980, A/35/23 (Part V) of 26 September 1980 and A/35/23 (Part VI) of 24 October 1980.

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* Southern Rhodesia acceded to independence on 18 April 1980 as the Republic of Zimbabwe.

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** The New Hebrides acceded to independence on 30 July 1980 as the Republic of Vanuatu.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

27 October 1980

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1980.

(Signed) Frank ABDULAH
Chairman of the
Special Committee on the Situation
with regard to the Implementation
of the Declaration on the Granting
of Independence to Colonial
Countries and Peoples

His Excellency
Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General of the
United Nations
New York

CHAPTER I*

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Establishment of the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.
2. At its seventeenth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Special Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".
3. At the same session, by resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge mutatis mutandis the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.
4. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 15 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.
5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee. 2/

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/23 (Part I).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 25, document A/5238.

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to thirty-fourth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), and ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1).

6. Following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the item entitled "Special programme of activities in connexion with the tenth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" 3/ at its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing a programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

7. At its thirty-fourth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979, by which it, inter alia:

"...

"5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1979, including the programme of work envisaged for 1980, 5/

"...

"12. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular:

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

(b) To make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security;

(c) To continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Zimbabwe;

(d) To continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence;

(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, in the achievement of the

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 B (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.2).

4/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid., vol. I, chap. I, paras. 154-166.

objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe;

"13. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;".

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 22 resolutions, 4 consensuses and 6 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
New Hebrides <u>6/</u>	34/10	2 November 1979
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands	34/34	21 November 1979
American Samoa	34/35	21 November 1979
United States Virgin Islands	34/36	21 November 1979
Western Sahara	34/37	21 November 1979
Belize	34/38	21 November 1979
Guam	34/39	21 November 1979
East Timor	34/40	21 November 1979
Namibia	34/92 A-G	12 December 1979
Southern Rhodesia <u>7/</u>	34/192	18 December 1979

6/ The Territory acceded to independence on 30 July 1980 as the Republic of Vanuatu.

7/ The Territory acceded to independence on 18 April 1980 as the Republic of Zimbabwe.

(b) Consensuses

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	34/409	21 November 1979
Tokelau	34/410	21 November 1979
St. Helena	34/411	21 November 1979
Gibraltar	34/412	21 November 1979

(c) Decisions

9. With respect to the questions of Brunei, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and Pitcairn, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 8/ decided without objection, on 21 November 1979, to defer consideration of these questions to its thirty-fifth session and requested the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territories under review and to report thereon to the Assembly (decisions 34/413 to 34/415).

10. On the same day, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 9/ decided, without objection, to defer consideration of the question of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla to its thirty-fifth session (decision 34/416).

11. In addition to the seven resolutions on the question of Namibia referred to in subsection (a) above, the General Assembly, at its 4th plenary meeting, on 21 September, decided that hearings on the item from organizations concerned would be held in the Fourth Committee. Accordingly, a hearing was held by the Fourth Committee at its 27th meeting, on 14 November. 10/ At its 91st plenary meeting, on 6 December, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Fourth Committee 11/ on the hearing (decision 34/421).

12. With respect to the question of Southern Rhodesia, and in addition to the resolution referred to in subsection (a) above, the General Assembly at its 101st plenary meeting, on 13 December, decided to take note of the report of the Fourth Committee 12/ stating that on 11 December 1979 the Committee had decided to conclude consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia, it being understood that a decision on the item could be taken by the Assembly directly in plenary meeting, as appropriate, in the light of the related developments with respect to the Territory (decision 34/424).

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/34/638/Add.1, para. 36.

9/ Ibid.

10/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 27th meeting, paras. 4-52.

11/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/34/696.

12/ Ibid., agenda item 90, document A/34/820.

2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	34/31	21 November 1979
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	34/32	21 November 1979
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	34/33	21 November 1979
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	34/41	21 November 1979
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	34/42	21 November 1979
Dissemination of information on decolonization	34/95	13 December 1979

3. Other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	34/21 9 November 1979	Paragraph 16

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	34/24 15 November 1979	-
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	34/27 15 November 1979	-
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	34/28 15 November 1979	Paragraphs 4 and 5
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	34/44 23 November 1979	-
Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	34/46 23 November 1979	Paragraph 12
Pattern of conferences	34/50 23 November 1979	-
Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	34/74 11 December 1979	-
Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	34/76 A and B 11 December 1979	
General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present)	34/87 C 11 December 1979	-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament	34/88 11 December 1979	Section I, paragraph (b) and section IV, paragraph 2
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	34/93 A-Q 12 December 1979 R 17 December 1979	-
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	34/100 14 December 1979	Paragraph 7
Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations	34/103 14 December 1979	Paragraph 6
Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries	34/140 14 December 1979	-
Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes	34/145 17 December 1979	Paragraphs 4 and 13
World social situation	34/152 17 December 1979	Paragraph 3
World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women	34/158 17 December 1979	Paragraph 3
Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa	34/174 17 December 1979	-
Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts- Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent	34/194 19 December 1979	-

4. Membership of the Special Committee

13. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided, at its 102nd plenary meeting, on 13 December 1979, to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

14. At the same meeting, the General Assembly: (a) confirmed the nomination, by its President, of Denmark as a member of the Special Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Sweden; and (b) in view of its decision 34/425, confirmed the nomination, by its President, of Venezuela as a member of the Special Committee (decision 34/310).

15. As at 1 January 1980, the Special Committee was composed of the following 25 members:

Afghanistan	Iran
Australia	Iraq
Bulgaria	Ivory Coast
Chile	Mali
China	Sierra Leone
Congo	Syrian Arab Republic
Cuba	Trinidad and Tobago
Czechoslovakia	Tunisia
Denmark	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Ethiopia	United Republic of Tanzania
Fiji	Venezuela
India	Yugoslavia
Indonesia	

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1980 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.18 and Add.1-2.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1980

16. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1980 (1164th meeting), held on 11 March, was opened by the Secretary-General.

1. Opening statement by the Secretary-General

17. The Secretary-General welcomed all members, including especially the representatives of Denmark and Venezuela, whose delegations were returning to the Special Committee after several years.

18. He noted with satisfaction the positive developments in Southern Rhodesia, where elections had been successfully held for the installation of a Government based on genuine majority rule, thereby paving the way for the emergence of a free and independent Zimbabwe. In extending his sincere congratulations to all the parties concerned, he expressed his deep appreciation for the statesmanship which had brought about a peaceful solution to a grave and long-standing problem. An intolerable situation had persisted for more than 14 years and had caused enormous human suffering and destruction not only in Southern Rhodesia but also in neighbouring countries. That situation had been resolved in the spirit of

far-sightedness and co-operation which was essential to peace. He extended his best wishes to the new leadership of Zimbabwe and hoped that all parties would now work together in a spirit of reconciliation so that their country might progress as a united, stable and peaceful nation.

19. That historic development, important as it was, was one more step towards the goal of complete decolonization. Since the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 1960, more than 70 million people had emerged from colonial status, which had brought humanity closer to the end of the colonial era and the membership of the United Nations even nearer to universality. In 1979, three former Non-Self-Governing Territories - the Gilbert Islands, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent - had acceded to independence as Kiribati, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, respectively. It was expected that the New Hebrides would attain independence later in 1980. In September 1979 Saint Lucia had been welcomed into the United Nations. The members of the world community looked forward to welcoming the other newly independent nations in the near future.

20. With the approach of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, the international community must focus its attention not on past accomplishments but on the problems which had yet to be resolved and which demanded its closest attention.

21. The Special Committee had been a most worthy instrument in hastening the process of decolonization. The Secretary-General had followed its work closely over the years and had been deeply impressed by its accomplishments and by the manner in which it had undertaken its activities. By establishing close and continuing contacts with the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa, the Committee had laid the groundwork for their active participation in the work of the Committee and the General Assembly and also in the related work of the other organizations within the United Nations system. The Committee had also mobilized maximum international support and assistance to the dependent peoples. That had been accomplished through effective co-ordination with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the various programmes of the United Nations system and increasing contacts with the non-governmental organizations concerned. The increasing number of visiting missions dispatched by the Committee to dependent Territories during that period illustrated the extent of the close working relationship and the co-operation extended to the Committee by the administering Powers. That relationship had greatly enhanced the effectiveness of the Committee's work.

22. The Secretary-General paid a warm tribute to Ambassador Salim Ahmed Salim for the ability, the unfailing dedication and the dynamic leadership with which he guided the Special Committee's work during the past eight years. During that period the international community had witnessed dramatic developments that had transformed the destinies of countries formerly under colonial rule, for which it owed a debt of gratitude to Ambassador Salim for the most important personal role he had played in the Committee's historic undertaking.

23. There still remained many problems of decolonization to which the Special Committee should give its urgent attention during its current session. The situation in Namibia, for instance, remained critical and fraught with serious implications for peace and security in southern Africa. Efforts were still continuing to bring about an internationally acceptable settlement in accordance

with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. In November 1979, the proposal of the late President Agostinho Neto of Angola for a demilitarized zone along the borders of Namibia had been discussed in Geneva. At the conclusion of those consultations, the concept had been accepted by the front-line States, as well as by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). The South African Government had also accepted the concept of such a zone provided agreement was reached on certain points. Technical discussions had been held during the recent past relating to the demilitarized zone and to arrangements for the development of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) military component. Further, a senior United Nations mission was currently in the area holding consultations on all outstanding aspects of the problem. The Secretary-General hoped that all concerned would co-operate fully to make possible an early settlement in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and that the implementation of the settlement proposal could proceed without any further delay. He was certain that the Committee, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, would continue to keep developments in Namibia under close scrutiny, bearing in mind the resolve of both the General Assembly and the Security Council that the Namibian people should exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence through free elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations.

24. Although the critical problems of colonialism in southern Africa would still remain foremost among the Special Committee's concerns, the Secretary-General expressed the hope that the Committee, mindful of the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, would devote particular attention also to the problems of the small Territories. There was a need to develop practical approaches and viable solutions which would help in reconciling the divergent views that had been expressed in recent years concerning the future status of some of those Territories. Although those Territories were small and, in many cases, rather remote, their inhabitants had the same inalienable rights as peoples everywhere. It was the duty of the United Nations to assist them towards the exercise of those rights.

25. As the General Assembly had clearly stated, considerations relating to the extent of a Territory, its geographical location, the size of the population, the availability of natural resources and its prospects for economic viability, should in no way delay the full implementation of the Declaration nor derogate from the right of the people to self-determination and freedom from colonial rule. The attainment of the objective of complete decolonization in many cases raised complex problems which could best be studied on the spot by United Nations visiting missions in consultation with the inhabitants and on the basis of first-hand information. The experience of the Special Committee with the United Nations visiting missions to various Territories had proved to be invaluable in contributing towards equitable solutions to some of the outstanding problems in certain Territories. The Secretary-General hoped that the administering Powers concerned would continue to extend the necessary co-operation to the Committee in that regard.

26. The Special Committee's endeavours were of the greatest importance to the completion of the historic process of eliminating colonialism from the world's political map. He wished members every success in their important task.

2. Election of the Chairman

27. At the 1164th meeting, on 11 March, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1164) in which he nominated Mr. Frank Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago) to the post of Chairman. The nomination was seconded by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1164). The Special Committee unanimously elected Mr. Frank Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago) as Chairman.

3. Statement by the Chairman

28. The Chairman expressed to the Secretary-General his gratitude and deep appreciation for having personally convened the opening meeting of the Special Committee, which was a clear indication of the importance he attached to the problems of decolonization. It was also a renewed manifestation of his dedication to the cause of self-determination for all those peoples that had yet to exercise their right to freedom and independence.

29. The Chairman was acutely aware that to succeed Ambassador Salim in the chairmanship, which he had occupied for eight years, was an extremely difficult task laden with a formidable responsibility. Ambassador Salim's accomplishments during that period were too numerous to mention in detail; suffice it to say that with his dedication, imagination, hard work and skilful negotiating ability, he had dramatically enhanced the capacity and competence of the international community to bring about, in a most effective manner, the realization by the peoples in colonial Territories of their true aspirations. Inspired by his example, the Chairman would do his utmost in assisting the Special Committee's continuing search for the best ways and means to achieve the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

30. The Chairman extended warm greetings to the delegations of Denmark and of Venezuela, which had rejoined the Special Committee after several years of absence. The Committee looked forward to their contribution, which would enrich its deliberations.

31. Members had followed the various positive developments of the past year including especially the recent events in Southern Rhodesia. When the Special Committee had begun its 1979 session, the prospects for a peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe, after so many years of bitter struggle and violence, had seemed very slender indeed. Yet, within months, agreements had been reached among all the parties, which had brought to an end the 14-year-old rebellion and had set in motion constitutional processes whereby Zimbabwe would soon achieve its freedom and independence on the basis of genuine majority rule. The elections, which had been held only a week ago with such decisive results, had been an historic event. He extended his good wishes to the Government and to the people of Zimbabwe for their future well-being under the leadership of Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister-designate. He hoped that all parties would work together in a spirit of reconciliation and co-operation, thus enabling Zimbabwe to focus its undivided attention on the urgent tasks of national reconstruction and also permitting it to assume its rightful place in the world community as a peaceful and sovereign nation.

32. Zimbabwe's successful achievement of the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was a reaffirmation of the principles which the international community had steadfastly and unswervingly upheld over the past 14 years.

33. It was all the more imperative, during the difficult period of transition, for the United Nations and its family of organizations to continue to render the maximum possible assistance to the people of Zimbabwe in consolidating their hard won independence. The Chairman addressed an earnest appeal to all Governments, individually and collectively, to ensure that an independent Zimbabwe enjoyed full national sovereignty and that its territorial integrity was respected.

34. In other parts of the world, the international community had witnessed with satisfaction the emergence in 1979 of two newly independent Caribbean States, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. In the Pacific region, Kiribati attained independence also in 1979 and, in the New Hebrides, elections had taken place that would lead that Territory to independence in 1980.

35. The march towards independence in Zimbabwe was regrettably not being matched in the case of Namibia. The situation in Namibia defied any definite categorization. Despite all the efforts of the international community, South Africa continued to present obstacles to the implementation of the plan of action approved by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978). While declaring its readiness to implement the proposal for a settlement, it nevertheless persisted in taking actions which had the effect of strengthening its illegal occupation of Namibia, thereby paving the way for a possible unilateral declaration of independence. The situation in Namibia thus remained critical and constituted a continuing threat to the peace and security of the region. It was therefore incumbent on the international community to follow closely developments relating to Namibia and to intensify world-wide support and assistance to the people of Namibia and their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. The Special Committee should keep the situation in the Territory under continuous review and, among other things, continue to work with the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with a view to increasing the flow of assistance to the Namibian people.

36. While the critical colonial situation in southern Africa should therefore remain a major preoccupation of the Special Committee, the Chairman hoped that in 1980 the Committee would be able to give closer and more concentrated attention to the problems of other and mostly smaller colonial Territories elsewhere. Many of those Territories were moving closer to self-government or independence. Innovative solutions might have to be devised for some of the problems facing those Territories in their ongoing process of constitutional political and economic evolution towards full national sovereignty. To that end, renewed dedication and commitment on the part of all the members of the Committee were essential.

37. Some of the Territories faced particular problems and difficulties which called for the formulation of specific and realistic recommendations suitable to the particular circumstances. The Special Committee looked forward once again to receiving the continued co-operation of the administering Powers concerned. The Chairman hoped that the latter would continue, as they had done in previous years, to aid the Committee in the performance of its mandate by inviting visiting missions from the Committee to the Territories under their administration.

38. That the Special Committee had a heavy workload before it should in no way deter it. He was fully confident that, with the co-operation and collaboration of all members of the Committee and with the continued assistance of the Secretary-

General and his staff, the Committee would be able to fulfil all of its responsibilities and in the process contribute decisively to the final and complete eradication of colonialism.

39. The Chairman said that, as the twentieth anniversary of the historic Declaration on decolonization would be observed on 14 December 1980, the Special Committee should rededicate itself to the cause of the peoples under alien and colonial domination and pledge its best efforts to working out a concrete programme for action by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

4. Other statements

40. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Venezuela and the Ivory Coast, as well as by the Acting Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations (A/AC.109/PV.1164).

5. Election of the Vice-Chairmen

41. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following Vice-Chairmen:

Mr. George Gelaga-King (Sierra Leone)
Mr. Niels Peter Georg Helskov (Denmark)
Mr. František Peňázka (Czechoslovakia)

42. At the same meeting, statements were made by Mr. Helskov and Mr. Peňázka, as well as by the representative of Sierra Leone on behalf of Mr. Gelaga-King (A/AC.109/PV.1165 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).
Mr. Issoufou S. Djermakoye, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, also made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1165 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

C. Organization of work

43. The Special Committee considered the organization of its work for the year at its 1164th and 1165th meetings, on 11 and 28 March. Statements in that connexion were made at the 1164th meeting by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1164) and, at the 1165th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1165 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

44. At its 1165th meeting, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

45. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 46 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

46. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the following allocation of items and procedure for their consideration:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Southern Rhodesia 13/	Plenary	As separate item
Namibia	"	"
East Timor	"	"
Western Shara	"	"
Belize	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Brunei	"	"
Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 15 August 1979 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	"	"
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	"	As appropriate

13/ To be examined as necessary and appropriate.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Pitcairn	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
New Hebrides	"	"
American Samoa	"	"
Guam	"	"
Tokelau	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
St. Helena	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As appropriate
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Pattern of conferences	"	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	As separate item
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Dissemination of information on decolonization	Plenary/ sub-committees	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Matters relating to the small Territories	Plenary/ sub-committees	As appropriate
Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	"	"
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	"	"
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization		"
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories		"
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa		"
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity		"
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination		"
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>		"
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination		"
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		"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)		11
Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa		11
General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present)		11
Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament		11
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa		11
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security		11
Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations		11
Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries		11
Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes		11

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
World social situation		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women		"
Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa		"
Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent		"

47. At its 1164th, 1165th, 1168th, 1176th and 1181st meetings, between 11 March and 21 August, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1980, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis, inter alia, of the suggestions contained in the note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352) and of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373). Those decisions are reflected in section E below.

48. At its 1164th to 1169th, 1181st and 1182nd meetings, between 11 March and 23 October and by holding consultations during the year through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning:

(a) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Dar es Salaam (see para. 114 below);

(b) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the "Second Solidarity Conference on the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa" organized by the Council of European National Youth Committees and the Pan African Youth Movement, at Bonn (see para. 119 below);

(c) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the third full session of the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSA), at Stockholm (see para. 124 below);

(d) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the independence day celebrations of the Republic of Zimbabwe, at Harare (formerly Salisbury) (see para. 151 below);

(e) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Seminar on Women and Apartheid" under the auspices of the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, at Helsinki (see para. 120 below);

(f) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Conference for Independence, Solidarity and Security", organized by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) (to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Bandung Conference), at Colombo (see para. 122 below);

(g) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Algiers (see para. 103 below);

(h) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Dar es Salaam (see para. 115 below);

(i) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, at New York (see para. 108 below);

(j) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and the seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Freetown (see para. 116 below);

(k) An invitation to the Committee from the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization to be represented at an "International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa", at Geneva (see para. 121 below);

(l) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the opening of the hearings on Namibian uranium organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, at New York (see para. 103 below);

(m) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the independence day celebrations of the Republic of Vanuatu, at Port Vila (see para. 151 below);

(n) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the twenty-fourth general conference of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), at Nicosia (see para. 126 below);

(o) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, at New York (see para. 103 below);

(p) An invitation to the Chairman to attend an "International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia", at Paris (see para. 125 below);

(q) An invitation to the Committee from the World Peace Council (WPC) to be represented at the "World Parliament of Peoples for Peace", at Sofia (see para. 123 below);

(r) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, at New York (see para. 108 below);

(s) An invitation to the Committee from AAPSO to be represented at an "Emergency International Conference in Solidarity with the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of the Gulf Area", at Nicosia (see para. 122 below);

(t) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), at New York (see para. 103 below);

(u) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Conference for Solidarity with the National Liberation Movements and the Masses of the Gulf against Imperialism", at Nicosia (see para. 127 below).

49. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373), the Special Committee took a decision concerning the question of inviting certain individuals to appear before it for the purpose of securing information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories (see paras. 83 and 84 below).

50. At the same meeting, on the basis of recommendations contained in the same report, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its programme of work for 1981 and for 1982 (see paras. 139 and 144 to 147 below).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

1. Special Committee

51. The Special Committee held 20 meetings at Headquarters during 1980, as follows:

First session:

1164th to 1167th meetings, 11 March to 10 June

Second session:

1168th to 1181st meetings, 5 to 21 August

Extrasessional meetings:

1182nd and 1183rd meetings, 23 and 24 October

2. Working Group

52. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. In accordance with a further decision taken at the same meeting, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: Congo, Cuba, Iran and Tunisia, together with its four officers, namely, the Chairman (Trinidad and Tobago) and the three Vice-Chairmen (Sierra Leone, Denmark and Czechoslovakia), as well as the Chairman (Ivory Coast) and the Rapporteur (Australia) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

53. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held one meeting, on 12 August, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted a report (A/AC.109/L.1373).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

54. At its 1165th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

55. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Bulgaria	Iran
Congo	Iraq
Cuba	Mali
Czechoslovakia	Sierra Leone
Denmark	Syrian Arab Republic
Indonesia	Tunisia

56. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. František Penázk^Va^V (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

57. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 15 meetings as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 2 April and 27 June and submitted four reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Three reports and related documentation on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1351 and L.1353; A/AC.109/L.1363; and A/AC.109/L.1364, L.1371 and L.1371/Add.1).

(b) One report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (A/AC.109/L.1362).

58. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 57 (a) above is set out in chapter II of the present report. An account of the Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 57 (b) above is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

59. During the year, the Special Committee, on the basis of consultations held among members of the Sub-Committee in that regard, granted two requests for a hearing relating to specific items. An account of the hearings is set out in chapters IX and X of the present report.

4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

60. At its 1165th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

61. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that the membership of the Sub-Committee should be as follows:

Afghanistan	India
Australia	Indonesia
Bulgaria	Iran
Chile	Iraq
Cuba	Ivory Coast
Czechoslovakia	Mali
Denmark	Trinidad and Tobago
Ethiopia	Venezuela
Fiji	Yugoslavia

62. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Lobognon Pierre Yere (Ivory Coast) as Chairman and Mr. Kenneth Chan (Australia) as Rapporteur.

63. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 21 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 2 April and 15 August and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

New Hebrides	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Tokelau	Bermuda
Pitcairn	British Virgin Islands
St. Helena	Montserrat
American Samoa	Cayman Islands
Guam	United States Virgin Islands

64. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to the above-mentioned Territories is contained in chapters XIII to XXIII and XXX of the present report.

E. Consideration of Territories

65. During the period covered by the present report, the Special Committee considered the following Territories:

<u>Territories considered directly in plenary meetings</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Southern Rhodesia	1165, 1166
Turks and Caicos Islands	1165, 1166, 1181-1183
Namibia	1170-1174, 1181
East Timor	1174
Western Sahara	1174
Gibraltar	1174
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1174
Brunei	1174

Territories considered directly in
plenary meetings

Meetings

Belize	1174
Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1174
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1181-1183

Territories referred to Sub-Committee
on Small Territories

Meetings

New Hebrides	1167, 1168, 1179, 1180
Cayman Islands	1167
Pitcairn	1167
St. Helena	1167
British Virgin Islands	1167
Montserrat	1168
Bermuda	1168, 1169
Guam	1179, 1180
United States Virgin Islands	1179, 1180
American Samoa	1179, 1180
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1179-1181
Tokelau	1179, 1181

66. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the Territories listed above, together with the resolutions, consensuses, decisions or conclusions and recommendations adopted thereon, is contained in chapters VIII-XXX of the present report.

F. Question of the list of Territories to which the
Declaration is applicable

67. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, 14/ it had stated that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1980, review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 34/94, the General Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1980.

68. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the

question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"21. The Working Group had before it a letter dated 4 February 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/591). In addition, the Chairman informed the Working Group that he had received, on 11 August 1980, two letters from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations relating to the question. In one of the letters, the Permanent Representative requested that in connexion with its consideration of the question, the Working Group should consider the possibility of granting access to the Committee to Mr. Yann Céléné Uregei of the Independence Front of New Caledonia. In the other letter, the Permanent Representative requested circulation as a Committee document of a 'dossier' on the Independence Front of New Caledonia.

"22. After an exchange of views, the Working Group agreed that the documentation submitted by the Permanent Representative of Cuba should be circulated as a document of the Working Group and that the Working Group should, pending the circulation of the document, defer consideration of the request contained in the first letter.

"23. The Working Group also agreed to recommend that the Special Committee continue consideration of the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session might give in that connexion."

69. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

Special Committee decision of 15 August 1979
concerning Puerto Rico 15/

70. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 15 August 1979 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

71. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1175th to 1179th meetings, between 18 and 20 August.

72. At the 1175th meeting, on 18 August, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connexion with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to these requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session,
Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 157.

15/ Ibid., para. 69.

Representatives of organizationsMeetings

Olaguibeet A. Lopez-Pacheco, Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1175
Luis E. Agrait, Pro-Estado Libre Asociado	1175
Jacinto Rivera Pérez, Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico	1175
Lillian Martínez, Asociación de Consultores en Programas Federales	1175
Nelson W. Canals and Rafael Cancel Miranda, Comité Unitario contra la Represión y por la Defensa de los Presos Políticos	1175
Francisco Hernandez Vargas, Puertorriqueños contra Estadidad	1175
Luis Rivera, Christian Peace Conference	1176
Angel L. Tapia Flores, Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1176
Lolita Lebron, Movimiento Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueño	1176
Juan Mari-Brás, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1176
Robert Cohen, Puerto Rico Justice Watch Committee	1176
Rubén Berríos Martínez, Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1177
Ruth M. Reynolds, Americans for Puerto Rico's Independence	1177
Judith Berkan, Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee	1177
Eneida Vázquez, Comité Puertorriqueño para la Solidaridad Internacional	1177
Juan Antonio Corretjer, Puerto Rican Socialist League	1178
Orlando Cruz, Cruzada Pro Rescate de Vieques	1178
José Herrera Oropesa, Comité Internacional de Solidaridad con la Independencia de Puerto Rico	1178
Karen Talbot, WPC	1178
Melvin King, Member, Massachusetts House of Representatives	1178

73. At the 1177th meeting, on 19 August, the Chairman, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1177), drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1376).

74. At the 1178th meeting, on the same day, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Iraq, Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1178 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

75. At the same meeting, the Chairman, in a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1178 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), informed the Special Committee that the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations had expressed the wish to make a statement in connexion with the Committee's consideration of the item. With the Committee's consent, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1178 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

76. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba, in a further statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1178 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1376) on behalf of Cuba and Iraq.

77. At the 1179th meeting, on 20 August, following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of the Congo, Australia and Venezuela (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1376) by a vote of 12 to none, with 11 abstentions. Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Indonesia, China, Chile and Denmark (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

78. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/628) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 77 above, is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Bearing in mind its decision to keep the question of Puerto Rico under review, contained in paragraph 8 of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1160th meeting, on 15 August 1979, 16/

"Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Puerto Rico of 28 August 1972, 17/ 30 August 1973, 18/ 12 September 1978, 19/ and 15 August 1979, 20/ as well as its decision of 7 September 1976, 21/

"Recalling further paragraph 5 of its resolution adopted on 15 August 1979, urging the Government of the United States of America to release the four Puerto Rican nationalist prisoners who had served terms for over 25 years in United States prisons,

"Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

"Taking into account the decisions on Puerto Rico adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, 22/

"Convinced that the peoples of all Territories which have not attained

16/ Ibid., para. 69.

17/ Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8723/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 85.

18/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9023/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 84.

19/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 66.

20/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 69.

21/ Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 69.

22/ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, paras. 159-164.

independence have the inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity, to exercise their national sovereignty and full control over their natural wealth and resources, with the aim of fostering their economic development and well-being,

"Having heard and considered the statements by representatives of the different trends of Puerto Rican political opinion, in the sense that the people of Puerto Rico have not exercised their right to self-determination and independence as defined by General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

"Taking note of the statements made by several petitioners regarding the military activities of the United States in Puerto Rican territory, particularly on the island of Vieques, and of the dangers and problems posed by such activities to the people of Puerto Rico and to the correct application of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

"Concerned by the intensification of persecution, harassment and repressive measures against organizations and persons struggling for the inalienable rights of the Puerto Rican people,

"Noting with concern that the Government of the United States has failed to adopt the necessary measures to implement Special Committee resolutions on Puerto Rico,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and its full applicability with respect to Puerto Rico, as asserted by its previous resolutions and decisions on Puerto Rico;

"2. Urges once again the Government of the United States of America to adopt all necessary measures for the full transfer of all powers to the people of Puerto Rico, and to this end, requests that Government to present, as soon as possible, a plan for the decolonization of Puerto Rico, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"3. Declares as unacceptable any measure attempting to change the status of Puerto Rico without the explicit consent and participation of the people of that Territory, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

"4. Condemns the persecution, imprisonment and repressive measures to which organizations and persons struggling for the self-determination and independence of Puerto Rico are subjected;

"5. Welcomes the release of the four Puerto Rican nationalist prisoners;

"6. Condemns the manoeuvres and provocations of the United States Navy on Vieques and the repression against patriots struggling to end the military intervention of the United States in the island municipality of Vieques;

"7. Demands that the Government of the United States terminate all its military activities in Puerto Rico and allow the people of Puerto Rico to live in peace in their own Territory;

"8. Reiterates its request to the Government of the United States to allow a fact-finding mission of the Special Committee to visit Puerto Rico,

in order to collect all pertinent data including, in particular, information relative to the persecution, harassment and repression of Puerto Rican patriots;

"9. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under review."

G. Participation of national liberation movements
in the work of the United Nations

79. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its programme of work for 1980, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"156. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries ...". 23/

80. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 34/94, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1980, including the decision quoted above.

81. In the light of the foregoing, and taking into account the related decisions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee, in consultation with OAU and through it, invited the representative of SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the question of Namibia. In response to the invitation, the representative of SWAPO took part in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee.

82. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia, including a reference to the meeting at which a statement was made by a representative of SWAPO, is set out in chapter VIII of the present report.

83. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373), considered the question of the participation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the United Nations, as well as the arrangements to be made, whenever necessary, for securing from individuals such information as it might deem vitally important to its consideration of specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories. The relevant paragraph of the report read as follows:

"5. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in connexion with its consideration of the related items in 1981, would continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to take part as observers in its proceedings relating to their countries. In the same context, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Special Committee that it should also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate,

23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session,
Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 156.

with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories, which it might not be able to secure otherwise. The Special Committee should therefore include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1981, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

84. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above recommendations of the Working Group.

H. Matters relating to the small Territories

85. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Matters relating to the small Territories" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

86. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 34/94 by paragraph 12 (d) of which the General Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence". The Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

87. Subsequently, the Special Committee, in approving the various reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, noted that the Sub-Committee had taken into account the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions in examining the Territories referred to it for consideration.

I. Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights

88. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

89. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, by paragraph 2 of which the Assembly recommended that, "on the occasion of the Week, meetings should be held, appropriate materials should be published in the press and broadcast on radio and television and public campaigns

should be conducted with a view to obtaining contributions to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity".

90. In the light of the foregoing and of the related recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, as contained in its 209th report (A/AC.109/L.1351), a series of activities was undertaken in observance of the Week with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world (see chap. II, para. 13).

91. On 20 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in observance of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to the international community to reinforce the momentum towards the final elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism from the region (see chap. II, para. 14).

J. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 24/

92. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

93. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"6. The Working Group recalled that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in its report to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/34/18) stated:

'The Committee regrets that, despite its frequent requests to the relevant United Nations bodies, which have been fully endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/102 of 16 December 1978, sufficient information relating to its responsibilities under Article 15 of the Convention is still not forthcoming. It would once again request the co-operation of the United Nations bodies concerned in the matter, in order to enable it to discharge adequately its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention.'

"7. Having regard to the foregoing opinion and request of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Working Group took note with appreciation of a letter dated 1 April 1980 addressed to the Chairman of that Committee by the Chairman of the Special Committee 25/ and expressed

24/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex, of 21 December 1965.

25/ See the annex to the present chapter.

the hope that the outline contained therein of the action taken hitherto by the Special Committee in connexion with article 15 of the Convention would be fully taken into account by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

"8. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Chairman of the Special Committee should be requested to continue to transmit, in accordance with the established practice, all pertinent information to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination."

94. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

K. International Convention on the Suppression
and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

95. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

96. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 84th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

"9. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/27 of 15 November 1979, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should authorize its Chairman to draw to the attention of the administering Powers concerned for appropriate action the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group established under article IX of the Convention (E/CN.4/1328), as well as to continue to extend all possible assistance to, and co-operate closely with the Secretary-General, in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Assembly."

97. At the same time, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

L. Relations with other United Nations bodies and international
institutions associated with the United Nations

1. Security Council

98. By paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 34/94, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security".

99. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to its consensus of 21 August 1980 relating to Namibia (S/14133).

100. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter VIII of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

101. During the year, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Trusteeship Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. An account of the Committee's consideration of this Territory is set out in chapter XVIII of the present report.

3. Economic and Social Council

102. In connexion with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 15 of resolution 34/42 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee to consider "appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, as well as of the Special Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

4. United Nations Council for Namibia

103. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, in response to invitations addressed to him by the Council in that regard, the Chairman of the Special Committee: (a) attended the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June, and addressed the Council at the opening meeting; (b) attended the hearings on Namibian uranium held by the Council from 7 to 11 July ^{26/} and addressed the Council at the opening of the hearings on 7 July; (c) attended and addressed a solemn meeting organized by the Council in observance of Namibia Day on 22 August; and (d) attended and addressed a special meeting of the Council in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO, on 27 October.

5. Commission on Human Rights

104. During the year, the Special Committee again followed closely the work of the Commission on Human Rights in regard to the question of the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien

^{26/} See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. III.

domination, and to the question of the violation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world, with particular reference to colonial and other dependent countries and Territories.

105. In its consideration of the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee paid close attention in particular to the consideration by the Commission on Human Rights of an item entitled "The adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa".

106. Further, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee also took into account the revised report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-6) submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as well as Commission resolution 11 (XXXVI) of 25 February 1980 on the item. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Commission resolution 5 (XXXVI) of 15 February 1980 on the right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation.

107. Having regard to Commission resolutions 12 (XXXVI) and 13 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980 on the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, in which the Commission inter alia reiterated its call on the competent United Nations organs to furnish it, through the Secretary-General, with information on measures concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories taken by the administering Powers with respect to the Convention, the Special Committee, at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, by approving the eighty-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373), decided, subject to any directives which it might receive from the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, to request the administering Powers concerned to continue to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter (see paras. 95 to 97 above).

6. Special Committee against Apartheid

108. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest. In addition, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 18 June at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (A/AC.115/PV.457). Subsequently, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 10 October at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (A/AC.115/PV.462).

109. With a view to facilitating their work, the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to co-operate during the year in order to ensure a co-ordinated representation at meetings organized by non-governmental organizations (see paras. 118 to 127 below).

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

110. At its 1165th and 1179th meetings, on 28 March and 20 August, the Special Committee took decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in the light of the requests addressed to it by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see paras. 92 to 94 above).

8. Specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations

111. In accordance with the requests contained in the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Special Committee continued its consideration of the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In the same context, the Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, again held consultations during the year with officials of several organizations. An account of these consultations and of the Committee's consideration of the question is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

112. During the year, the Special Committee also adopted a number of other decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the people of Namibia. These decisions are reflected in chapters VI and VIII of the present report.

11. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

113. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its general secretariat on matters of common interest. In particular, the Committee again received the full co-operation of the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations who, in accordance with the standing invitation extended to him, participated in the work of the Committee and that of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

114. In response to an invitation received in that regard, the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations and the Deputy Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at the thirty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Dar es Salaam from 21 to 25 January. The report containing an account of the work of the Co-ordinating Committee was made available to the members in an aide-mémoire.

115. In response to an invitation received, the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Dar es Salaam from 31 May to 3 June. In a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1167 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), the representative of Sierra Leone submitted an oral report on his participation in the work of the Co-ordinating Committee.

116. In response to an invitation received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone and in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the Chairman participated in the thirty-fifth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June, and in the seventeenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July.

117. During the year, the Special Committee also maintained close liaison with OAU in the context of the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, particularly on matters relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements (see chap. VI of the present report).

N. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

118. Having regard to the relevant provisions of resolutions 34/94 and 34/95, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. An outline of the contacts maintained by the Committee with some of these organizations is given below.

1. Council of European National Youth Committees and the Pan African Youth Movement

119. At its 1164th meeting, on 11 March, the Special Committee decided to accept an invitation extended to it by the Council of European National Youth Committees and the Pan African Youth Movement to be represented at the "Second Solidarity Conference on the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa", to be held at Bonn from 23 to 28 March. The representative of Sierra Leone represented the Committee on that occasion, an account of which was circulated in an aide-mémoire.

2. NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonisation

120. At its 1164th meeting, on 11 March, the Special Committee decided to accept an invitation extended to it by the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonisation to be represented at an "International Seminar on Women and Apartheid" to be held at Helsinki from 19 to 21 May. In accordance with a decision taken at the 1166th meeting, on 16 May, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania represented the Committee at the seminar, an account of which was circulated in an aide-mémoire.

121. At the 1167th meeting, on 10 June, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a further invitation from the NGO Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonisation for the Committee to be represented at an "International NGO Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa", to be held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July. On the basis of the related consultations, the representative of Tunisia represented the Committee on that occasion. At the 1181st meeting, on 21 August, the representative of Tunisia gave an account of the relevant activities of the conference (A/AC.109/PV.1181).

3. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

122. At its 1166th meeting, on 16 May, the Special Committee decided to accept in principle an invitation extended to it by AAPSO to be represented at an "International Conference for Independence, Solidarity and Security", to be held at Colombo from 23 to 25 May. At the 1167th meeting, on 10 June, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had dispatched a message to the Secretary-General of the organization on behalf of the Special Committee expressing the Committee's regret at its inability to be represented at that time and its appreciation of the continuing activities of AAPSO in support of the peoples in the colonial Territories as well as its best wishes for a successful undertaking at the conference. In addition, having regard to an invitation from AAPSO for the Special Committee to be represented at an "Emergency International Conference in Solidarity with the Anti-imperialist Struggle of the Peoples of the Gulf Area", to be held at Nicosia from 4 to 6 October, the Chairman, on 2 October, sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation.

4. World Peace Council

123. Having regard to an invitation from the International Preparatory Committee of WPC to the Special Committee to be represented at a "World Parliament of Peoples for Peace" to be held at Sofia from 23 to 27 September, the Chairman, on 18 September, sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation.

5. Other organizations

124. At the 1165th meeting, on 28 March, the Chairman drew attention to an invitation from the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSA), for the Special Committee to be represented at that organization's third full session, to be held at Stockholm from 11 to 13 April. On the basis of the related consultations, the representative of Bulgaria represented the Committee on that occasion.

125. At the 1168th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of an invitation for the Committee to be represented at an "International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia", to be held at Paris from 11 to 13 September. The Committee decided to accept the invitation and, on the basis of the related consultations, requested the representative of the Ivory Coast to represent the Committee at the conference.

126. At the 1169th meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at the twenty-fourth general conference of the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), to be held at Nicosia from 11 to 16 August. On the basis of the related consultations, the representative of Ethiopia represented the Committee at the conference.

