

**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-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1)



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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/37/23 (Part I) of 8 October 1982 and A/37/23 (Part I) / Add.1 of 16 November 1982; A/37/23 (Part II) of 9 September 1982, A/37/23 (Part II) / Add.1 of 29 September 1982, and A/37/23 (Part II) / Add.2 of 16 November 1982; A/37/23 (Part III) of 3 September 1982, A/37/23 (Part III) / Add.1 of 23 September 1982 and A/37/23 (Part III) / Add.2 of 6 October 1982; A/37/23 (Part IV) of 9 September 1982; and A/37/23 (Part V) of 23 September 1982, A/37/23 (Part V) / Add.1 of 24 September 1982, A/37/23 (Part V) / Add.2 of 11 October 1982 and A/37/23 (Part V) / Add.3 of 9 November 1982.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL		ix
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE (A/37/23 (Part I) and Add.1)	1 - 191	1
A. Establishment of the Special Committee	1 - 14	1
B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1982	15 - 34	7
C. Organization of work	35 - 42	9
D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies	43 - 57	15
E. Consideration of Territories	58 - 59	18
F. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly	60 - 69	19
G. Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	70 - 84	22
H. Participation of national liberation movements in the work of the United Nations	85 - 91	26
I. Matters relating to the small Territories	92 - 94	27
J. Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	95 - 101	28
K. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination ..	102 - 104	29
L. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	105 - 107	30
M. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	108 - 110	31
N. Relations with other United Nations bodies and international institutions associated with the United Nations	111 - 134	31

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
O. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity .	135 - 138	35
P. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations	139 - 142	35
Q. Consideration of other matters	143 - 166	36
R. Review of work	167 - 176	40
S. Future work	177 - 189	49
T. Conclusion of 1982 session	190 - 191	53
II. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION (A/37/23 (Part II) and Add. 2)	1 - 22	55
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 9	55
B. Decisions of the Special Committee	10 - 19	56
C. Further action by the Special Committee	20 - 22	63
III. QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES (A/37/23 (Part II))	1 - 12	66
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 11	66
B. Decision of the Special Committee	12	68
ANNEX		
Report of the Chairman		69
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/37/23 (Part II) and Add.1)	1 - 13	72
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 10	72
B. Decision of the Special Committee	11	73
C. Further action by the Special Committee	12 - 13	76

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
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 NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, <u>APARTHEID</u> AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA (A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1)	1 - 19	80
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 17	80
B. Decision of the Special Committee	18	87
C. Further action by the Special Committee	19	92
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/37/23 (Part III) and Add.2)	1 - 16	98
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 13	98
B. Decision of the Special Committee	14	99
C. Further action by the Special Committee	15 - 16	105
ANNEXES		
I. Report of the Chairman		112
II. Conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance		117
VII. INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 <u>e</u> OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1)	1 - 9	120
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 7	120
B. Decision of the Special Committee	8	121
C. Further action by the Special Committee	9	121
ANNEX		
Report of the Secretary-General		123

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
VIII. NAMIBIA (A/37/23 (Part IV))	1 - 13	126
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 12	126
B. Decision of the Special Committee	13	127
IX. WESTERN SAHARA (A/37/23 (Part V))	1 - 9	133
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	133
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	134
X. EAST TIMOR (A/37/23 (Part V))	1 - 9	135
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	135
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	136
XI. GIBRALTAR (A/37/23 (Part V))	1 - 5	137
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 4	137
B. Decision of the Special Committee	5	137
XII. BRUNEI (A/37/23 (Part V))	1 - 5	138
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 4	138
B. Decision of the Special Committee	5	138
XIII. COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1) ..	1 - 10	139
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	139
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	140
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	140
XIV. TOKELAU (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 10	142
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	142
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	143
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	144
XV. PITCAIRN (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 10	146
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	146
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	147
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	147

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
XVI. ST. HELENA (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 10	148
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	148
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	149
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	150
XVII. AMERICAN SAMOA (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 10	151
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	151
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	152
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	153
XVIII. GUAM (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 14	156
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 12	156
B. Decision of the Special Committee	13	157
C. Further action by the Special Committee	14	159
XIX. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.2)	1 - 13	162
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 10	162
B. Decision of the Special Committee	11	163
C. Further action by the Special Committee	12 - 13	165
XX. BERMUDA (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 10	170
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	170
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	171
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	172
XXI. BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1) ...	1 - 10	176
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	176
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	177
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	178

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
XXII. CAYMAN ISLANDS (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 10	181
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	181
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	182
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	183
XXIII. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)..	1 - 10	186
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	186
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	187
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	188
XXIV. UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1)	1 - 10	192
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 8	192
B. Decision of the Special Committee	9	193
C. Further action by the Special Committee	10	194
XXV. FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) (A/37/23 (Part V))	1 - 14	197
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 13	197
B. Decision of the Special Committee	14	198
XXVI. ST. KITTS-NEVIS (A/37/23 (Part V))	1 - 5	199
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 4	199
B. Decision of the Special Committee	5	199
XXVII. ANGUILLA (A/37/23 (Part V))	1 - 5	200
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 4	200
B. Decision of the Special Committee	5	200
XXVIII. MONTSERRAT (A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.3)	1 - 19	201
A. Consideration by the Special Committee	1 - 12	201
B. Decision of the Special Committee	13	202
C. Further action by the Special Committee	14 - 16	204
D. Further decisions of the Special Committee	17 - 18	204

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

20 September 1982

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 36/68 of 1 December 1981. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1982.

(Signed) Frank ABDULLAH
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. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
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 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 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/
6. Following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee on the item entitled "Special programme of activities in connection 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.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/37/23 (Part I) and Add.1.

7. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains a Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. At its thirty-sixth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/68 of 1 December 1981, 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 1981, including the programme of work envisaged for 1982, 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-seventh 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;

"(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 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 people of Namibia;"

9. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 18 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>
Western Sahara	36/46	24 November 1981
United States Virgin Islands	36/47	24 November 1981
American Samoa	36/48	24 November 1981
East Timor	36/50	24 November 1981
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands	36/62	25 November 1981
Guam	36/63	25 November 1981
Namibia	36/121 A-F	10 December 1981

(b) Consensuses and decisions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Western Sahara	36/406	24 November 1981
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	36/407	24 November 1981
St. Helena	36/408	24 November 1981
Gibraltar	36/409	24 November 1981
Tokelau	36/410	24 November 1981

10. With respect to the questions of Brunei, Pitcairn and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 6/ decided without objection, at its 73rd plenary meeting, on 25 November 1981, to defer consideration of these questions to its thirty-seventh 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 36/414 to 36/416).

11. At the same meeting the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 7/ decided, without objection, to defer consideration of the questions of St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla to its thirty-seventh session (decisions 36/417 and 36/418).

2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	36/49	24 November 1981
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, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	36/51	24 November 1981
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	36/52	24 November 1981
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	36/53	24 November 1981
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	36/54	24 November 1981
Dissemination of information on decolonization	36/69	1 December 1981

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>
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	36/8 28 October 1981	--
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	36/9 28 October 1981	--

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	36/10 28 October 1981	Paragraph 1
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	36/12 28 October 1981	Paragraphs 2-4
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	36/13 28 October 1981	--
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	36/23 9 November 1981	Paragraph 2
Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	36/55 25 November 1981	--
Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	36/76 4 December 1981	--
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	36/80 9 December 1981	Paragraphs 4, 16 and 20
Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	36/86 9 December 1981	--
General and complete disarmament	36/97 E 9 December 1981	--
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	36/102 9 December 1981	Paragraph 10
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States	36/103 9 December 1981	--
Pattern of conferences	36/117 10 December 1981	--
International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa	36/124 14 December 1981	--

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	36/133 14 December 1981	Paragraph 3
International co-operation to avert new flows of refugees	36/148 16 December 1981	--
Questions relating to information	36/149 B 16 December 1981	Paragraph 10
Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa	36/170 16 December 1981	Paragraph 5
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	36/172 A-P 17 December 1981	--

4. Membership of the Special Committee

12. During its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly had before it a communication dated 22 October 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/36/626) stating that Denmark had decided to withdraw from membership of the Special Committee.