127. At the 1182nd meeting, on 23 October, the Chairman drew attention to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at an "International Conference for Solidarity with the National Liberation Movements and the Masses of the Gulf against Imperialism", to be held at Nicosia from 28 to 30 October. On the same day, the Chairman sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation.

0. Consideration of other matters

1. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions

128. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 34/33, the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter VII of the present report.

2. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

129. In accordance with paragraph 27 of resolution 34/41, the Special Committee continued its examination of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter V of the present report.

3. Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

130. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1980, 27/ which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 34/94, the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter IV of the present report.

4. Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization

131. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

132. The subsidiary bodies accordingly took that decision into account in examining the items referred to them for consideration. The Special Committee also took that decision into account in its consideration of specific items in plenary meetings.

27/ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 158.

5. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

133. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1980, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"157. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. ... 28/

134. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 34/94, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1980, including the decision quoted above.

135. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), and in requesting the Sub-Committee on Small Territories to carry out the tasks assigned to it, the Special Committee drew that body's attention to the above decision. The Sub-Committee accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to it for consideration. The Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings.

6. Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters

136. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1980, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"... In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1980 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account." 29/

137. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 34/94, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1980, including the decision quoted above.

28/ Ibid., para. 157.

29/ Ibid., para. 163.

138. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as a separate item and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

139. Having regard to its programme of work for 1981, the Special Committee, at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373). At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations of the Working Group, the Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly, first, a statement to the effect that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1981, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 173 below).

7. Co-operation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee

140. By virtue of its membership in the Special Committee, the Government of Australia continued to participate actively in the Committee's consideration of the Territory under its administration, an account of which is set out in chapter XXVII of the present report.

141. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States of America participated in the Special Committee's consideration of Territories under their respective administration, as reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report. 30/

142. An account of the co-operation extended to the Special Committee by the administering Powers with respect to the sending of visiting missions to the Territories concerned is set out in chapter III of the present report.

8. Pattern of conferences

143. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

144. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

30/ Chaps. X, XI, XIII-XVII, XIX-XXIII and XXVII-XXX.

"10. ... The Working Group had before it a letter dated 20 June 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee ...

"11. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on Pattern of Conferences, in particular decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978 and resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979. By reorganizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee had been able to curtail the number of its meetings considerably, and would be able once again to meet the target date for the completion of its work for the year. Further, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 33/55 of 14 December 1978, the Committee had also been able to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings.

"12. With a view to minimizing any loss resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings and in the light of the experience of the Special Committee during the current year and previous sessions, as well as on the basis of the probable workload for 1981, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1981 in the following manner:

(a) Plenary

February-June	As required
August	20 meetings (5 meetings a week)

(b) Subsidiary bodies

March-June	50 meetings (3 to 5 meetings a week)
July-August	As required

(c) The Committee may hold meetings as required, should developments so require.

In recommending the foregoing, the Working Group noted with satisfaction the standing practice of the Committee secretariat of keeping the competent offices of the Department of Conference Services informed of an advance programme of meetings of the Committee and its subsidiary bodies on a bi-weekly basis and recommended that that practice be continued with a view to ensuring the maximum utilization of the available conference facilities and services.

"13. It was understood that the above programme would not preclude the holding of extrasessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Special Committee might decide to hold during 1981. It was also understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1981, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

"14. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for

1982, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion, the Special Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1981."

145. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

9. Control and limitation of documentation

146. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1373). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"15. ... the Working Group examined the possibility of taking further measures to control and limit the documentation of the Special Committee. The Working Group heard a statement by the representative of the Department of Conference Services.

"16. The Working Group noted that during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979. These measures included, inter alia, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns.

"17. The Working Group recalled that it had in the past regularly reviewed the format of the Committee's reports to the General Assembly taking into account the various guidelines recommended by the Assembly in that regard. The Working Group recalled in particular resolution 33/56 of 14 December 1978 in which the General Assembly recommended, inter alia, that 'the reports of its subsidiary bodies should not include as annexes material such as ... working papers or extracts therefrom or any texts already available in easily accessible documents'.

"18. After discussion, the Working Group agreed to recommend that the Special Committee consider excluding from its report to the Assembly at the thirty-fifth session, on a trial basis, the material which had previously been published as Committee documents, it being clearly understood that the Department of Conference Services should ensure that the material so excluded would be made readily available to the General Assembly during its consideration of the Committee report. The representative of the Department of Conference Services assured the Working Group that the Department had already taken the necessary steps to meet the related requirements of the Assembly.

"19. Subject to the above recommendation being acceptable to the Committee, the Working Group agreed to recommend that the Special Committee should undertake a further review during its 1981 session of the format of its report to the Assembly in the light of the experience gained during the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly."

147. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations.

10. Other questions

148. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of the following General Assembly resolutions:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 34/94 | Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization |
| 34/32 | Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories |
| 34/31 | United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa |
| 34/21 | Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity |
| 34/24 | Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination |
| 34/27 | Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u> |
| 34/28 | Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| 34/44 | 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 |
| 34/46 | Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms |
| 34/74 | Implementation of General Assembly resolution 33/61 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America |
| 34/76 A and B | Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa |
| 34/87 C | General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present) |
| 34/88 | Declaration on International Co-operation for Disarmament |
| 34/93 A-R | Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa |
| 34/100 | Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security |

- 34/103 Inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations
- 34/140 Drafting of an international convention against activities of mercenaries
- 34/145 Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes
- 34/152 World social situation
- 34/158 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women
- 34/174 Assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa
- 34/194 Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent

149. This decision was taken into account during the consideration of specific Territories and other items at both sub-committee and plenary meetings.

P. Review of work 31/

150. In its resolution 34/94, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not yet attained independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security. In addition, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Zimbabwe. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Assembly also requested the Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the

31/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1980 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. In addition, the Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

151. During the course of the year under review, Zimbabwe and Vanuatu acceded to independence on 18 April and 30 July 1980, respectively. The Chairman of the Special Committee, at the invitation of the two Governments, participated in the independence ceremonies at their respective capitals and extended to the Governments and peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu the warm congratulations and the best wishes of the Committee on the historic occasions.

152. In the course of its work during the year, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the specific requests addressed to it by the General Assembly in resolution 34/94, reviewed the implementation of the Declaration as well as of the various United Nations decisions relating to the colonial Territories and, in the light of developments, formulated recommendations for the application of further measures by States, by the competent United Nations organs and by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to accelerating the pace of decolonization and the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants. Mindful in particular that 1980 marked the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, the Committee submitted to the Assembly for its consideration at its thirty-fifth session, a Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and recommended to the Secretary-General, all States and the organizations within the United Nations system that they hold or undertake during the year various activities in observance of the anniversary. The Committee also continued, in accordance with resolution 34/41, its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In addition, the Committee, in the light of the relevant provisions of resolutions 34/94 and 34/39, continued its consideration of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration and were incompatible with the provisions of relevant Assembly resolutions. Further, the Committee, under the terms of the relevant provisions of resolution 34/42, continued its examination of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. Further, taking into account the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions, the Committee continued its examination of the questions of sending visiting missions to Territories and of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Finally, the Committee carried out a number of other specific responsibilities entrusted to it by the Assembly in various resolutions and undertook other tasks arising from its own previous decisions.

153. The Special Committee, as in previous years, also devoted much attention to studying the conditions prevailing in the smaller colonial Territories, including the dispatch of three visiting missions in close co-operation with the administering Powers concerned (see para. 157 below). As indicated below in a brief outline of the results of its consideration of these and other items, the Committee was able to submit appropriate recommendations on most of them and, with respect to the remainder, it decided to transmit to the General Assembly such information as would facilitate their consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

154. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolution and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee again invited, in consultation with OAU, the representative of SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, to participate as an observer in its proceedings relating to Namibia. The Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations accordingly participated in the relevant meetings of the Committee.

155. On the question of Namibia, the Special Committee called the attention of the international community to the extremely serious situation prevailing in the Territory as a result of the continuing manoeuvres by the occupying régime of South Africa to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory and to impose a puppet régime on the people of Namibia. The Committee considered that the apartheid régime of South Africa bore a grave responsibility for the creation of that situation, which seriously threatened international peace and security. The Committee considered that the situation in Namibia continued to worsen rapidly due to the intransigence, sinister manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the racist minority régime in Pretoria and that it was now more than ever imperative that the United Nations reassert its responsibility in the matter and take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the minority régime with the decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay. In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved in the Territory, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. The Committee also categorically rejected and denounced all manoeuvres by the occupying régime of South Africa designed to legalize its own Turnhalle puppet elements in Namibia, including the creation of the "National Assembly", the "Council of Ministers" and the "South West Africa/Namibia Army", and declared that those illegal acts by the occupying régime were null and void. The Committee reiterated that the only political solution for Namibia should be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and the withdrawal of its armed forces and on the free and unfettered exercise by all the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In that regard, the Committee commended SWAPO for its express readiness to participate in fair and free elections and for the spirit of accommodation and flexibility so abundantly demonstrated throughout the process of negotiations undertaken under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. In reaffirming its continuing support for the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws and that South Africa ensure that all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons might return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or loss of life. The Committee condemned South Africa for its intensified military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries, the continued forcible removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes and the continued establishment of new military bases. The Committee also condemned the continued military collaboration

between South Africa and certain Western and other States and expressed its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field. The Committee called for the termination forthwith of all collaboration with the régime in those fields. In reaffirming that the marine, mineral and other natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable and uncontested heritage of the Namibian people, the Committee strongly rejected South Africa's unilateral, illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia, as well as the illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee condemned the South African and other foreign economic interests which continued to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 32/ and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. Given South Africa's increasing resort to force in order to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory, its flagrant refusal to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, the Committee recommended that the Security Council urgently convene to consider imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to securing the speedy compliance of the South African régime with the decisions of the Security Council. The Committee paid particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia, as a united political entity, and their determined efforts to extend at all costs all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia. In view of the massive publicity campaign by the Government of South Africa designed to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General further intensify his efforts, through all available media, in order to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that Government with respect to Namibia.

156. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee also continued during the year its study on the decolonization of other Territories and again approved, in regard to specific Territories, a number of concrete recommendations and proposals. In that context, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources did not in any way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in respect of the Territories concerned was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

157. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate and first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the

32/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.

Committee was particularly mindful of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist the colonial peoples in attaining the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, at the invitation of the administering Powers concerned, dispatched visiting missions to the Turks and Caicos Islands, under the administration of the United Kingdom, and to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, under the administration of Australia; it also welcomed the invitation extended to it by the United Kingdom to send a further visiting mission in November 1980 to the Turks and Caicos Islands to observe the forthcoming general elections in the Territory. It also accepted with appreciation the invitations received from the Governments of New Zealand and the United States to send visiting missions in 1981 to Tokelau and American Samoa, respectively. In stressing the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories, the Committee called upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations in that regard. The Committee also requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the administering Powers concerned with a view to ensuring an early dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration.

158. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee also continued during the year to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee again took into account the views expressed by SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, whose representatives participated in an observer capacity in its work relating to their country, as well as the views expressed by the representatives of OAU. In reviewing the information made available to it, the Committee again expressed concern that, although there had been progress in giving assistance to refugees from Namibia, the assistance extended so far to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, by the organizations within the United Nations system remained far from adequate in relation to actual needs. Accordingly, the Committee reaffirmed that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle of colonial peoples entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements. In that regard, while expressing its appreciation to those agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate with the United Nations and OAU, in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee requested the agencies and other organizations concerned to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible assistance to colonial peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule. At the same time, the Committee reiterated its recommendation that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in consultation with OAU; that they should review their procedures with respect to the preparation of assistance programmes and projects; and that they should introduce greater flexibility in those procedures. In addition, the Committee requested the agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions, to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa until it restored to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence

and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by that régime. In welcoming the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu, the Committee invited all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend the maximum assistance possible to the two Governments in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development. Further, the Committee requested the institutions concerned to extend substantial assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and its national liberation movement. In noting with satisfaction the arrangements made by several agencies and organizations to enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in their relevant proceedings, the Committee called upon those institutions which had not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee further recommended that all Governments be requested to intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and organizations of which they were members, to ensure the effective implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also urged the executive heads of the agencies and organizations concerned to formulate, with the active co-operation of OAU, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing bodies and legislative organs, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

159. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that regard, in noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose economic interests were involved in the colonial Territories had continued to disregard the relevant United Nations decisions, and in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the resources of the colonial Territories, particularly of Namibia, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of such resources in their best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, in view of their methods of operation in the colonial Territories of southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources by the peoples of the region. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments which continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee also strongly condemned the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western and other States with South Africa and called on all Governments to refrain from any collaboration with that régime which might enable it to produce nuclear materials and to develop nuclear weapons. In addition, the Committee again requested all Governments concerned to take all necessary measures in respect of their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction who owned or operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in respect of Namibia to put an end to such enterprises and prevent new investments. In that connexion, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people

and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia. In condemning those oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supplied crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa, the Committee demanded that they cease forthwith all exports of such products to the racist régime and take all necessary measures against oil companies which continued to deliver oil to that régime. The Committee reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime. Further, the Committee requested all States to discontinue all relations with the Government of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with that Government, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its illegal occupation of the Territory. Furthermore, having regard to the provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Committee invited all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded.

160. Having also continued its study of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee again deplored that the colonial Powers had yet to take steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and it reiterated its conviction that, in a great number of instances, the activities and arrangements concerned constituted a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories. In the Committee's view, a particularly critical situation prevailed in southern Africa owing to the persistent manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of Pretoria to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and to impose a puppet régime on the people of the Territory. The illegal occupying régime had resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO struggling for freedom and independence, the régime had repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring States of Angola and Zambia. The South African Government had continued to expand its network of military bases and had carried out a massive build-up of its military forces in Namibia. In that connexion, the Committee condemned any continuing co-operation of certain Western and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. In denouncing all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which denied the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence, the Committee condemned, in particular, the use of massive armed force by the illegal occupying régime in Namibia in its futile attempt to suppress the struggle for freedom of the oppressed people of the Territory, including the recent establishment of the so-called South West Africa/Namibia Army, as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of that Territory. Accordingly, the Committee demanded the cessation of the war of oppression being waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, as well as the dismantling of all military bases in the Territory. In

reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and their national liberation movement. Furthermore, the Committee condemned the continued military collaboration and support which certain Western and other States rendered to the Government of South Africa, and requested all States to cease all such collaboration. In reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, the Committee again requested the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In that connexion, the Committee deplored, in particular, the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations and considered that the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned.

161. In the light of the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to implement its previous decisions on the matter, the Special Committee continued its review of the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. The Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion to assist effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle being waged by those peoples and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence. In that context, and bearing in mind the important role played during the past several years by a number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee remained of the view that because such organizations were in a position to reach broad sectors of public opinion, especially in those countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest, they should be urged to intensify their work in that field. In the same context, the Committee continued to consider it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues, particularly by placing special emphasis on the liberation struggle in Namibia and the activities of the national liberation movement concerned; publicizing the activities of the United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with the national liberation movement through OAU; and intensifying the relevant activities of all information centres, particularly in Western Europe and the Americas. The Committee further considered that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat should undertake an all-out effort to obtain a more sympathetic response on the part of the major information organs in those areas and to provide the Committee with an analysis of the causes for the limited coverage of decolonization issues in the mass media.

162. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As indicated in the relevant section of the present chapter, the Committee decided, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that regard at its thirty-fifth session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session. As regards its decision of 15 August 1979 concerning Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of representatives of organizations concerned and adopted

a further resolution on the matter which is set out in paragraph 78 of the present chapter. By approving the related recommendations of its Working Group, the Committee also decided to continue consideration of the matters relating to New Caledonia in the light of the related request by the Government of Papua New Guinea.

163. In accordance with the guidelines set forth in decision 33/417 and resolution 34/50 of the General Assembly, and by reorganizing its programme of work and holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Special Committee was able during the year to curtail the number of its meetings considerably. Furthermore, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 33/55 the Committee was also able to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings. The Committee also took further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant Assembly resolutions. Those measures included the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns. The Committee took a decision to exclude from its report to the Assembly at the thirty-fifth session the material which had previously been published as Committee documents.

Q. Future work

164. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-fifth session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 34/94, the Special Committee intends during 1981 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by the colonial Powers with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee will also examine the extent of compliance by all Member States with the Declaration, the programme of action for its full implementation and other United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization. On the basis of this review, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations as to the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

165. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of General Assembly resolution 34/94, whereby the Assembly requested it to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security. The Committee intends in this regard to undertake a further comprehensive review of the situation concerning Namibia.

166. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movement recognized by OAU to participate in an observer capacity in its proceedings. Further, whenever necessary, the Committee will also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with OAU and the national liberation movement concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in the Territory, which it might not be able to secure otherwise.

167. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of Assembly resolution 34/94, will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations concerned to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

168. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/41 concerning the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa, and of other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, the Special Committee intends to continue its consideration of further measures with a view to bringing to an end the activities of those foreign economic and other interests. Moreover, in the light of its consideration of the matter in 1980, as reflected in chapter IV of the present report, the Committee intends to continue, as appropriate, its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In doing so, the Committee will be guided by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 10 of Assembly resolution 34/94 and paragraph 10 of Assembly resolution 34/39.

169. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the question during 1981. In doing so, the Committee will once again review the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee will hold further consultations and contacts with these organizations, as appropriate. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations to be held in 1981 between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee itself. Moreover, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 34/42, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, as well as with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

170. By paragraph 13 of resolution 34/94, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting

adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its related resolution of 5 August 1980 (chap. III, para. 11 of the present report), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean and Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and Africa. In that regard, the Committee believes that the Assembly will wish to appeal once again to the administering Powers concerned to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decision previously taken by the Committee and with such other decisions as it might take in 1981.

171. Conscious as it is of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 34/95 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, again intends to give the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization its continuous attention during the coming year. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. In that regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, the officers of the Committee will continue to maintain regular and close contact with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 3 of Assembly resolution 34/95, by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In that connexion, the Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

172. In view of the importance which it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the colonial peoples struggling for liberation, the Special Committee, during the coming year, will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, it is the Committee's intention to continue to dispatch groups of its members to hold consultations with the organizations concerned and to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those organizations. In the same context, the Committee will also continue to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in its examination of the role of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in helping to achieve the objectives of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

173. In the light of the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in

previous years as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1981-1982 which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1981 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account.

174. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-fifth session, it may wish to take into account the various recommendations of the Committee which are reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report and, in particular, to endorse the proposals outlined in the present section in order to enable the Committee to carry out the tasks it envisages for 1981. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connexion, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by the administering Powers concerned in its work, recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to co-operate, or continue to co-operate, with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

175. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should also make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1981. The Committee was informed that the financial implications of visiting missions as envisaged in paragraph 170 above would be in the order of \$US 155,000. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 173 above) within the context of paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV), the expenditure would total about \$US 384,700.

176. The additional programme of widespread and continuous publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization for 1981 (see para. 171 above), would, it is estimated, give rise to an additional expenditure of some

\$US 60,000. Further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations (see para. 169 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 11,750. In addition, the consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council would entail an expenditure of about \$US 3,700. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 169 above) would give rise to a further expenditure of \$US 21,000. The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations (see para. 172 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 27,400. Further, the participation of the representatives of the national liberation movement in the Committee's work, as well as the arrangements in consultation with OAU for securing information from individuals (see para. 166 above) would entail an expenditure of \$US 30,000. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

R. Conclusion of 1980 session

177. At its 1168th meeting, on 5 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

178. At the 1181st meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1980 session (A/AC.109/PV.1181). At the same meeting, the Committee decided to hold extra-session meetings in 1980, as appropriate and necessary, to consider the reports of the visiting missions it had dispatched during the year to the Turks and Caicos Islands and The Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

179. The Special Committee held its 1182nd and 1183rd meetings on 23 and 24 October to complete its consideration of all the items on its agenda, including the two reports referred to above.