13. At its 73rd meeting, on 25 November 1981, the General Assembly, on the nomination of its President, confirmed the appointment of Norway to fill the vacancy caused by the withdrawal of Denmark (decision 36/317).

14. As at 1 January 1982, the Special Committee was composed of the following 25 members:

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

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1982 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.20 and Add.1 and 2.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1982

15. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1982 (1205th meeting), held on 1 March, was opened by the Secretary-General.

1. Opening statement by the Secretary-General

16. The Secretary-General observed that the achievements of the United Nations in the historic process of decolonization were among the Organization's most extraordinary achievements. Since the General Assembly's adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, more than 70 million persons had attained independence and no less than 57 new States had been admitted to membership of the United Nations.

17. The decisive contribution made by the Special Committee to that vast and successful transformation was universally recognized. The Committee had played a determining role in shedding light on the problems arising in that process and in constantly striving to enlist international support for the struggle of peoples under colonial domination to achieve their independence.

18. Through its continuing examination of the situation prevailing in each of the colonial Territories, the Committee had at various times been able to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council concrete recommendations that had served as the basis for the adoption of various resolutions and measures for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories.

19. There were many complex and difficult problems that must still be solved. It was important to maintain the impetus achieved in the last two decades until the final goal of complete decolonization was achieved. In the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to resolution 35/118, the General Assembly had urged the entire international community to renew its efforts to that end.

20. In Namibia, as yet no success could be seen for the efforts that had been made over many years to achieve a peaceful transition in keeping with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

21. The present deadlock was not only dangerous for Namibia itself, it also jeopardized the prospects of peace and development in the entire region. It was hoped that the diplomatic initiative of the five Western States would soon result in the achievement of the objectives that had been pursued so sincerely, and that that would be a decisive factor in the speedy application of the plan adopted by the Security Council. There was an urgent need to move forward and to put an end to the ill-feelings, the suffering and the bloodshed that the situation had caused, and to that end it was indispensable for the international community to remain united in its determination to achieve an arrangement that would make it possible for the people of Namibia freely to exercise their right to self-determination and national independence. In co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee would no doubt follow developments very closely and would continue to try to find ways and means of ensuring that all the members of the international community fulfilled their obligations.

22. The Special Committee would also pay special attention to the problems of other Territories that had not yet achieved independence. Many of them were very small islands for which the decolonization process gave rise to very complex problems that the Committee would have to examine very carefully. Regardless of their size or economic resources, the inhabitants of those Territories must have the opportunity freely to determine their future in keeping with the principles of the Charter and the Declaration. For their part, in accordance with the same principles, the administering Powers had the obligation to ensure that full account was taken of the true aspirations of the peoples concerned.

23. The support and co-operation of the administering Powers would facilitate the Special Committee's consideration of the problems of the Territories and would make it possible for the Committee to dispatch visiting missions to them in order to obtain first-hand information on the conditions prevailing there and on the true wishes of their populations.

24. As the final stages of the process were being reached, it was indispensable for the international community to act together and to redouble its efforts fully to achieve that extremely important objective, to which he pledged his firm and unconditional support.

2. Election of officers

25. At its 1205th meeting, on 1 March, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Frank Abdullah (Trinidad and Tobago)
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)
	Mr. Ole Peter Kolby (Norway)
	Mr. Stefan Kalina (Czechoslovakia)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Moh. Farouk Adhami (Syrian Arab Republic)

3. Opening statement by the Chairman

26. The Chairman stated that the tasks facing the Special Committee during the current year were many and difficult. These tasks would no doubt be greatly facilitated by the fact that the Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, was singularly committed to the principles embodied in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The record of his activities as representative of Peru at the United Nations was ample proof of his devotion to the freedom of all peoples.