ANNEX

Letter dated 1 April 1980 from the Chairman of the Special Committee addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

In chapter V of its report to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly (A/34/18), the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination states:

"The Committee regrets that, despite its frequent requests to the relevant United Nations bodies, which have been fully endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/102 of 16 December 1978, sufficient information relating to its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention is still not forthcoming. It would once again request the co-operation of the United Nations bodies concerned in the matter, in order to enable it to discharge adequately its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention."

Having regard to the foregoing opinion and the request of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, I set out below, for the information of the Committee members, an outline of the action taken hitherto by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in full discharge of its mandate under the terms of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination:

(a) Since the entry into force of the Convention on 4 January 1969, the Chairman of the Special Committee has transmitted annually to the Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination all the relevant petitions falling under the terms of paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), article 15. When no applicable petitions were received, the Chairman of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination was so informed.

(b) As concerns the reports called for in paragraph 2, subparagraph (b), article 15, the Special Committee, in the first instance, requested all the administering Powers to include the relevant information in their annual reports transmitted to the Secretary-General pursuant to Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. Secondly, the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to include in his submission to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in pursuance of paragraph 4, article 15, the working papers on specific Territories prepared annually by the Secretariat on the basis of the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, which serve as a basis for the Special Committee's consideration of those Territories. Furthermore, with respect to those Territories on which no information is received under Article 73 e - and these include the colonial Territories in southern Africa - the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to incorporate in the working papers whatever information which might be secured from published sources, for submission likewise to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

(c) In addition, the Special Committee has each year drawn to the attention of the administering Powers concerned for their appropriate action the opinions and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on specific Territories, as reflected in the latter's annual reports to the General Assembly.

As concerns the expression of regret by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination cited above, the attention of all the administering Powers has also been drawn thereto with a view to securing their co-operation in this regard.

As will be noted from the foregoing, the Special Committee has discharged consistently and faithfully the tasks entrusted to it under the Convention, and has extended its full co-operation in that connexion to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. On behalf of the Special Committee, I wish to reiterate the Committee's continued readiness to co-operate with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in the discharge of its tasks under article 15.

In the fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it, the Special Committee, for its part will continue persistently to seek suitable means for the speedy implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. In so doing, the Special Committee will be guided by the conviction repeatedly expressed by the General Assembly - most recently in resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 - that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and by the affirmation of the Assembly that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations - including apartheid - is incompatible, inter alia, with the Charter of the United Nations.

I would be grateful if the text of this letter could be made available to the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination for their information.

CHAPTER II*

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. At the same time, the Special Committee also decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1166th, 1168th, 1169th and 1180th meetings, between 16 May and 20 August 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 34/95 of 13 December 1979 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, "to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization". The Committee was also guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/94 of the same date. By paragraph 12 (e) of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia". In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representative of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who appeared before it during the year.
4. At the 1166th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1166 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), introduced the 209th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1351), outlining its programme of work for 1980, including suggestions concerning the observance in 1980 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights and the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.
5. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee drew attention to the statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part II).

implications of the recommendations contained in the 209th report of the Sub-Committee, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (see annex I to the present chapter).

6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 209th report without objection and endorsed the recommendations contained therein (see paras. 13 to 17 below), it being understood that the necessary consultations would be undertaken, as appropriate, in connexion with the implementation of specific recommendations.

7. At its 1168th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1168), introduced the 211th and 212th reports of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1363 and L.1364). The 211th report included an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat concerning the latter's activities with regard to the item (see annex II to the present chapter). Contained in the 212th report was the draft text of a "Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", which the Sub-Committee recommended for the consideration of the Special Committee for submission to the General Assembly in connexion with the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the Department of Public Information made a statement and replied to a question put to him by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1168). Statements were also made by the representatives of Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, the Ivory Coast and Cuba, as well as by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1168).

9. The Special Committee adopted, at the same meeting, the 211th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1363) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 18 below), it being understood that further consultations would be held, as appropriate, on the implementation of the specific recommendations.

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided without objection to establish an informal working group consisting of Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia (Chairman), India, the Ivory Coast and the United Republic of Tanzania to review the recommendations of the Sub-Committee contained in the latter's 212th report in the light of the comments made thereon by members at the 1168th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1168), and to report to the Committee as appropriate.

11. At the 1169th meeting, on 6 August, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and Australia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1169 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

12. At the 1180th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman drew attention to the amendments (A/AC.109/L.1371 and Add.1) to the draft text of the plan of action referred to in paragraph 7 above (A/AC.109/L.1364), submitted by the informal working group established by the Special Committee at its 1168th meeting (see para. 10 above). At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved the amendments and adopted the 212th report of the Sub-Committee, as amended, by a vote of 20 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 17 below). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Denmark (A/AC.109/PV.1180).

B. Decisions of the Special Committee

Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights

13. The 209th report of the Sub-Committee adopted by the Special Committee at its 1160th meeting on 16 May 1980 (see para. 6 above) contained, inter alia, the following recommendations in connexion with the observance in 1980 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights:

(a) The Chairman of the Special Committee might issue a statement of support for the colonial peoples of southern Africa fighting for freedom, independence and equal rights;

(b) The Department of Public Information could be requested to organize, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Headquarters and in the United Nations information centres:

- (i) An exhibition of photographs and publications depicting the struggle of the colonial peoples of southern Africa for freedom and independence;
- (ii) The public screening of films on the struggle for independence in southern Africa;
- (iii) The distribution to national radio and television stations, through United Nations information centres, of audio-visual materials relating to the liberation struggle in southern Africa;
- (iv) The briefing of non-governmental organizations concerned with colonial questions, and particularly with the liberation struggle in southern Africa;
- (v) A wide distribution of any declaration or message issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity.

14. Pursuant to the decision referred to in paragraph 13 (a) above, the Chairman, on 20 May, issued a statement on the observance of the Week of Solidarity, which reads as follows:

"Since the adoption on 2 November 1972 by the General Assembly of its decision to observe annually a week of solidarity in support of the colonial peoples in Africa (resolution 2911 (XXVII)), the world community has witnessed the accession to independence of Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Djibouti and, most recently, Zimbabwe. Thus, during the period, over 22 million men and women of Africa have achieved their long sought freedom from colonial rule.

"The resounding victories won by the courageous peoples of these free and independent nations clearly demonstrate once again the inevitability of an end to colonial and alien domination. No matter the harshness of repressive measures, no matter the violence of armed aggression, the yearning of the peoples still under colonial bondage for the restoration of their birthright and the achievement of justice and human dignity cannot be stifled. At the

same time, these developments also underscore the fact that, given the necessary commitment and genuine undertakings, it is possible to attain a peaceful transition even in the most complex and protracted colonial situation.

"To the members of the international community, the attainment of nationhood and the joining among their ranks of these former Non-Self-Governing Territories represent a further step forward towards the realization of universality of the world Organization and buttress the fulfilment of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

"At this critical stage of the liberation of Africa and on the eve of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, it is incumbent upon the international community to take whatever steps are necessary to ensure compliance by South Africa with all United Nations decisions on Namibia. Let us, therefore, redouble our efforts so that the momentum gained by the victory in Zimbabwe can be sustained and reinforced. In so doing, we must effectively mobilize world public opinion in support of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in their struggle for liberation, and extend to them all possible assistance to enable them to secure freedom and independence without further delay.

"As we solemnly mark the eighth annual observance of the Week of Solidarity let us rededicate ourselves to the final eradication from southern Africa of the remaining vestiges of colonialism, including all forms of racial discrimination, racism and apartheid."

Commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration
on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and
Peoples

15. The 209th report of the Sub-Committee also, inter alia, contained the following recommendations in connexion with the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

- (a) The Special Committee should:
 - (i) Request the General Assembly to hold a special meeting during its thirty-fifth session in order to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;
 - (ii) Authorize the Sub-Committee to draft for the Committee's consideration a programme of action to accelerate the full implementation of the Declaration, for submission to the General Assembly for its consideration at the special meeting;
 - (iii) Request States, specialized agencies, international institutions and regional organizations associated with the United Nations to undertake preparatory activities in connexion with the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;

(b) The Secretary-General should be requested to undertake the following activities:

- (i) Update the December 1975 issue in the Decolonization series (vol. II, No. 6) analysing the work accomplished by the United Nations in general, and by the Special Committee in particular, in the field of decolonization;
- (ii) Update the January 1977 issue of The United Nations and Decolonization (OPI/573), to be devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration;
- (iii) Provide public screenings of films concerning the liberation struggle against colonialism in all its forms and manifestations;
- (iv) Distribute to national radio and television stations, through the United Nations information centres, audio-visual materials concerning the struggle of colonial peoples for self-determination, independence and equal rights;
- (v) Prepare an exhibition of photographs and publications dealing with the struggle waged by colonial peoples in exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. This exhibition could be shown at various United Nations information centres;
- (vi) Organize briefings of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

16. Pursuant to a recommendation of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 15 (a) (i) above, the Chairman, in a letter dated 23 May 1980 addressed to the Secretary-General, requested the latter to bring to the attention of the General Assembly the related recommendations of the Committee in connexion with organization of work of the Assembly at its thirty fifth session (see A/35/113, annex I).

17. In a letter dated 25 August 1980 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chairman also submitted, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, the text of a draft resolution, containing the "Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" adopted by the Special Committee at its 1180th meeting on 20 August (see A/35/413, annex II).

Other decisions

18. The 211th report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1168th meeting, on 5 August 1980 (see para. 9 above) contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee reiterates the importance of the United Nations effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on all aspects of the decolonization process as a means of furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of mobilizing world public opinion in support of the struggle of the peoples of the Territories under colonial rule to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

(2) The Special Committee attaches great value to the studies and monographs published in the Decolonization series by the Unit on Studies and Information on Decolonization set up within the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973. It considers that the work of the Unit should continue to focus on the situation in all colonial Territories and on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. To this end, it recommends that the Unit should be strengthened in personnel and resources in order to enable it to discharge more effectively the functions for which it was established.

(3) The Special Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information, in close consultation with the Unit on Studies and Information on Decolonization, should take concrete measures to intensify through all the media at its disposal its work of publicity in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information should:

(a) Place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Namibia and the activities of the South West Africa People's Organization;

(b) Give wider dissemination in a form accessible to the public, of basic texts and resolutions adopted by the various United Nations organs in the field of decolonization as well as other basic materials concerning decolonization;

(c) Establish closer co-operation with the national liberation movement of Namibia through the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the United Nations information centres at Lusaka and elsewhere, as appropriate, with a view to developing a prompt and systematic exchange of information and publicity materials;

(d) Intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas;

(e) Undertake the necessary measures to speed up the distribution of material on decolonization, particularly in view of the forthcoming activities and events in connexion with the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(4) The Special Committee regrets that the information supplied by the Department of Public Information covering decolonization should continue to receive such limited coverage in the mass media, particularly in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas. In light of this, the Committee reiterates its belief that the Department of Public Information should be urged to undertake an all-out effort to obtain wider coverage by the major organs of information in those parts of the world and to provide the Committee with an analysis of the causes for such limited coverage.

(5) The Special Committee is of the view that a number of non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the widespread dissemination of information on decolonization. It reiterates its appeal to

those non-governmental organizations to intensify their campaigns in support of all colonial peoples, in particular those in southern Africa and their national liberation movements in their struggle to attain self-determination and independence. It further calls upon them to alert public opinion to the manoeuvres by the South African occupation authorities to impose a so-called "internal settlement" in Namibia.

(6) The Special Committee recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to prepare an updated list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Committee to initiate or intensify contacts with them in the course of 1981.

(7) Considering the fact that 1980 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Special Committee recommends that Member States should be called upon to give the widest possible publicity to that event.

19. During the year under review, the Special Committee also took decisions relating to publicity in connexion with other items on its agenda as follows:

(a) In a consensus on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August (see chap. IV of the present report, para. 8), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August (see chap. V of the present report, para. 9), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa";

(c) In a consensus on the question of Namibia, adopted at its 1181st meeting, on 21 August (see chap. VIII of the present report, para. 13), the Special Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General "further intensify his efforts, through all available media, in order to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that Government with respect to Namibia. In this connexion, the Committee welcomes and supports the forthcoming International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, to be held at Paris in September 1980, on the initiative of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia".

ANNEX I*

Statement by the Secretary-General submitted in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations
contained in document A/AC.109/L.1351

1. In paragraph 10 (e) of its report, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance would recommend to the Special Committee that it request the Secretary-General to undertake a number of activities in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, including, inter alia, the updating of the January 1977 issue of The United Nations and Decolonization, to be devoted to the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration.

2. The cost of updating the above-mentioned publication is estimated at \$US 40,000. The Secretary-General intends to make every effort to absorb that cost within the resources available to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. Should this not prove possible, however, additional resources not exceeding \$US 40,000 would be requested within the context of the second programme performance report for the biennium 1980-1981.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1353.

ANNEX II*

Dissemination of information on decolonization by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 34/41 of 21 November 1979, 34/92 F of 12 December 1979 and 34/95 of 13 December 1979, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat will continue to carry out information activities on the question of decolonization as a whole, including coverage of meetings of the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other United Nations bodies as well as the dissemination of information through its media services and the network of information centres and services.
2. Through the office of the Co-ordinator of the DPI Thematic Task Force on Decolonization, close liaison is maintained with the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, the secretariat of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the United Nations Council for Namibia.
3. Following is a report on the information activities on decolonization and related matters undertaken by the respective divisions and sections of the Department of Public Information.

1. PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

A. Press Section

4. The Press Section provides full coverage of the work of the Special Committee and its sub-committees, the Trusteeship Council, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid. Detailed press releases are prepared, including background information on the Territories and the subjects discussed, with summaries of relevant documents and resolutions, as well as round-ups of sessions of the United Nations bodies concerned. The releases are disseminated at United Nations Headquarters to the news media, the permanent missions of Member States and non-governmental organizations, and to United Nations information centres throughout the world.
5. All Territories, large and small, are treated with equal importance in the press releases on decolonization. The section provides background information on the Territory concerned each time a new topic is taken up by the Special Committee. Similar background information is provided whenever the General Assembly or the Security Council deals with matters related to decolonization.
6. Summaries of meetings in the decolonization field are also issued in French.
7. Press officers from United Nations Headquarters are dispatched to cover

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1363, annex.

meetings held away from New York and to promote the widest possible interest of the news media in decolonization activities.

8. Announcements of contributions and pledges to the funds established by the General Assembly in support of the struggle against colonialism, as well as the texts of messages or statements by United Nations bodies on decolonization, are also issued as press releases.

9. Feature articles dealing with decolonization are prepared in both English and French, for a wide range of magazines and newspapers in third world countries.

10. Apart from press releases and features, information on decolonization is provided to the news media at the daily briefings conducted by the Director and other senior officials of the Press and Publications Division. Press conferences are arranged for delegations on decolonization subjects. The attention of the news media is also drawn, on an individual basis, to items of particular interest to their region or special field.

B. Publications Service

11. The Publications Service gives the widest possible publicity to United Nations work on decolonization, mainly through its two regular periodicals - Objective: Justice and the United Nations Monthly Chronicle. Coverage includes meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Special Committee and its sub-committees, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other bodies concerned with the question of decolonization; statements by representatives of Member States and of liberation movements; texts of resolutions adopted; and special articles on various aspects of the question.

12. In addition, chapters on decolonization appear in such general reference works as the Yearbook of the United Nations, Basic Facts about the United Nations and the recently updated Everyone's United Nations. A revised and expanded version of the pamphlet entitled The Special Committee of 24: What It Is, What It Does, How It Works was prepared in 1979, on behalf of the Special Committee, for publication in early 1980.

13. The publication The United Nations and Decolonization will be updated to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Also under consideration is a proposal for a leaflet on the small Territories.

2. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

A. Information Support Section

14. The Information Support Section informs offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations information centres and other field offices, by telegram and special memoranda, of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and statements made by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and other United Nations officials on the question of decolonization.

15. This section also circulates to information centres and other field offices, memoranda regarding activities and actions taken by the Special Committee in connexion with the above resolutions and draws the attention of field offices to observances related to the struggle against colonialism and for self-determination.

16. Other information materials, publications and documents on the subject are also distributed to the information centres, including United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers); Decolonization; Namibia Bulletin; Objective: Justice; International Covenants on Human Rights; and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

17. This section, in close co-operation with the Security Council and Political Committees Division of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, also disseminates information to United Nations information centres regarding special missions by the Security Council and the Special Committee.

B. Policy and Programme Section

18. As in the past, the Policy and Programme Section continues to instruct the information centres to intensify publicity efforts on the work of the Organization on decolonization, particularly on special observances such as the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights.

19. The activities they are urged to undertake include (a) screening of films on the struggle for independence in southern Africa; (b) distribution to national radio and television networks of radio and audio-visual materials; (c) exhibitions of photographs and literature; (d) briefings for non-governmental organizations; and (e) assisting Member Governments in their respective areas with arrangements for these observances.

C. Special Projects Unit

20. The Special Projects Unit will pay special attention to United Nations activities in the field of decolonization during the Graduate Student Intern Programme conducted by the Department of Public Information in 1980. Special briefings will be devoted to the United Nations and decolonization, Namibia, United Nations actions against apartheid in South Africa and racial discrimination.

21. The booklet United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers), published annually in English, French, and Spanish, deals extensively with the problem of decolonization. The 1980 edition of this booklet will devote a number of chapters to this problem and will contain up-to-date information on the main aspects of the Organization's activities in the field of decolonization, racial discrimination and apartheid. The publication is widely used by speakers on the United Nations and as a reference by schools, universities and non-governmental organizations throughout the world.

D. Visitors' Section and Public Inquiries Unit

22. The Visitors' Section and Public Inquiries Unit will continue to treat the theme of decolonization as one of the priority items in its information activities, and will give it particular attention during guided tours and briefings. Whenever possible, efforts will be made to arrange for speakers from the United Nations to brief groups on this subject at Headquarters and elsewhere. The following films are being shown to visitors: "End of an Era"; "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed"; "Free Namibia"; and "A Nation is Born".

E. Non-Governmental Organizations Section

23. The Non-Governmental Organizations Section gives briefings and shows films on decolonization to the non-governmental community.

24. Copies of all documents and publications dealing with decolonization are available in the NGO Lounge at Headquarters.

F. Education Information Programmes Unit

25. The Education Information Programmes Unit will hold its annual Triangular Fellowship Programme seminar in November 1980 at New Delhi. This seminar, which is attended by high-ranking educators, will pay special attention to the activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Films will be shown and ways of undertaking effective teaching on this subject in educational establishments will be discussed.

26. A new leaflet on United Nations activities against apartheid in English, French, Spanish and Arabic also contains information on problems related to decolonization.

27. A poster on United Nations achievements in the field of decolonization is currently being prepared and will be produced in English, French and Spanish. A set of slides and a guide for teachers on the same subject will also be available for distribution to schools.

3. RADIO AND VISUAL SERVICES

A. Visual Service

28. The Visual Service will continue to cover on videotape and film, meetings on decolonization of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Special Committee and the United Nations Council for Namibia for distribution to news syndicators. Copies will also be kept in the film archives.

29. Besides the usual coverage of commemorative meetings on film, videotape and photo, the Visual Service will again arrange for the screening of selected films in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium during the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights, Namibia Day and the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

B. Feature Production Section

30. As part of its 1980 work programme, the Feature Production Section will produce a new film on Namibia in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as a 60-second television spot for Namibia Day.

C. Photographs and Exhibits Section

31. The Photographs and Exhibits Section prepared an exhibit for the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia to be used thereafter as a semi-permanent exhibit at United Nations Headquarters in New York and at United Nations offices in Geneva and Vienna. Copies of this exhibit have been shipped to all United Nations information centres.