27. The Chairman extended a warm welcome to the delegation of Norway, which was rejoining the Special Committee after an absence of four years.

28. As a result of the emergence of two sovereign States in 1981, the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied had been shortened. None the less, the problems that remained, and more particularly the situation in southern Africa, would clearly require the full engagement of each and every one of the members if the Special Committee were to comply faithfully with the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

29. The commitment demonstrated in the past by all concerned in order to bring about a peaceful transition to majority rule in Namibia and the efforts and arduous negotiations conducted to secure an internationally acceptable solution, as endorsed in Security Council decisions, in particular resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978), should be noted with great satisfaction.

30. The coming months would be most critical for the people of Namibia. It was hardly necessary to underscore the dangers inherent in dealing with a régime that had succeeded by deceit and ruthlessness in maintaining its rule over Namibia in total disregard of world-wide opposition. The history of the problem, and more particularly the history of South Africa's defiance and prevarication was such that it was incumbent upon the international community to remain ever vigilant with regard to South Africa's attitude.

31. The international community should continue to give its unequivocal moral, political and material support to the Namibian people, under the leadership of their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and to resort to every available means to ensure that the oppressed people of the Territory were finally enabled to exercise their legitimate right to freedom and independence. The Special Committee would once again give intense consideration to the question of Namibia with a view to formulating appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. The Committee would also continue to intensify world-wide support for and assistance to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

32. As in previous years, the Special Committee would undertake an in-depth study of the situation in each of the remaining dependent Territories, many of which were small in size and suffered from a paucity of resources. Some of the Territories faced particular problems and difficulties which called for the formulation of specific and realistic recommendations, appropriate to each particular Territory, which would contribute to the free exercise by the people concerned of their rights under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

33. To carry out the task, the Special Committee would look forward once again to receiving the full and continued co-operation of the administering Powers concerned. It was hoped that the latter would continue to assist the Committee in the performance of its mandate by inviting visiting missions from the Committee to the Territories under their administration.

34. The Chairman expressed his confident hope that the Special Committee would make a further positive contribution towards the full and complete implementation of the Declaration with respect to the remaining colonial Territories. In that effort he was certain that he could count on the continued active co-operation of the members of the Committee, especially its officers, as well as on the unfailing collaboration of the Secretary-General and his staff.

C. Organization of work

35. The Special Committee considered the organization of its work at its 1205th, 1206th, 1209th, 1211th, 1216th, 1218th, 1222nd, 1224th and 1226th meetings, between 1 March and 20 August. Statements in that connection were made at the 1205th meeting by the Chairman and by the representative of Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1205); at the 1206th meeting by the Chairman and by the

representatives of India, Australia, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, the Ivory Coast, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1206); at the 1209th meeting by the representative of Yugoslavia and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1209); at the 1211th meeting by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1211); at the 1216th meeting by the Chairman and by the representative of Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1216); at the 1218th, 1222nd and 1224th meetings by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1218, PV.1222, PV.1224); and at the 1226th meeting by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ivory Coast, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

36. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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.

37. 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 38 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

38. 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>
Namibia	Plenary	As separate item
East Timor	"	"
Western Sahara	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Brunei	"	"
St. Kitts-Nevis	"	"
Anguilla	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	Plenary	As separate item
Special Committee decision of 20 August 1981 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
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, <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	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Pitcairn	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
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	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As appropriate

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
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	"
Matters relating to the small Territories	"	"
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		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories

<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and 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	"
Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination	"
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	"
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	"
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	"
Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief	"
Report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries	"
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	"
General and complete disarmament	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	"
Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States	"
International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa	"
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

Question

Procedure for
consideration

International co-operation to avert new flows of
refugees

"

Questions relating to information

"

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

"

Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

"

39. At its 1211th, 1216th, 1218th, 1224th and 1226th meetings, between 2 and 20 August, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1982, 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.1420) and of the recommendations contained in the eighty-sixth and eighty-seventh reports of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454 and L.1455). Those decisions are reflected in section E below.