D. Radio Service

32. The Radio Service will continue to give widespread and sustained publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

33. The work of the Special Committee and its sub-committees, as well as of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies (including particularly the United Nations Council for Namibia), in the area of decolonization will be covered intensively in the regular newscasts and news programmes of the Radio Service in 16 languages.

34. Meetings of the Security Council on colonial problems in Africa will be broadcast in English to Africa on short-wave radio.

35. National broadcasting organizations will be provided with telephone and radio feeds of major statements and interviews on decolonization for rebroadcast.

36. The Radio Service will produce, mostly on a weekly basis, feature and documentary programmes in 16 languages on major issues before the United Nations. A number of these programmes will be devoted entirely or in part to decolonization themes. The same applies to the regional programmes produced by the Radio Service on a weekly, semi-monthly or monthly basis for Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

37. On the occasion of special observances, such as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights, Namibia Day, the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), and the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, broadcasting organizations in all parts of the world will be provided with relevant radio material.

38. Throughout 1980, the Service will continue to produce daily radio programmes in six languages spoken in southern Africa, devoted exclusively to United Nations efforts against apartheid and in support of the right of self-determination as well as to related matters of interest to the peoples of southern Africa. The programmes are broadcast to southern Africa by national broadcasting organizations at an average total rate of nine hours per day.

39. The Radio Service will produce a special series of six quarter-hour radio programmes on Namibia in English, French, Spanish and German for broadcast by national radio organizations.

4. DIVISION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

40. The Division will continue the dissemination of information on decolonization through its publications (press releases, fact sheets, features) on such subjects as the new international economic order, apartheid, transnational corporations, natural resources and similar questions.

41. In addition, the Division is organizing, together with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, seven symposia on the activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist and minority régimes in that area.

CHAPTER III*

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connexion with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1165th, 1166th, 1168th and 1181st meetings, between 28 March and 21 August.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 34/34, 34/35, 34/36 and 34/39 of 21 November 1979, relating respectively to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and Guam, and General Assembly decisions 34/409, 34/410 and 34/411 of the same date relating respectively to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Tokelau and St. Helena.
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (see annex to the present chapter) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1151st meeting on 3 August 1979. 1/
5. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee dispatched two visiting missions during the year, one to the Turks and Caicos Islands in April and the other to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in July, in response to the invitations received from the administering Powers concerned, namely, the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia, respectively.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part II).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I. chap. IV, para. 13.

6. Statements relating to the item were made by the Chairman at the 1165th meeting on 28 March, the 1166th meeting on 16 May and 1181st meeting on 21 August 1970 (A/AC.109/PV.1165 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum, PV.1166 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum and PV.1181).

7. At the 1168th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1367). At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 11 below).

8. On 7 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/619) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

9. In addition to the consideration of the item at plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described above, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions mentioned in paragraph 3 above, as well as previous decisions of the Special Committee relating to the item.

10. Subsequently, by approving the relevant reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories as well as the reports of its visiting missions dispatched to the Territories concerned, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions, recommendations and consensuses concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in the following chapters of the present report:

Chapter

XIII	Tokelau
XV	St. Helena
XVI	American Samoa
XVII	Guam
XIX	Bermuda
XX	British Virgin Islands
XXI	Montserrat
XXII	Cayman Islands
XXIII	United States Virgin Islands
XXVII	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
XXVIII	Turks and Caicos Islands

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/619) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1168th meeting, on 5 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

Having examined the report of the Chairman on the question, 2/

Recalling the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee requesting the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration,

Conscious of the constructive results achieved as a consequence of United Nations visiting missions in securing first-hand information about the Territories concerned and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of their peoples regarding their future status, thus enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist in the attainment by these peoples of the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the dispatch in 1980 of visiting missions to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands at the invitation of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Austria, respectively,

1. Stresses the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to these Territories;

2. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

3. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate.

2/ See annex to the present chapter.

Report of the Chairman

1. At its 1151st meeting, on 3 August 1979, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/ The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

...

"1. Stresses the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to these Territories;

"2. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

"3. Requests its Chairman to continue consultations with the administering Powers concerned regarding the implementation of paragraph 2 of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Special Committee as appropriate."

2. An account of the consultations held in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution is set out below.

3. With regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of the related consultations to be held subsequently.

4. The Chairman notes with satisfaction that the Special Committee has been able to dispatch during the current session visiting missions to the Turks and Caicos Islands, under the administration of the United Kingdom, and to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, under the administration of Australia, at the invitation of the respective Governments (see also appendix below).

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1366 and Corr.1.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, para. 13.

5. In noting with satisfaction the positive attitude maintained by the Governments concerned in this regard and their active participation during the year in the related work of the Special Committee, the Chairman wishes once again to stress the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to assist effectively the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of the Declaration by the peoples of those Territories.

6. The Chairman will keep the Special Committee apprised of any further developments in his consultations with the administering Powers concerned on this question.

Appendix

Visiting missions dispatched by the Special Committee
or by the General Assembly

1965	Cook Islands (elections supervision)
1966	Equatorial Guinea
1967	Aden
1968	Equatorial Guinea (referendum/elections supervision)
1971	Papua New Guinea (jointly with the Trusteeship Council)
1972	Niue Papua New Guinea (elections observation - jointly with the Trusteeship Council)
1974	Niue (referendum observation) Cocos (Keeling) Islands Gilbert and Ellice Islands (referendum observation)
1975	Cape Verde Montserrat Spanish Sahara
1976	British Virgin Islands Tokelau
1977	French Somaliland (referendum/elections observation) Cayman Islands United States Virgin Islands
1979	Guam New Hebrides
1980	Turks and Caicos Islands Cocos (Keeling) Islands

CHAPTER IV*

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AND ARRANGEMENTS BY COLONIAL POWERS IN TERRITORIES UNDER THEIR ADMINISTRATION WHICH MIGHT BE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1171st to 1174th and 1179th meetings, between 11 and 20 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979, by paragraph 10 of which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones".
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Namibia (A/AC.109/605 and Corr.1), Guam (A/AC.109/612) and Belize, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/614).
4. The general debate on the item took place at the 1171st to 1174th meetings, between 11 and 14 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: China at the 1171st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1171); Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia at the 1172nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1172); India and Cuba at the 1173rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1173); and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1174th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1174).
5. At the 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1374 and Corr.1), prepared on the basis of consultations.
6. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the draft consensus (A/AC.109/L.1374 and Corr.1) (see para. 8 below). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Denmark (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).
7. On 28 August, copies of the consensus (A/AC.109/630) were transmitted to all States.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/630) adopted at its 1179th meeting, on

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part II).

20 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 6 above is reproduced below:

(1) Having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and recalling its decision of 8 August 1979 on the item, 1/ the Special Committee deplores that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request which the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979, "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones", and also in paragraph 3 (5) of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

(2) In reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples in all colonial and dependent Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, set out in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Special Committee reiterates its conviction that military activities and arrangements in the Territories concerned constitute in a great number of instances a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories.

(3) In southern Africa, an extremely serious situation continues to prevail owing to the persistent manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of Pretoria to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and to impose a puppet régime on the people of the Territory. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, struggling for freedom and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring States of Angola and Zambia.

(4) The Government of South Africa has also continued to expand its network of military bases and has carried out a massive build-up of its military forces in the Territory. In this connexion, the Special Committee condemns any continuing co-operation of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes.

(5) The Special Committee condemns all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which deny the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence. It condemns in particular the use of massive armed force in Namibia by the illegal occupying régime in its futile attempt to suppress the struggle for freedom of the oppressed people of the Territory, and the reinforcement of the military presence of South Africa in the Territory, including the recent establishment of the so-called South West Africa/Namibia Army, as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of that Territory.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. VI, para. 12.

(6) The Special Committee, accordingly, demands the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, as well as the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the Territory. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Special Committee appeals to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and their national liberation movement.

(7) The Special Committee condemns any continued military collaboration and support which certain Western countries and other States render to the Government of South Africa, and calls upon all States to cease all such collaboration and support to that Government, particularly the sale of weapons and other matériel, which increases its capacity to wage wars against neighbouring African States. In particular, the Committee calls upon all Governments to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa.

(8) The Special Committee condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western countries and other States with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and in particular to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability. The Committee is particularly mindful in this regard of the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, adopted at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980. 2/

(9) The Special Committee reiterates the call addressed to the Security Council by the General Assembly in resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, that it "take appropriate, effective and urgent steps to prevent South Africa from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons and from exploding nuclear devices" and "ensure the dismantling of the nuclear-test installations in the Kalahari Desert, all of which endanger international peace and security".

(10) The Special Committee deplores the establishment and maintenance by colonial Powers and their allies of military bases and other installations in the colonial Territories under their administration which impede the implementation of the Declaration and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(11) The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(12) The Special Committee strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale

2/ A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, declaration CM/ST.15 (XXXV).

displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes. The Committee deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. While it has been argued that the servicing of such installations creates employment, nevertheless the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

(13) The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

CHAPTER V*

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1171st to 1173rd and 1179th meetings, between 11 and 20 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 34/41 of 21 November 1979 relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories and resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as those resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities, in the following Territories: Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/599); Bermuda (A/AC.109/600); Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/601); and Namibia (A/AC.109/611).
4. The general debate on the item took place at the 1171st to 1173rd meetings, from 11 to 13 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: China at the 1171st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1171); Trinidad and Tobago, Australia, Ethiopia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia at the 1172nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1172); and India, the Ivory Coast and Cuba at the 1173rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1173).
5. At the 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1375 and Corr.1) submitted by him, which had been prepared on the basis of the related consultations.
6. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 15, by which the words "and working conditions" would be inserted after the words "unjust wage systems".
7. At the same meeting, following statements by the Chairman and by the representative of Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), the Special Committee adopted, without objection, the oral amendment by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Committee then adopted draft

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part III).

resolution A/AC.109/L.1375 and Corr.1, as orally amended, by 22 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 9 below). Further statements were made by the representatives of Denmark, the Ivory Coast and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

8. On 28 August 1980, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/631) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/631) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Reaffirming the solemn obligation of the administering Powers under the Charter of the United Nations to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration and to protect the human and natural resources of those Territories against abuses,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants as well as the principles of the Charter and of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of all Territories under colonial and racist domination are the heritage of the peoples of those Territories and that the exploitation and depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests, in particular of Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples as well as of the principles in the Charter and of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant decisions, including in particular the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, 1/

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, 2/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 34/41 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in order to put an end to enterprises in colonial Territories, in particular Namibia, which are owned by their nationals or bodies corporate under their jurisdiction, whenever such enterprises are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, and to prevent new investments which run counter to those interests,

Condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continue to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories, and to accumulate and repatriate huge profits to the detriment of the interest of the inhabitants, particularly of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with the régime in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia, as well as in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Deeply concerned that the growing investment of foreign capital in the production of nuclear materials and the continued collaboration by certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field enable that régime to develop nuclear weapons capability and thereby promote its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as its growth as a nuclear Power,

Concerned also about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land

1/ A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, declaration CM/ST.15 (XXXV).

2/ A/34/542, annex.

ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of apartheid, particularly in southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetration of colonial domination and racial discrimination in southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating there at present constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources by the peoples of the region;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, illegally exploiting Namibia's marine resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in the nuclear field which, by supplying the racist régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to increase its nuclear capability, and calls upon all Governments to refrain from any collaboration with that régime which may enable it to produce nuclear materials and to develop nuclear weapons;

7. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their

nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in respect of Namibia, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the indigenous inhabitants;

8. Calls upon all States to terminate, or cause to have terminated, any investments in Namibia or loans to the minority racist régime of South Africa, as well as any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

9. Requests all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

10. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

11. Condemns those oil-producing or oil-exporting countries which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa and demands that they cease forthwith all exports of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime and take the necessary measures against oil companies which, in violation of United Nations resolutions on sanctions, continue to deliver oil to that régime;

12. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations which are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 3/ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

13. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

14. Invites all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.

Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

15. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish all discriminatory and unjust wage systems and working conditions prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa;

17. Recommends that, at its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly modify the title of the present item to: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa";

18. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

CHAPTER VI*

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

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to refer it to the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1171st to 1174th, 1178th and 1179th meetings, between 11 and 20 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1980/50 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 43rd plenary meeting, on 23 July 1980. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session of 1980 of the Council" (E/1980/C.3/SR.1-9 and E/1979/SR.43).
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/35/178 and Add.1-4), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 14 of resolution 34/42, containing information on action taken by the organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.
6. At the 1171st meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman introduced his report on the item (see annex I to the present chapter), containing an account of the consultations, held in implementation of paragraph 15 of resolution 34/42, between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.
7. At the same meeting, the Chairman also drew attention to the 210th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1362)

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part III).

containing its conclusions and recommendations on the item under consideration (see annex II to the present chapter). The report also contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

8. At its 1172nd meeting, on 12 August, the Special Committee heard a statement by the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (A/AC.109/PV.1172).

9. At its 1173rd meeting, on 13 August, the Special Committee heard statements by the representatives of UNDP, FAO, WHO and the ILO (A/AC.109/PV.1173).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of India made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1173).

11. At its 1174th meeting, on 14 August, the Special Committee heard a statement by the representative of UNESCO (A/AC.109/PV.1174).

12. At the 1178th meeting, on 19 August, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution concerning the item (A/AC.109/L.1380), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, India, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

13. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 15 below). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Denmark (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum).

14. On 28 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/629) was transmitted to all States, to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

15. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/629) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 13 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ the report of the Chairman 2/ and the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, 3/ concerning the item entitled "Implementation of the

1/ A/35/178 and Add.1-4.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1365. See also annex I to the present chapter.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1362. See also annex II to the present chapter.

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979,

Welcoming warmly the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and mindful of the imperative need to assist the two Governments in their respective efforts to bring about reconstruction and economic development,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the people in Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned that, although there has been progress in the extension of assistance to refugees from Namibia, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of the Namibian people,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movement concerned will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

Expressing its appreciation to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Expressing its appreciation also to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connexion,

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements and commending the initiative taken by that organization in establishing channels for closer, periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Noting also the support given by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Noting with satisfaction the high-level meetings held at Nairobi from 5 to 7 June 1980 between representatives of the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, on the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;
2. Approves the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance;
3. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized

agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, and urges all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority régime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule;

8. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

9. Recommends that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

10. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

11. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa, to discontinue all support to that Government until it restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by that régime;

12. Welcomes the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and invites all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend the maximum possible assistance to the two Governments in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development;

13. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

14. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which have so far not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia, to do so without delay;

15. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia and their sole authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the achievement of freedom and independence;

16. Requests the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples in the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

17. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 9 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

18. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirty-fifth session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

ANNEX I*

Report of the Chairman

1. On 2 August 1979, at its second regular session of 1979, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1979/50, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations". By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on the matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1156th meeting, on 10 August 1979, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session. a/
3. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979, by paragraph 15 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
4. An account of the consultations held, in the light of the foregoing, between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee is set out below.
5. The President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee warmly welcomed the recent accession of Zimbabwe to independence. In acknowledging with appreciation the moral and material support provided to the people concerned by members of the international community and organizations within the United Nations system during the period preceding Zimbabwe's independence, the two presiding officers emphasized that the newly independent nation would urgently require all the assistance it could obtain in consolidating its independence, reconstructing its national economy and expediting its economic development. In that regard, the President of the Council informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that an economic and social survey requested of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) by the Patriotic Front in 1978, funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), had been submitted to the co-leaders of the national liberation movement in February 1980 and that the report had been the subject of consideration at interagency meetings on the economic future of Zimbabwe, held at Harare in May 1980 with the participation of the Government of Zimbabwe. Stressing

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1365.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. VII, para. 21.

the urgent need for intensified international assistance to facilitate the speedy recovery of Zimbabwe from the severe effects of the economic sanctions applied to it, the two presiding officers called for well co-ordinated, comprehensive support in that connexion by all the agencies and organizations concerned. They noted that in February 1980, the Governing Council of UNDP had decided to establish an indicative planning figure for Zimbabwe for the remainder of the 1977-1981 planning cycle in the amount of \$US 5.6 million and to maintain the existing indicative planning figure for national liberation movements, in order to finance ongoing projects and those approved for the current cycle. They recalled that the Governing Council had approved six new projects in 1979, amounting to \$US 686,575, in the fields of education, training, health and economic development and planning. They expressed the hope that the UNDP office to be established soon at Harare would play an active role in extending and co-ordinating interagency assistance in the reconstruction and development of the country, within the context of the new international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade.

6. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, several agencies and organizations had continued to expand, in varying degrees, the volume and scope of their assistance to the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories, particularly within the framework of programmes of assistance formulated by UNDP. They recalled that UNDP had financed over 40 projects from the resources made available from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples and from the allocations made by the Governing Council under the indicative planning figure for assistance to the national liberation movements concerned. They further noted that, with the assets of the Trust Fund due to be fully expended by the end of 1980, the Governing Council had increased the assistance available to national liberation movements by \$US 7.5 million to \$US 20.5 million, and thus the total amount provided had increased to \$US 24.7 million for activities in education, vocational training, health and public administration.

7. The two presiding officers welcomed a decision taken by the Trade and Development Board on 17 March 1980, by which the Board recommended that the special problems of the peoples under colonial domination or foreign occupation should be integrated into the formulation of the new international development strategy for the third development decade. In so doing, the presiding officers expressed appreciation for the initiative taken in that regard by a group of Member States within the framework of UNCTAD, and hoped that the Board's recommendation would be fully taken into account during the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on development. They stressed how important it was for all Governments to intensify their efforts within the specialized agencies and other organizations in the system of which they are members to accord priority to the question of providing assistance to the peoples concerned.

8. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that, on the initiative of the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, intensified efforts were being made to prepare various programmes of assistance benefiting the Namibians, in close collaboration with a number of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. The programmes included the provision of fellowships, consultants, advisers, supplies and equipment, particularly in relation to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia. While commending the increasing level of international co-operation in that regard, the presiding officers nevertheless considered that the assistance extended so far fell far short

of the pressing needs of the Namibian people and, accordingly, stated that the international community should enlist whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. The presiding officers therefore called for intensified efforts to secure an increased flow of the funds required in the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and, in particular, for the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system to that end. They believed that, given the necessary commitment and determination, ways could be found to remove any existing constraints or difficulties - procedural or otherwise - so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. In the same context, they emphasized that the role to be played by the executive heads of the institutions concerned was of special importance. It was hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 34/42 and paragraph 9 of Council resolution 1979/50, the executive heads would formulate specific proposals without further delay for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The presiding officers also agreed that the agencies and organizations that had thus far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects should endeavour to find, in so far as possible, ways and means of including or increasing provision in their regular budgets for initiating and/or expanding projects supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements.

9. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that close contacts and liaison established by the organizations within the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia had been maintained during the period under review. They also welcomed the participation of representatives of the national liberation movements in the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations, contributing to the effective consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of colonial peoples. They also noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of Council resolution 2015 (LXI) of 3 August 1976, several agencies defrayed the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of national liberation movements invited to attend such meetings. Further, they noted that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been admitted to membership in certain agencies and had represented the Namibian people at a number of important conferences and meetings held during the year by the organizations concerned.

10. The two presiding officers expressed confidence that these closer contacts would facilitate further increases in the volume and scope of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system and would enhance the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. In that connexion, the presiding officers hoped that, in order to make maximum use of the available resources, the agencies and organizations would take further steps to strengthen the existing measures of co-ordination, for it was essential to ensure that the assistance projects undertaken or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated. The presiding officers recalled the positive results of the working meetings held on a regular basis by UNDP during the past few years with the national liberation movements, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of OAU. Having noted that the meeting scheduled for the end of 1979 had not taken place, in deference to a provision in General Assembly resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, they felt that contacts and consultations at the working level should nevertheless be continued under the auspices of UNDP. As regards the meeting envisaged under resolution 34/21, they noted that the necessary arrangements had been completed for holding it in mid-June 1980.

11. The two presiding officers noted that assistance to refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia had been increased during the period under review through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close co-operation with OAU and a number of organizations within the United Nations. They noted that the number of Zimbabwean refugees assisted totalled 213,000 by the end of 1979 and that the number of Namibians assisted had increased to some 50,000 by the end of the year. For those refugees, over \$US 15 million in cash and \$US 2.4 million in kind had been expended through UNHCR. The presiding officers also noted that the current programmes of assistance by the World Food Programme (WFP) had amounted to some \$US 31 million in food aid to the peoples concerned. They expressed the hope that the agencies and organizations within the United Nations system would continue to do everything possible to assist the Governments concerned in providing emergency and other aid to the growing number of refugees. In the same context, the presiding officers hoped that Member States and the organizations concerned would respond positively to the recent appeal made by UNHCR for \$US 22 million for the repatriation to, and reception in, Zimbabwe of refugees living at the time of their meeting in Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

12. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa continued to be in force. In particular, they noted with satisfaction a resolution adopted on 18 September 1979 by the eighteenth Universal Postal Congress, by which the Congress decided to expel South Africa from membership in the Universal Postal Union (UPU). They agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of that régime, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned.

13. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1979/50, the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the discussions leading up to it during the Council's second regular session of 1979 (E/1979/C.3/SR.1-3 and 5; and E/1979/SR.39). He also informed the President of the Council that the Committee, at the beginning of its current session, had asked its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to continue to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 34/42. Guided by the positive results of the contacts established in 1979 with representatives of a number of specialized agencies, the Special Committee, through the Sub-Committee, had continued similar consultations at its current session. During its examination of the question in August 1980, the Special Committee would take into account the results of those consultations as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1980.

14. Bearing in mind that the matters raised in the present report would require continuous review by the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, the two presiding officers agreed that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its thirty-fifth session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council and the Special Committee, they should maintain close contact with each other on the question.

ANNEX II*

Report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions,
Information and Assistance

Chairman: Mr. Frantisek PENAZKA (Czechoslovakia)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

42. The Sub-Committee held consultations with representatives of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, a/ at a time when the liberation struggle was intensifying in southern Africa and world public opinion was increasingly focused on the development of the liberation struggle, especially in Namibia.

43. In light of those consultations and in view of the urgency to increase and accelerate concrete assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity, the Sub-Committee submits the following conclusions and recommendations to the Special Committee for adoption:

(1) The Sub-Committee notes that the liberation struggle in Namibia has intensified as a consequence of the political manoeuvres and intransigence of the colonialist racist régime in South Africa. This régime has also carried out acts of aggression against neighbouring African States.

(2) The Sub-Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, economic and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to support the liberation struggle in Namibia more effectively and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the colonialist racist régime in southern Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system should continue to be guided in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(4) Once again, the Sub-Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system should be drawn to the principle that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the

* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1362.

a/ See para. 7 of the present chapter.

necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

(5) The Sub-Committee continues to deem it necessary to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation. This requires that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those which have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and co-operation with those peoples and their national liberation movements, directly or through the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active collaboration of their national liberation movements.

(6) The Sub-Committee commends those organizations which have taken steps to provide and intensify assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

(7) The Sub-Committee, while noting the increase in communications and the establishment of channels of communication between certain specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system and national liberation movements, continues to express concern at the lack of proper communications with some agencies and organizations, which is a cause for legitimate worry, inasmuch as it delays much needed assistance from reaching the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements at the most decisive stage of their struggle for freedom and independence.

(8) The Sub-Committee considers that efforts should be made by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to permit national liberation movements from Namibia and other colonial Territories to benefit from training programmes essential to the development of their countries. The executive heads of those agencies should undertake the necessary initiative in this regard.

(9) The Sub-Committee regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken concrete steps to implement the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist, racist régime of South Africa. In keeping with the resolutions of the General Assembly, the Sub-Committee expresses the wish that the Managing Director of the Fund take positive initiatives by submitting programmes for national liberation movements to the Board of Governors of the Fund.

(10) The Sub-Committee commends those organizations that have taken steps to remove impediments to providing assistance to the national liberation movements.

(11) The Sub-Committee notes that, with the intensification of the national liberation struggle in southern Africa, the increasing numbers of refugees and people seeking assistance have placed excessive burdens on national liberation movements. In keeping with General Assembly resolutions on the subject, the Sub-Committee continues to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to render greater assistance to the national liberation movements.

(12) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the recipient of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, continues to represent the peoples of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and to the South West Africa People's Organization.

(13) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small colonial Territories.

(14) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system should take all possible measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the racist Government of South Africa, to discontinue all support until it restores to the peoples of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of Namibia by the racist, colonialist régime in South Africa. The Sub-Committee commends all those agencies and organizations which have terminated relations with the South African régime and recommends that the Special Committee request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations which still continue to extend this kind of assistance to South Africa.

(15) The Sub-Committee expresses its concern that both the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements, which are best qualified to assess the effect of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, still regard that assistance as being far from sufficient to meet their specific requirements.

(16) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to focus particular attention on the struggle being waged by liberation movements in southern Africa and to establish concrete programmes of assistance for the peoples of those Territories in consultation with the Organization of African Unity.

(17) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Council for Namibia has elaborated, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, guidelines and policies for the co-ordination and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Sub-Committee urges the international community to contribute generously to the Programme.

(18) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to intensify their assistance to colonial peoples and national liberation movements especially during 1980, which is the year in which the international community will be observing the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

CHAPTER VII*

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions at its 1168th meeting on 5 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Further, the Committee took into account other pertinent resolutions of the Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, inter alia, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 4 of resolution 34/33 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, 1/ and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (see annex to the present chapter) containing information on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 e of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1978 and 1979.
4. At the 1168th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1368).
5. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 7 below). The representative of Denmark made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1168).
6. On 7 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/620) was transmitted to the administering Powers for their attention.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part III).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Nineteenth Session, Annexes, annex No. 8 (Part I) (A/5800/Rev.1), chap. II.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

7. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/620) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1168th meeting, on 5 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 2/

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/33 of 27 November 1979, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Deploing that some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have ceased to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

1. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of that Territory;

2. Requests the administering Powers concerned to transmit, or continue to transmit, to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned, within a maximum period of six months following the expiration of the administrative year in those Territories;

3. Decides, subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that connexion, to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

2/ See annex to the present chapter.

Report of the Secretary-GeneralTRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Secretary-General's previous report on the subject a/ listed the dates on which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 2 August 1979. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information was transmitted in respect of the years 1978 and 1979 up to 31 July 1980.

2. The information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, the annual reports on the Territories also include information on constitutional matters. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories under their administration is given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States during meetings of the Special Committee. Supplementary information is also made available by the United Kingdom and the United States concerning Territories under its administration.

STUDY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e
OF THE CHARTER

3. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, including in particular resolution 34/33 of 27 November 1979, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/616.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXXIII, annex.

Dates of transmission of information under Article 73 e of
the Charter of the United Nations for 1978 and 1979 a/

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
AUSTRALIA (1 July-30 June) <u>b/</u>		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	13 June 1979 <u>c/</u>	11 April 1980
NEW ZEALAND (1 April-31 March) <u>d/</u>		
Tokelau	30 July 1979	31 July 1980
PORTUGAL		
East Timor <u>e/</u>		
SPAIN (calendar year)		
Western Sahara <u>f/</u>		
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (calendar year)		
Antigua <u>g/</u>	-	-
Belize	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
Bermuda	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
British Virgin Islands	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
Brunei <u>h/</u>	-	-
Cayman Islands	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
Gibraltar	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
Montserrat	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
Pitcairn	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
St. Helena <u>d/</u>	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla <u>g/</u>	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	23 July 1979	23 July 1980
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1 July-30 June) <u>b/</u>		
American Samoa <u>i/</u>	1 March 1979	15 February 1980
Guam	30 April 1979	22 February 1980
United States Virgin Islands	7 February 1979	25 March 1980

(Foot-notes to table on following page)

a/ For a preliminary list of Territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) applies, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5514), part one, annex II.

b/ Period extends from 1 July of the previous year to 30 June of the year listed.

c/ Information covers the period 1 July 1978 to 31 May 1979.

d/ Period extends from 1 April of the year listed to 31 March of the following year.

e/ On 13 May 1980, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Portuguese Government had nothing to add to the information already provided by that Mission in its note of 6 April 1979 (A/34/311), as required by Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (A/35/233). In that note, the Permanent Representative of Portugal had stated that the conditions still prevailing in that Territory had prevented his Government from assuming its responsibilities for the administration of East Timor.

f/ On 26 February 1976, the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that "The Spanish Government, as of today, definitely terminates its presence in the Territory of the Sahara and deems it necessary to place the following on record: ... (a) Spain considers itself henceforth exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connexion with the administration of the said Territory, in view of the cessation of its participation in the temporary administration established for the Territory ..." (A/31/56-S/11997). For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-first Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1976.

g/ At previous sessions of the General Assembly, the United Kingdom had declared that, having achieved the status of Associated State, this Territory had attained "a full measure of self-government" and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon was, in its view, no longer appropriate (see also documents A/AC.109/341, A/C.4/725, A/AC.109/PV.762 and Corr.1, Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Fourth Committee, 1752nd meeting, and ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee, 1867th meeting).

h/ On 18 September 1972, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained full internal self-government and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon was, in its view, no longer appropriate.

i/ The territorial Government has changed its fiscal year from 1 July-30 June to 1 October-30 September.

CHAPTER VIII*

NAMIBIA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia at its 1170th to 1174th and 1181st meetings, between 7 and 21 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/92 G of 12 December 1979 on the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 34/94, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also paid due attention to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia and to the reports and decisions of the United Nations Council for Namibia.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/604 and Add.1).
4. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), invited the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the item. In response to the invitation, a representative of SWAPO participated in the relevant proceedings of the Committee (see para. 6 below).
5. In accordance with established practice, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the work of the Special Committee relating to the item. The President of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1170th meeting, on 7 August (A/AC.109/PV.1170).
6. Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, made a statement at the 1181st meeting, on 21 August (A/AC.109/PV.1181).
7. The general debate on the item took place at the 1170th to 1174th meetings, between 7 and 14 August. The following Member States took part in the debate:

* Previously issued under the symbol A/35/23 (Part IV).

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Chile at the 1170th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1170); India, Cuba, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, China at the 1171st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1171); Trinidad and Tobago, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia at the 1172nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1172); the Ivory Coast at the 1173rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1173); and the Congo at the 1174th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1174).

8. In the course of the consideration of the item concerning the specialized agencies, statements relating to the item were also made by the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at the 1172nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1172); the representatives of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) at the 1173rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1173); and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the 1174th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1174).

9. At the 1181st meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee considered a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1381 and Corr.1), prepared by the Chairman on the basis of consultations.

10. At the same meeting, the Chairman submitted orally the following revisions prepared on the basis of further consultations:

(a) In paragraph (1), the phrase "having heard the statement by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and having consulted the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization" was replaced by the phrase "having heard the statements by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the representative of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization";

(b) In paragraph (11), the first and second sentences which read:

"(11) In reaffirming that the marine, mineral and other natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the Special Committee strongly condemns and categorically rejects South Africa's unilateral, illegal extension of the territorial sea and proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia. The Committee condemns South Africa and those Western and other corporations which continue to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974 and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith."

were replaced by the following:

"(11) In reaffirming that the marine, mineral and other natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the Special Committee strongly condemns and categorically rejects South Africa's unilateral, illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia, as well as the illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee condemns the South African and other foreign economic interests which continue to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of

Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974 and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith."

(c) At the end of paragraph (15), the following sentence was added: "In this connexion, the Committee welcomes and supports the forthcoming International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, to be held at Paris in September 1980, on the initiative of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia."

11. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus, as orally revised (see para. 13 below). The representatives of Australia and Denmark made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1181).

12. On 28 August, the text of the consensus (A/AC.109/632) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/14133). On the same date, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations for the attention of his Government. Copies of the consensus were also transmitted to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to SWAPO.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/632) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1181st meeting, on 21 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 11 above, is reproduced below.

(1) Having considered the question of Namibia within the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, having heard the statements by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia 1/ and the representative of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, 2/ the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, the Special Committee calls the attention of the international community to the extremely serious situation prevailing in the Territory as a result of the continuing manoeuvres by the occupying régime of South Africa to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory and to impose a puppet régime on the people of Namibia.

(2) The apartheid régime of South Africa bears a grave responsibility for the creation of this situation, which seriously threatens international peace and security. This has been brought about by the régime's persistent denial to the African people of the Territory, which it illegally occupies, of the most basic human rights, including the inalienable right to genuine self-determination, freedom and independence, by its ruthless resort to violence and repression in an attempt to stifle the genuine aspirations of those people, by its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States and by its adamant refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

1/ A/AC.109/PV.1170.

2/ A/AC.109/PV.1181.

(3) As the situation in Namibia continues to worsen rapidly due to the intransigence, sinister manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the racist minority régime in Pretoria, it is now more than ever imperative that the United Nations reassert its responsibility in the matter and take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the minority régime with the decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

(4) The Special Committee affirms once again the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa. The Committee reiterates that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia, and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void. In this connexion, the Committee recalls the repeated affirmation of this position in the related resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and strongly condemns South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

(6) The Special Committee categorically rejects and resolutely denounces all manoeuvres by the occupying régime of South Africa designed to legalize its own Turnhalle puppet elements in Namibia, including the creation of the "National Assembly", the "Council of Ministers" and the "South West Africa/Namibia Army". The Committee formally declares that these illegal acts by the occupying régime are null and void and calls upon all States to withhold any recognition whatsoever from any so-called representatives installed or organs established as a result of these deceitful manoeuvres and not to co-operate with any puppet régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. In strongly condemning these latest manoeuvres by the occupying régime of Pretoria aimed at proclaiming a unilateral declaration of independence in Namibia, the Committee reiterates its demand that the régime unconditionally accept and scrupulously implement the decisions of the United Nations on this question.

(7) The Special Committee reiterates that the only political solution for Namibia should be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and the withdrawal of its armed forces and on the free and unfettered exercise by all the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). To this end, the Committee reaffirms

the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976. In this regard, the Committee commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its express readiness to participate in fair and free elections and for the spirit of accommodation and flexibility so abundantly demonstrated throughout the process of negotiations undertaken under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. The Committee reaffirms its continuing support for the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their gallant struggle, by all available means, to put an end to the illegal and oppressive occupation of their country by the racist minority régime of South Africa and to secure their long fought-for objective of full sovereignty and independence, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(8) The Special Committee demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, whether in Namibia or South Africa; demands that South Africa ensure that all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons may return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life; reaffirms that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; and appeals to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to that organization in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia.

(9) The Special Committee strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless system of apartheid. The Committee condemns in particular the persistent and systematic attempts by the occupying régime to undermine, discredit and destroy the South West Africa People's Organization.

(10) The Special Committee condemns South Africa for its intensified military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries, the continued forcible removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes and the continued establishment of new military bases. In the same connexion, the Committee condemns the continued military collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States. It expresses its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field. The Committee considers that any collaboration of Western and other States with South Africa in the military fields, as well as in the development of nuclear weapons by South Africa, constitutes a serious violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 imposing a military embargo against South Africa and is a threat to international peace and security, and it

accordingly calls for the termination forthwith of all collaboration with the régime in those fields.

(11) In reaffirming that the marine, mineral and other natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the Special Committee strongly condemns and categorically rejects South Africa's unilateral, illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia, as well as the illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee condemns the South African and other foreign economic interests which continue to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 3/ and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith. It demands that those States whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by withdrawing immediately all investments from Namibia and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration.

(12) Given South Africa's increasing resort to force in order to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory, its flagrant refusal to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, the Special Committee recommends that the Security Council urgently convene to consider imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, with a view to securing the speedy compliance of the South African régime with the decisions of the Security Council.

(13) The Special Committee wishes to pay particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia, as a united political entity, and their determined efforts to extend at all costs all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization.

(14) Conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal authority for Namibia until independence, the Special Committee reaffirms its support for the activities of the Council and endorses the policies and programmes defined by the Council in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization to promote the self-determination and independence of the Namibian people. The Committee firmly supports the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Council on 1 June 1980. 4/ It urgently calls upon all States and the specialized

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.

4/ A/35/285-S/13991, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980.

agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to all programmes of assistance organized by the Council beneficial to the Namibians in exile and to preparing Namibians for service in a free and truly independent Namibia. In expressing its determination to work in close co-operation with the Council, the Committee fully endorses the Council's proposal to convene in 1981 an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people.

(15) In view of the massive publicity campaign by the Government of South Africa designed to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Special Committee reiterates its request that the Secretary-General further intensify his efforts, through all available media, in order to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that Government with respect to Namibia. In this connexion, the Committee welcomes and supports the forthcoming International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, to be held at Paris in September 1980, on the initiative of the South West Africa People's Organization of Namibia.

(16) The Special Committee decides to keep the situation and developments in the Territory under continuous review.

CHAPTER IX*

WESTERN SAHARA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Western Sahara at its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980.

2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/37 of 21 November 1979, by paragraph 8 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a priority question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session".

3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/621).

4. At its 1174th meeting, the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to a delegation of the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO). At the same meeting, Mr. Madjid Abdallah (Frente POLISARIO), made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1174). Statements were also made by the representatives of Iran and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1174).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1174), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER X*

EAST TIMOR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of East Timor at its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980.

2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/40 of 21 November 1979 on the question of East Timor.

3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/623). The Committee also had before it a letter dated 8 August 1980 addressed to its Chairman by the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations (A/AC.109/622).

4. At the 1174th meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1174). At the same meeting the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. José Guterres, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRFTILIN). The representative of Portugal made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1174). Mr. Guterres made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1174). The representative of Indonesia made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1174).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1174), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XI*

GIBRALTAR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Gibraltar at its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/412 of 21 November 1979 on the question of Gibraltar.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/603 and Corr.1).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

4. At its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1174), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XII*

BRUNEI

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Brunei at its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/413 of 21 November 1979 concerning the question of Brunei.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/617 and Corr.1).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

4. At its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1174), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XIII¹

TOKELAU

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of Tokelau to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1179th and 1181st meetings, on 20 and 21 August 1980, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/410 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means, in co-operation with the administering Power, of implementing the Declaration with respect to Tokelau, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Territory at an appropriate stage".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/602).
5. The representative of New Zealand, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1359) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of New Zealand, the administering Power concerned, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Chile and Australia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).

¹ Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. At the 1181st meeting, on 21 August, on the basis of the related consultations, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories submitted oral revisions (A/AC.109/PV.1181) to paragraph 6 (7) of the report (A/AC.109/L.1359), by which the original paragraph which read:

"(7) The Special Committee takes note that the economic development of the Territory is proceeding satisfactorily. In this regard, the Committee notes with interest that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory, legislation came into force on 1 April 1980, enabling Tokelau to establish a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. It welcomes the assurances of the administering Power that the benefits of the economic zone will go exclusively to the people of the Territory."

was replaced by the following:

"(7) The Special Committee takes note that economic development is proceeding satisfactorily. In this regard, the Committee notes that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory, legislation came into force on 1 April 1980 establishing a Tokelauan 200-mile exclusive economic zone. It welcomes the assurances of the administering Power that the benefits of the economic zone will go exclusively to the people of the Territory."

9. Following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1181), the Special Committee at the same meeting adopted the report, as orally revised (see para. 8 above), and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 11 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

10. On 22 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Tokelau, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1181st meeting, on 21 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) Fully aware of the special circumstances of Tokelau, owing to such factors as its size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources, the Special Committee reiterates the view that these circumstances should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV).

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the willingness of the administering Power to maintain its close co-operation with the Committee and the United Nations in the exercise of its responsibilities towards Tokelau.

(4) The Special Committee further notes with appreciation the approach by the administering Power in fostering an awareness among the Tokelauan people of the possibilities open to them and the attempts by the administering Power, within the political education programme, to involve traditional leadership of the Territory in its political development. It notes the decision to bring the Public Service within the Tokelau political system and the decision by the general Fono to establish a Budget Advisory Committee to give advice on financial matters. The Special Committee is of the opinion that these developments constitute a major step forward in the evolution of the Territory towards the exercise by the people of their inalienable rights.

(5) The Special Committee welcomes the increased participation of the Territory in various regional meetings and South Pacific fora. The Committee further welcomes the frequent visits to neighbouring nations by the Territory's leaders and senior public servants, which are designed to increase their political awareness, capabilities, experience and knowledge, thereby contributing effectively towards an informed decision concerning the Territory's future.

(6) The Special Committee, recalling the willingness of the administering Power to be guided by the wishes of the people with regard to their future, fully in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), notes with satisfaction that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing administrative, financial and technical assistance, should they wish it, in the event that they desire to change their present status.

(7) The Special Committee takes note that economic development is proceeding satisfactorily. In this regard, the Committee notes that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Territory, legislation came into force on 1 April 1980 establishing a Tokelauan 200-mile exclusive economic zone. It welcomes the assurances of the administering Power that the benefits of the economic zone will go exclusively to the people of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the administering Power to make improvements in the fields of public health, public works and education. In particular, the Committee welcomes the appointment of a New Zealand educational adviser to review school curricula with a view to upgrading teaching standards.

(9) The Special Committee reiterates its expression of appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, as well as to the regional organizations, for their assistance to Tokelau, and calls upon those bodies to continue providing assistance to the Territory.

(10) Mindful of the effective means provided by the United Nations visiting missions to assess the situation in the Territories, and recalling that the 1976 Visiting Mission considered that conditions in Tokelau should be kept under constant review, 1/ the Special Committee is of the opinion that the possibility of sending a second mission to the Territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of Tokelau.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. III, chap. XVII, para. 11 (40).

CHAPTER XIV*

PITCAIRN

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of Pitcairn to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1167th meeting, on 10 June 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/415 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly decided to defer until its thirty-fifth session consideration of the question of Pitcairn.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/594).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1167th meeting, on 10 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1167 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1355) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).
8. On 10 June, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus concerning Pitcairn, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1167th meeting on 10 June 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee, having examined the question of Pitcairn, takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland affirming the willingness of the administering Power to discuss any change of constitutional status with the people of the Territory whenever the latter so desired. The Committee notes that the gradual decline of the population to its present size, as the result of emigration, continues to raise the question of the capacity of the islanders to maintain the essential services of education, medical welfare and the launching of long boats, on which their trade with passing ships depends. The Committee calls once again upon the administering Power to continue to safeguard the interests of the people of the Territory. The Committee notes with satisfaction that with the introduction in November 1979 of the sale of Pitcairn's stamps through the 97 philatelic bureaux of the Australian Post, an appreciable increase in revenue is expected.

CHAPTER XV*

ST. HELENA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of St. Helena to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1167th meeting, on 10 June 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/411 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly requested the Committee, "in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration with respect to St. Helena".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/598).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1167th meeting, on 10 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1167 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1356) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. On 10 June, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus concerning St. Helena, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1167th meeting on 10 June 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee, having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and having examined conditions in St. Helena for the period under review, reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Committee notes the commitment of the United Kingdom Government to respect the wishes of the people of St. Helena in this regard and notes with interest the holding of a general election on the island of Tristan da Cunha. The Committee urges the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy and full attainment of the goals set forth in the Declaration with respect to this Territory.

(2) The Special Committee notes with interest the statement of the representative of the administering Power that as a result of the increased activity in the area of housing construction, the completion of a number of infrastructure projects and the development of the local handicrafts industry, the economic situation in St. Helena improved during the period under review although the commercial sector remained vulnerable to world inflation.

(3) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community may be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. In this regard, the Committee notes the commitment of the administering Power to continue to foster the Territory's economic and social development, including the promotion of agriculture, fisheries and forestry, in co-operation with its inhabitants and their elected representatives.

(4) The Special Committee, noting the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving visiting missions, considers that the possibility of dispatching such a mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

(5) The Special Committee decides, subject to the decision of the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, to continue consideration of the question of St. Helena at its next session.

CHAPTER XVI*

AMERICAN SAMOA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of American Samoa to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1179th and 1180th meetings, on 20 August 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Special Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 34/35 of 21 November 1979, by paragraph 10 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa, including the dispatch of a visiting mission to the Territory in consultation with the administering Power".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/610).
5. Representatives of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1378) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At its 1180th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. On 21 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning American Samoa, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1180th meeting on 20 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of American Samoa to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the discussion on the Territory, thereby enabling the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of American Samoa.

(4) The Special Committee notes the report of the 12-member Second Temporary Political Status Study Commission, 1/ wherein it rejected various options on the future status of the Territory. The Committee notes that the Commission, in rejecting these options, emphasized that several of them posed a threat to the traditional Samoan social structure.

(5) In this regard, the Special Committee is of the view that it remains the obligation of the administering Power to carry out a thorough programme of political education so as to ensure that the people of American Samoa are made fully aware of their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee therefore calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa, to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(6) The Special Committee underscores the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of the Territory.

(7) The Special Committee notes with interest that the Office of Economic Development Planning of the Government of American Samoa has completed

1/ See A/AC.109/610, para. 15.

the drafting of the Territory's first five-year economic development plan, which focuses on an over-all economic development strategy designed to diversify the Territory's economy. The Committee notes that the planning documents concern economic development, land use and housing.

(8) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the Government of American Samoa is working to raise its level of regional co-operation with the emerging nations of the South Pacific, as well as with the regional institutions, to promote the economic welfare of the area.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to safeguard, in co-operation with the Government of American Samoa, the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(10) The Special Committee recalls the positive attitude of the Government of the United States on the question of receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration and reiterates its hope that the administering Power will accept an early visit to American Samoa by such a mission so as to enable the Committee to obtain first-hand information on conditions in the Territory and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of its people concerning their future.

CHAPTER XVII*

GUAM

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of Guam to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1179th and 1180th meetings, on 20 August 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 34/39 of 21 November 1979, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/606).
5. The representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1370), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At its 1180th meeting, on 20 August, following a statement by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1180), the Special Committee adopted the report (A/AC.109/L.1370) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. On 21 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Guam, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1180th meeting on 20 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in respect of the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee expresses its appreciation for the co-operation given by the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, which has enabled the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of Guam, with a view to continuing the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

(4) Noting the findings of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Guam, 1979, 1/ and in particular, that the options open to the people of the Territory had not been sufficiently explained to them by the administering Power, and noting further the newly announced policy of the administering Power, which it states was intended to reinforce and encourage self-determination, as well as the movements underway in the Territory to address the future political status issue, the Special Committee, mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, recalls that the administering Power has the obligation to ensure that the people of the Territory are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(5) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without any interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee further calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of Guam, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Declaration.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVII, annex.

(6) The Special Committee, recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, recognizes that the presence of military bases could constitute a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases in Guam should not prevent the people of the Territory from exercising the inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(7) The Special Committee underscores the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connexion, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory in order to reduce its excessive dependence on the military establishment.

(8) The Special Committee notes in this regard that according to the 1979 Visiting Mission, one obstacle to economic development has been uncertainty concerning land held by the federal authorities.

(9) The Special Committee, noting the great potential for diversifying the economic development of Guam offered by commercial fishing, agriculture and the development of the transportation industry, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to work towards removing the constraints which limit growth in these areas. The Committee further notes that the Guam Legislature has adopted a bill giving the Territory control over all research, management, exploration and exploitation of resources within a 200-mile zone.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Guam to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development. The Committee requests the administering Power to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the guidelines designed to stem the flow of temporary alien workers have contributed to preventing the depression of wages and working conditions of domestic workers. The Committee, however, wishes to register its concern at reports of cases involving alien workers, some of whom have already returned to their homeland, who have not been paid back wages.

(12) The Special Committee, noting the formation of a task force in March 1980, calls upon the administering Power to revive, develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who constitute some 55.5 per cent of the Territory's population. The Committee urges the continuation of these efforts.

(13) Mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review. In this regard, the Committee notes with satisfaction the willingness of the United States to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration.

CHAPTER XVIII*

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.

2. The Special Committee considered the Trust Territory at its 1179th to 1181st meetings, from 20 to 21 August 1980.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session".

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/613).

5. At the 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1379), containing an account of its consideration of the Trust Territory.

6. At the 1180th meeting, on 20 August, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, the Ivory Coast and Chile, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1180).

7. At the 1181st meeting on 21 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, on the basis of the related consultations, submitted oral revisions to paragraph 5 (12) of the report (A/AC.109/L.1379), by which the original paragraph which read:

"(12) In this connexion, the Special Committee notes with satisfaction

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

that the maritime authorities in the Trust Territory are working to strengthen the existing legislation on the protection of the 200-mile zones. It also notes the intention of the Administering Authority to extend assistance to ensure respect for the rights of the Micronesians over those zones. The Committee expresses the hope that the people of Micronesia will receive all benefits which derive from these extended zones."

was replaced by the following:

"(12) In this connexion, the Special Committee notes that the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory are working to strengthen the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Committee expresses the hope that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone will be respected and that they will receive all benefits deriving from it."

8. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report, as revised (see para. 7 above), and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 10 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1181).

9. On 22 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1181st meeting on 21 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. It also takes note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council 1/ with regard to that Territory. The Committee reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their rights in this respect and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited resources, should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Trust Territory.

1/ Trusteeship Agreement for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
(United Nations publication, Sales No. 1957.VI.A.1).

(3) The Special Committee continues to note with regret the refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Committee on this item by declining to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory. It calls again upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, to comply with its repeated requests that a representative be present at meetings of the Committee to provide vital and up-to-date information so as to assist the Committee in the formulation of conclusions and recommendations concerning the future of the Trust Territory.

(4) The Special Committee, mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), reiterates that it is the obligation of the Administering Authority to create such conditions in the Trust Territory as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes the concern of the Trusteeship Council, first expressed by its Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory in March 1980, 2/ at the termination of the education for self-government programme. The Committee expresses the hope that this will not be a final decision, in view of the need for such a programme to prepare the people for the exercise of their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of all developments that have taken place in the Trust Territory during the period under review. The Committee takes due note as well of the intention of the Administering Authority to conclude negotiations and seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981. Recognizing that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory themselves to decide their political destiny, the Committee calls upon the Administering Authority to preserve the unity of the Trust Territory until the people have exercised their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV).

(7) The Special Committee, while noting that the new authorities in the Trust Territory have assumed certain responsibilities relinquished by the Administering Authority, none the less regrets that the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still retains veto power in some areas. In this connexion, the Committee recalls that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all power to the elected leaders of the Trust Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes that the Trusteeship Council has found that structural imbalances in the economy of the Trust Territory appear not to have been significantly reduced. The Committee notes further that the Micronesian economy appears to have been hard hit by the effects of inflation and increases in the cost of energy. The Committee regrets that because of the lack of significant economic development, the Trust Territory appears to

2/ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2 (T/1816), para. 226.

depend on grants from the Administering Authority as much as in the past and reaffirms that economic assistance to the Trust Territory should be increased with a view to promoting economic development in the Trust Territory.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling its previous recommendations on the subject, 3/ notes the Administering Authority's statement that a start has been made in the implementation of the five-year indicative development plan in the Trust Territory, in particular in respect of the economic infrastructure.

(10) The Special Committee, while bearing in mind that local authorities are given the opportunity to determine their programme priorities within budgetary limits, notes that the High Commissioner still retains extensive powers to make decisions and to supervise the budget of the Trust Territory. The Committee reiterates its strong view that the elected leaders of the Trust Territory should participate fully in the budget process, in particular in determining priority expenditures.

(11) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority, in co-operation with the authorities of the Trust Territory, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the right of the people of Micronesia to own and dispose of the natural resources of the Trust Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(12) In this connexion, the Special Committee notes that the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory are working to strengthen the existing legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. The Committee expresses the hope that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone will be respected and that they will receive all benefits deriving from it.

(13) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the material assistance which the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute and the South Pacific Commission continue to provide to the Trust Territory. The Committee joins the Trusteeship Council in strongly encouraging the leadership of the Trust Territory to develop relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those within the United Nations system.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. III, chap. XX, para. 11 (8); and *ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), vol. III, chap. XX, para. 11 (8).

CHAPTER XIX*

BERMUDA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of Bermuda to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1168th and 1169th meetings on 5 and 6 August 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979, concerning five Territories, including Bermuda. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Bermuda ... including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/595).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1168th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1360) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1168), in which he submitted an oral amendment to paragraph 6 (2) of the report of the Sub-Committee, by which the words "and achievement of independence" would be inserted after the word "self-determination".

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. At the 1169th meeting, on 6 August, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Denmark,, the Congo, Cuba, Chile, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, as well as the Chairman and the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and the Chairman of the Special Committee participated, the representative of Ethiopia submitted an oral amendment (A/AC.109/PV.1169 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum) to paragraph 6 (2) of the report of the Sub-Committee, by which the words "the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination" would be replaced by the words "the speedy exercise by the people of their right to self-determination and independence". The amendment by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was not pressed to a decision.

9. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Cuba, Chile, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria, the Special Committee adopted the oral amendment by Ethiopia and the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as orally amended (see para. 11 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1169 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum).

10. On 6 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1169th meeting on 6 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) Fully aware of the special circumstances of Bermuda, owing to such factors as its size, geographical location, population and limited resources, the Special Committee reiterates the view that these circumstances should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee welcomes the co-operation extended to it by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which contributes significantly to informed consideration of conditions in the Territory by the Committee.

(4) The Special Committee also welcomes the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining their future constitutional status. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory so as to enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference

their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Furthermore, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right. The Committee reaffirms that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their future political status.

(5) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed will and desire of the people of Bermuda, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set out in the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(6) The Special Committee notes that in the period under review, further political and constitutional developments have taken place in the Territory, particularly the holding of the Constitutional Conference recommended by the Royal Commission into the 1977 Disturbances 1/ and the issuing of the White Paper on Independence for Bermuda. 2/

(7) The Special Committee, welcoming the decision of the parties concerned, whereby changes in the electoral system will be determined following the next general election, and noting the gradual measures taken to reduce the impact of the expatriate vote, reiterates the view that the electoral system should accurately reflect the wishes of the majority of the Bermudians.

(8) The Special Committee expresses the hope that all necessary measures will be taken to foster national unity and a national identity.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, recognizes that the presence of such bases could constitute a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration and reaffirms its conviction that the presence of military bases in Bermuda should not prevent the people of the Territory from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

(10) The Special Committee once again urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the rights of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(11) The Special Committee, noting that the economy of the Territory continues to depend heavily on tourism and international company business, strongly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of Bermuda, to make every effort to diversify the economy of Bermuda, including increased efforts to promote agriculture and fisheries.

1/ Report of the Royal Commission into the 1977 Disturbances (Bermuda, July 1978).

2/ Independence for Bermuda (Bermuda, 1979), presented to the territorial House of Assembly on 9 November 1979.

(12) The Special Committee, taking note of the second manpower survey recently carried out in the Territory, calls on the administering Power, in close co-operation with the territorial administration, to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization".

(13) As it is the view of the Special Committee that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Committee calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to receive such a mission in the Territory at an appropriate time. The Committee is of the view that such a mission would enable it to acquire adequate first-hand information on the situation prevailing in the Territory and to ascertain the views of the people concerning their future political status.

CHAPTER XX*

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the British Virgin Islands to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1167th meeting on 10 June 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979 concerning five Territories, including the British Virgin Islands. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to ... the British Virgin Islands ... including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/593).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1167th meeting, on 10 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1167, and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1357), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. On 10 June, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the British Virgin Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1167th meeting on 10 June 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, thereby enabling the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in determining their own future.

(5) The Special Committee reiterates its request that the administering Power should take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands, to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(6) The Special Committee underscores the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of its dependent Territories. The Committee, while noting that the Territory has had some success in its efforts to achieve a viable economy, none the less urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary steps to strengthen the economy of the British Virgin Islands through programmes of diversification. The Committee, further noting the recent signing of an agreement by the British Virgin Islands for exploration of oil in its territorial waters, expresses the hope that this will be a positive step in the direction of diversification.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of the British Virgin Islands, to safeguard

the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by continuing to take effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(8) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the British Virgin Islands in order to strengthen its economy.

(9) The Special Committee notes that, despite some progress in developing manpower resources, it is necessary to bring foreign workers into the Territory. The Committee therefore urges the administering Power to intensify its efforts to train local people in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the society and to keep the Committee informed of developments.

(10) Mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review. In this regard, the Committee expresses its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration.

CHAPTER XXI*

MONTSERRAT

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of Montserrat to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1168th meeting on 5 August 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979 concerning five Territories, including Montserrat. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to ... Montserrat ... including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/597).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1168th meeting on 5 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1361) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1168), the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).
8. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Montserrat, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1168th meeting on 5 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that factors such as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Montserrat.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued active participation and co-operation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee on this question, with a view to accelerating the process of self-determination.

(4) The Special Committee welcomes the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat in determining their future constitutional status. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory so as to enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Furthermore, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right. The Committee reaffirms, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to decide on their future political status.

(5) The Special Committee notes the recent statements of the Chief Minister, 1/ in which he indicated that the issue of independence for Montserrat would be actively considered during the present Government's term of office. The Committee therefore calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of Montserrat, to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and of the Declaration.

(6) The Special Committee, having noted the importance the Government of Montserrat attaches to the state of economic development in the Territory, reaffirms that the administering Power is responsible, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of its dependent Territories.

1/ See A/AC.109/597, paras. 14 and 28.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to strengthen the economy of Montserrat through diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture and livestock, tourism and industrial production. In this regard, the Committee notes the objectives of the Agricultural Sectoral Development Plan, 1979-1983, incorporating proposals for land use and agricultural development. The Committee further urges the administering Power to intensify its programme to develop the infrastructure of the economy in order to facilitate the implementation of the over-all development plans in the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee also urges the administering Power to take, in co-operation with the territorial Government, all necessary measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain effective control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the financial and technical assistance provided to Montserrat by the administering Power, the Governments of Canada, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America and Venezuela, as well as by the European Economic Community and the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, in particular the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee urges these countries and bodies to maintain their development aid to the Territory with a view to solving the development problem of the Territory and improving its economic conditions.

(10) The Special Committee further urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, to continue to give special attention to the development needs of Montserrat.

(11) The Special Committee welcomes the establishment of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development to co-ordinate and strengthen external assistance to countries in the Caribbean (including Montserrat) and to review national and regional activities related to the economic development of the area. The Committee further welcomes the subsequent establishment and operations of other regional bodies concerned with programmes of aid and development such as the Caribbean Development Facility, the Technical Assistance Steering Committee and the Task Force on Private Sector Activities. In this connexion, the Special Committee calls on the aid donors and international financial institutions to continue to increase and intensify their assistance to the Government of Montserrat.

(12) Recalling the success of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory in 1975, ^{2/} and mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending another visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate stage should be kept under review.

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVIII, annex.

CHAPTER XXII*

CAYMAN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the Cayman Islands to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1167th meeting, on 10 June 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979 concerning five Territories, including the Cayman Islands. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to ... the Cayman Islands ... including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/596).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At its 1167th meeting, on 10 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1167 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1354) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. On 10 June, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Cayman Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1167th meeting on 10 June 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December, 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination of the Cayman Islands in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(3) The Special Committee, taking into account the need to accelerate the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory, notes with appreciation that the administering Power has continued to participate actively in the work of the Committee on this question.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in determining their future. In this regard, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands, to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(5) The Special Committee underscores the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of its dependent Territories and reiterates its concern that the local economy remains largely dependent on international finance and tourism, which are highly vulnerable to fluctuations in the international economic situation. The Committee therefore urges the administering Power to increase its efforts to assist the Territory in its development of a diversified economy with a view to promoting self-sufficiency to the maximum extent possible. The Committee is of the opinion that steps should be taken to encourage in particular further agricultural and industrial development in order to reduce the Territory's dependence on imports for many essentials.

(6) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue in co-operation with the territorial Government to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the right of the people of the Cayman Islands to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(7) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Cayman Islands.

(8) The Special Committee notes from the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Government of the Cayman Islands has made considerable efforts in its social and medical programmes, some of which were completed in 1979.

(9) Recognizing the necessity to hasten the process of replacing foreign personnel by Caymanians, the Special Committee urges the administering Power to intensify its efforts towards preparing Caymanians for specific positions in all fields of activity and at all levels. The Committee requests the administering Power to continue to keep it informed of all developments.

(10) Mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review. In this regard, the Committee expresses its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration.

CHAPTER XXIII*

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the United States Virgin Islands to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1179th and 1180th meetings, on 20 August 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence, and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/36 of 21 November 1979 concerning the United States Virgin Islands. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission ... at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power".
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/608).
5. The representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1377) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At its 1180th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. Geraldo Guirty. Mr. Guirty made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1180).

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

8. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee without objection and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 10 below).

9. On 21 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the United States Virgin Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1180th meeting on 20 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the discussion on the Territory, thereby enabling the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the United States Virgin Islands.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the recent political and constitutional developments in the Territory, in particular the election of delegates to the fourth Constitutional Convention to draft a constitution for the Territory. ^{1/} The Committee reaffirms that it is the obligation of the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all necessary measures to enable the people of the Territory to exercise fully their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(5) The Special Committee welcomes the assurances given by the representative of the administering Power that the United States Government is committed to the principle of self-determination and that it will continue to respect the freely expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands concerning their future status.

(6) The Special Committee, bearing in mind the recent announcement of 14 February 1980 by the President of the United States of a new policy towards

^{1/} See A/AC.109/608, paras. 11-14.

the United States Virgin Islands, 2/ strongly reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the full and unconditional implementation of the Declaration with regard to the Territory.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the territorial Government, to take effective measures for guaranteeing the right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to own and dispose of all the natural resources of the Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development. In this respect, the Committee notes the decision of the administering Power to transfer to the United States Territories all the mineral rights and submerged lands within 5 kilometres from the territorial coastline.

(8) The Special Committee expresses the view that measures to promote the economic development of the United States Virgin Islands are an important element in the process of self-determination, and to this end calls upon the administering Power, together with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all measures necessary to achieve a stable and viable economy in the Territory.

(9) In this connexion, the Special Committee takes note of the steps which have been taken to expand the manufacturing sector, as well as those aimed at revitalizing the agricultural sector. The Committee further notes the territorial Government's economic development policy guidelines designed to promote long-range economic development.

(10) The Special Committee expresses its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in Territories under its administration, and considers that the possibility of sending a further mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

2/ Ibid., paras. 15-27.

CHAPTER XXIV*

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) at its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/414 of 21 November 1979 concerning the Territory.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/615).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

4. At its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1174), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XXV*

BELIZE

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Belize at its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/38 of 21 November 1979, by paragraph 6 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to remain seized of the question and to assist the people of Belize in the early exercise of their inalienable rights".
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat, containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/618).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

4. At its 1174th meeting on 14 August 1980, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1174), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the question of Belize at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XXVI*

ANTIGUA AND ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla at its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/416 of 21 November 1979 concerning the item as well as General Assembly resolution 34/194 of 19 December 1979 concerning, inter alia, the above Territories.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the item (A/AC.109/633).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

4. At its 1174th meeting, on 14 August 1980, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1174), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the question of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fifth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XXVII*

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1181st, 1182nd and 1183rd meetings on 21 August and 23 and 24 October 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 34/409 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly welcomed "the invitation of the Government of Australia to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the second half of 1980 to obtain first-hand information on the situation in the Territory and the progress being made there", and requested the Committee, "in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to seek the best ways and means of implementing the Declaration with respect to the Territory, in the light of the information to be provided by the administering Power in 1980".
4. On 17 June 1980, the Chairman of the Special Committee informed the members of the Committee that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned decision of the General Assembly and on the basis of the related consultations, he had appointed Fiji, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia as the members of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1980, and that Mr. Lobognon Pierre Yere (Ivory Coast), the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, had agreed to serve as the Chairman of the Mission.
5. At its 1181st meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee, in modification of the decision referred to in paragraph 1 above, decided to take up the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands directly in plenary meetings when the report of the Visiting Mission became available.
6. At the 1182nd meeting, on 23 October, the representative of the Ivory Coast, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, introduced the report of the

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part VI).

Mission (A/AC.109/635). The representative of the administering Power made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1182).

7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee had before it the text of a draft decision submitted by its Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1382). Statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Cuba and the Ivory Coast, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1182).

8. At the 1183rd meeting, on 24 October, the representative of the Ivory Coast, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, submitted an oral revision to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1382, by which the second sentence, which read:

"In approving the chapter of the report of the Special Committee, the General Assembly commends, for appropriate action, the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission to the Government of Australia as the administering Power and to the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, bearing in mind the need to ensure the free expression by the people of the Territory of their true aspirations concerning their future status, as well as the full exercise by them of their fundamental rights, towards the achievement of the goals set forth in the Charter and in the Declaration."

was replaced by:

"In approving the chapter of the report of the Special Committee and taking note of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission to the Territory, the General Assembly calls upon the administering Power to ensure the free expression by the people of the Territory of their true aspirations concerning their future status, as well as the full exercise by them of their inalienable rights to self-determination in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration."

9. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Australia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1183), the Special Committee approved the draft decision, as orally revised (see para. 10 below).

B. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. The Special Committee accordingly submits to the General Assembly for its consideration the following draft decision on the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands:

The General Assembly, having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1/ as well as the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory by the Special Committee in July 1980 2/ at the invitation of the Government of Australia as the administering Power, and having heard the statement of the administering Power on the implementation of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial

1/ Chap. XXVII of the present report.

2/ A/AC.109/635.

Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, with regard to the Territory, notes with appreciation the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission by the administering Power, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands Council and the people of the Territory. In approving the chapter of the report of the Special Committee and taking note of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission to the Territory, 3/ the General Assembly calls upon the administering Power to ensure the free expression by the people of the Territory of their true aspirations concerning their future status, as well as the full exercise by them of their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

3/ Ibid., paras. 193-214.

CHAPTER XXVIII*

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting, on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1165th, 1166th and 1181st to 1183rd meetings on 28 March, 16 May, 21 August and 23 and 24 October 1980.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979 concerning five Territories, including the Turks and Caicos Islands. By paragraph 9 of that resolution, the Assembly welcomed "the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom to the Special Committee to dispatch a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands in 1980". By paragraph 11 of the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek the best ways and means for the implementation of the Declaration with respect to ... the Turks and Caicos Islands, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power".
4. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
5. At the 1165th meeting, on 28 March, the Chairman drew attention to a note verbale dated 10 March 1980 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations (A/AC.109/592), in which the Permanent Representative reiterated his Government's invitation to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the Territory, from 16 to 26 April 1980.
6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided without objection to request its Chairman to appoint the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980, on the basis of consultations with a view to its timely dispatch to the Territory.

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part VI).

7. On 1 April, the Chairman of the Special Committee informed the members of the Committee that, on the basis of the related consultations, he had appointed India, the Ivory Coast and Venezuela as the members of the Visiting Mission and that Mr. Germán Nava-Carrillo, the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations, had agreed to serve as the Chairman of the Mission.
8. At the 1166th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the Visiting Mission had visited the Territory in April and that the Mission was scheduled to hold consultations with the administering Power in London at the end of May (A/AC.109/PV.1166 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/Corrigendum).
9. At its 1181st meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee, in modification of the decision referred to in paragraph 1 above, decided to take up the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands directly in plenary meetings when the report of the Visiting Mission became available.
10. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a note verbale dated 15 August 1980 addressed to him by the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations (A/AC.109/627) in which the Permanent Representative, on behalf of his Government, conveyed to the Chairman an invitation to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands to observe the general elections to be held during the year.
11. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided without objection to accept the invitation with appreciation and requested the Chairman, in the discharge of the continued mandate entrusted to him by the Committee in its resolution of 5 August 1980 (chap. III, para. 11 of the present report), to appoint the Second United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980, on the basis of consultations with a view to its timely dispatch to the Territory.
12. In a letter dated 10 October 1980 addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/637), the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations informed the Special Committee that, as a sequel to the dissolution of the territorial Parliament during the preceding week, a general election had been called for on 4 November 1980 and expressed the hope that the Committee would be able to visit the Territory as suggested.
13. At the 1182nd meeting, on 23 October, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in accordance with a decision taken by the Committee at its previous meeting (see para. 11 above), he had appointed India, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia as the members of the Second United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980 and that Mr. Lobognon Pierre Yere (Ivory Coast), the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, had agreed to serve as the Chairman of the Mission.
14. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that subject to any decision which the General Assembly might take in that regard at its thirty-fifth session, the Second United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands should submit its report to the Committee at the outset of its 1981 session.
15. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela, in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980, introduced the report of the Mission (A/AC.109/636 and Corr.1, Add.1-2, Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3). The representative of the administering Power made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1182).

16. At the same meeting, the Special Committee had before it the text of a draft decision submitted by its Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1383). Statements were made by the representatives of India, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1182).

17. At the 1183rd meeting, on 24 October, the representative of India submitted, on behalf of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, oral revisions to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1383, by which:

(a) The following paragraph was inserted as the new seventh preambular paragraph:

"Recalling that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration,"

(b) Operative paragraph 1, which read:

"1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980;"

was replaced by the following:

"1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands and takes note of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980;"

(c) The following new operative paragraphs 3 and 4 were inserted and the remaining paragraphs renumbered accordingly:

"3. Reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory;

"4. Recognizes that the presence of military bases and other installations constitutes an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration, and reaffirms its conviction that the presence of foreign military bases and installations should not prevent the peoples of colonial and dependent Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

(d) The former operative paragraph 5, renumbered as new operative paragraph 7, which read:

"7. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic development of the Turks and Caicos Islands are an important element in the process of

self-determination as outlined in the Declaration, and urges the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;"

was replaced by the following:

"7. Calls upon the administering Power to take the necessary measures to promote the economic development of the Turks and Caicos Islands in accordance with the Declaration as an important element in the process of self-determination and independence, and urges the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;"

18. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved the draft decision, as orally revised (see para. 19 below). The representative of the administering Power made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1183).

B. Recommendation of the Special Committee

19. The Special Committee accordingly submits to the General Assembly for its consideration the following draft decision on the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands:

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1/ as well as the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory by the Special Committee in April 1980 2/ at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling also its resolution 34/34 of 21 November 1979 on the question of five Territories, including the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having heard the statements of the representative of the administering Power and the Chief Minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands,⁷

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to help the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to realize their aspirations in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration,

1/ Chap. XXVIII of the present report.

2/ A/AC.109/636 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2, Add.2/Corr.1 and Add.3.

Recalling that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands and takes note of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980;

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory;

4. Recognizes that the presence of military bases and other installations constitutes an impediment to the implementation of the Declaration, and reaffirms its conviction that the presence of foreign military bases and installations should not prevent the peoples of colonial and dependent Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Commends, for appropriate action, the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission 3/ to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and to the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

6. Expresses its appreciation of the constructive work accomplished by the Visiting Mission and of the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission by the administering Power, the territorial Government, the Legislative Council and the people of the Territory;

7. Calls upon the administering Power to take the necessary measures to promote the economic development of the Turks and Caicos Islands in accordance with the Declaration as an important element in the process of self-determination and independence, and urges the administering Power to continue to intensify and expand its programme of aid in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

8. Requests the administering Power, in the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission, to continue to enlist the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the

3/ A/AC.109/636/Add.2 and Corr.1, paras. 416-440.

United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of the Territory;

9. Welcomes the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom to the Special Committee to dispatch a further visiting mission to observe the general elections to be held in the Territory on 4 November 1980;

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item at its next session in the light of the findings of the visiting missions, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

CHAPTER XXIX*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

1. Following the Lancaster House Conference on Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), held at London between September and December 1979, which produced agreement on the Constitution for a free and independent Zimbabwe, and the elections held in February 1980 in the Territory, Zimbabwe became independent on 18 April 1980.

2. At the 1165th meeting of the Special Committee, on 23 March 1980, the Chairman informed the Committee that, at the invitation of Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe, he would be attending, on 18 April, the official ceremonies marking the independence of Zimbabwe. In that connexion, the Chairman, on 3 April, dispatched to the Prime Minister-designate the following message:

"I have the honour to acknowledge with appreciation the receipt of your kind invitation addressed to me to attend the official celebrations to be held at Salisbury from 17 to 20 April 1980, marking the long-awaited emergence of a free and independent Zimbabwe.

"Having followed the developments in your country throughout the period of the struggle waged by the courageous people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement, it is truly a source of great personal satisfaction and pleasure to be able to join you on this historic occasion.

"I wish to take this opportunity to convey to you my warmest congratulations on the overwhelming vote of confidence which you and the Patriotic Front received from the people of Zimbabwe in the recent national elections and on your assumption of the high office of Prime Minister. The members of the Special Committee join me in extending greetings and best wishes to you and through you to the people of Zimbabwe for peace, happiness and prosperity in the years to come. I look forward to seeing you to extend in person the felicitations of the Committee members on this memorable occasion."

3. At the 1166th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, on 18 April, independence day, he had presented to Mr. Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, a letter which contained the following message:

"On behalf of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and on my own behalf, I have the honour, on the historic occasion of Zimbabwe's accession to independence, to extend to the Government and people of your country the Special Committee's warmest congratulations and most sincere wishes for happiness, peace and prosperity in the coming years.

"The achievement by your country of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on this day

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part VI).

signifies the victory of the heroic struggle of the people of Zimbabwe and the irrevocable commitment of the United Nations to the principle of self-determination and freedom for all the peoples under colonial and alien rule. At the same time, it represents for the Special Committee - which has closely and constantly followed the progress towards self-determination and independence of your country - the successful discharge of the important responsibility entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

"I am confident that, under your dynamic leadership and guidance, Zimbabwe will make a significant contribution to the attainment of the aims and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. I look forward to welcoming your country's full participation in the world community of nations in the very near future."

CHAPTER XXX*

NEW HEBRIDES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1165th meeting on 28 March 1980, by adopting the suggestion put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1352), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the New Hebrides to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.

2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1167th meeting, on 10 June, and at its 1168th, 1179th and 1180th meetings, between 5 and 20 August.

3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular, resolution 34/94 of 13 December 1979 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 34/10 of 2 November 1979, by which the Assembly expressed "the hope that the New Hebrides would move towards independence in a smooth and speedy fashion".

4. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, one of the former administering Powers concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.

5. At its 1167th meeting, on 10 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1167 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1358). At the same meeting, statements were also made by the representatives of Australia and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1167 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum).

6. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Papua New Guinea had indicated the wish that its representative be permitted to make a statement on the item. With the Committee's consent, the representative of Papua New Guinea made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1167 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum).

7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and approved the draft resolution contained therein (A/AC.109/607) (see para. 17 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/35/23 (Part VI).

8. On 10 June 1980, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of France and the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of their respective Governments.

B. Further consideration by the Special Committee

9. At the 1168th meeting, on 5 August, statements were made by the Chairman and by the representative of Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1168).

10. In connexion with its further consideration of the question, the Special Committee had before it the following communications addressed to the Chairman by the delegations indicated requesting that they be heard by the Committee:

(a) A letter dated 11 August 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations (A/AC.109/624);

(b) A letter dated 11 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of Samoa to the United Nations (A/AC.109/625);

(c) A letter dated 14 August 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations (A/AC.109/626).

11. At the 1179th meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum), introduced a second report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1372) containing an account of its further consideration of the item. At the same time, the Rapporteur drew attention to the revisions agreed upon by the members of the Sub-Committee with respect to paragraph 12 of the report, by which:

(a) Subparagraphs (3) and (4) which read:

"(3) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the former administering Powers, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have facilitated the attainment of independence by the people of the Territory, but regrets that continuing incidents on the island of Espiritu Santo, supported by foreign nationals, were not brought to an end before independence. Recalling its resolution adopted on 10 June 1980, the Committee reaffirms its full support for the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of the new Republic.

"(4) In this connexion, the Special Committee notes the strong support for the new Government recently expressed, particularly by the South Pacific Forum."

were replaced by the following as new subparagraph (3):

"(3) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the former administering Powers, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have facilitated the attainment of independence by the people of the Territory. It regrets that continuing incidents on the island of Espiritu Santo, supported by foreign nationals, were not brought to an end before independence. Recalling its resolution adopted on 10 June 1980, the

Committee reaffirms its full support for the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of the new Republic. In this connexion, the Committee notes the strong support for the new Government recently expressed, particularly by the South Pacific Forum.

(b) Subparagraph (5) was renumbered as subparagraph (4).

12. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Chairman, as well as by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia, Fiji, the Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Indonesia, India and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum).

13. At the same meeting, the representative of the Ivory Coast proposed that the Special Committee postpone consideration of the report to a subsequent meeting in order to allow further consultations thereon. The Committee rejected the proposal by a vote of 7 to 5, with 8 abstentions (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum).

14. At the same meeting, further statements were made by the representatives of India and the United Kingdom (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum). With the Special Committee's consent (see para. 10 above), statements were also made by the representatives of Papua New Guinea, Samoa and New Zealand (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum).

15. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of India and on the proposal of the representative of Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1179 and A/AC.109/PV.1164-1181/corrigendum), the Special Committee decided without objection to postpone consideration of the item to its next meeting.

16. At its 1180th meeting, on 20 August, following statements by the representatives of Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ivory Coast and Trinidad and Tobago (A/AC.109/PV.1180), the Special Committee adopted the report, as orally revised (see para. 11 above), and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 18 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the relevant meetings.

C. Decisions of the Special Committee

17. The text of the resolution concerning the New Hebrides, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1167th meeting on 10 June 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having learned through press dispatches that incidents have occurred on the island of Espiritu Santo in the Territory of the New Hebrides, where a majority Government was elected on 14 November 1979 under Chief Minister Walter Lini,

Mindful that the two administering Powers of the Territory, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have continuing

over-all authority and responsibility for the administration of the New Hebrides, including the maintenance of law and order,

1. Expresses its deep concern at the recent developments in the Territory;

2. Requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps, in full consultation and co-operation with and through the elected Government of the New Hebrides, to restore law and order in such a manner as to bring about a reconciliation in the Territory;

3. Urgently requests the administering Powers to ensure that the territorial integrity of the New Hebrides is respected and that the Territory accedes to independence on 30 July 1980, in accordance with the time-table previously agreed upon by all concerned;

4. Decides to keep the situation in the Territory under continuous review.

18. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the New Hebrides adopted by the Special Committee at its 1180th meeting on 20 August 1980, to which reference is made in paragraph 16 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the New Hebrides attained independence on 30 July 1980, as the Republic of Vanuatu, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee warmly congratulates the people and the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu upon their accession to independence and wishes them peace and prosperity in their newly acquired status.

(3) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the former administering Powers, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, have facilitated the attainment of independence by the people of the Territory. It regrets that continuing incidents on the island of Espiritu Santo, supported by foreign nationals, were not brought to an end before independence. Recalling its resolution adopted on 10 June 1980, 1/ the Committee reaffirms its full support for the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of the new Republic. In this connexion, the Committee notes the strong support for the new Government recently expressed, particularly by the South Pacific Forum.

(4) The Special Committee endorses the view of the recent United Nations Mission to the New Hebrides, 2/ that the former administering Powers, the countries of the region, the specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions, should continue to provide all possible assistance to the new nation to both its economic and social development.

1/ See para. 17 above.

2/ See A/34/852, para. 252.

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