40. At its 1206th, 1207th, 1209th, 1211th and 1222nd meetings, between 29 April and 18 August 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-eighth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), at Addis Ababa (see para. 136 below);

(b) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a seminar organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in New York (see para. 133 below);

(c) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York (see para. 125 below);

(d) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Arusha (see para. 117 below);

(e) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Conference on Women and Apartheid", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the International Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia, at Brussels (see para. 126 below);

(f) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "Asian Regional Conference on Action against Apartheid", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Manila (see para. 127 below);

(g) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, at Havana;

(h) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-ninth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha (see para. 137 below);

(i) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a "Seminar on the Military Situation in and relating to Namibia", organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Vienna (see para. 118 below);

(j) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day, in New York (see para. 128 below);

(k) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-Line States", at Lisbon (see para. 140 below);

(l) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the "Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the First Resolution on Puerto Rico by the Special Committee on Decolonization, at San Juan (see para. 141 below);

(m) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and the nineteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Tripoli (see para. 138 below);

(n) An invitation to the Chairman to attend an African Regional Seminar organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at Dakar (see para. 134 below);

(o) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York (see para. 119 below).

41. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454), 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. 89 and 90 below).

42. 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 1983 and for 1984 (see paras. 155 and 160 to 163 below).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

1. Special Committee

43. The Special Committee held 22 meetings at Headquarters during 1982, as follows:

First session:

1205th to 1209th meetings, 1 March to 1 July

Second session:

1210th to 1228th meetings, 2 August to 20 September

Extrasessional meeting:

1229th meeting, 8 November

44. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee decided to schedule extrasessional meetings subject to the approval of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, to consider the question of Montserrat as soon as the report of the visiting mission dispatched to the Territory became available, as well as to consider the report to be submitted by a Special Committee mission to non-governmental organizations in Europe. Subsequently, in accordance with that decision, the Special Committee held an extrasessional meeting, the 1229th meeting, on 8 November, to complete consideration of those outstanding matters.

2. Working Group

45. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, 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 five officers, namely, the Chairman (Trinidad and Tobago), the three Vice-Chairmen (Sierra Leone, Norway and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Ivory Coast) and the Rapporteur (Australia) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

46. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held two meetings, on 17 and 18 August, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted two reports (A/AC.109/L.1454 and L.1455).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

47. At its 1206th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

Bulgaria	Mali
Congo	Norway
Cuba	Sierra Leone
Czechoslovakia	Syrian Arab Republic
Indonesia	Tunisia
Iran	United Republic of Tanzania
Iraq	

49. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Stefan Kalina (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

50. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 22 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 3 May and 6 August and submitted six reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Four reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1422; L.1434, L.1435; and L.1437 and Add.1;

(b) One report dealing with communications containing requests for hearing (A/AC.109/L.1424);

(c) 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.1446 and Add.1).

51. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 50 (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 50 (c) above is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

52. With regard to paragraph 50 (b) above, the Sub-Committee considered seven communications containing requests for hearing in connexion with items on its agenda, which it decided to recommend to the Special Committee to grant. At its 1209th meeting, on 1 July, the Committee, on the basis of the recommendation, decided to grant six requests for hearing. As regards the remaining request relating to its decision of 20 August 1981 concerning Puerto Rico (see para. 73 below), the Committee decided to follow the established procedure in that connection. Subsequently, petitioners were heard in the forums indicated in the record of that meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1209). An account of the hearings is set out in the relevant chapters IX, X and XVIII of the present report.

4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

53. At its 1206th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

Afghanistan	Iran
Australia	Iraq
Bulgaria	Ivory Coast
Chile	Mali
Cuba	Norway
Czechoslovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Ethiopia	United Republic of
Fiji	Tanzania
India	Venezuela
Indonesia	Yugoslavia

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

56. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 27 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 4 May and 29 July and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Bermuda
Tokelau	British Virgin Islands
Pitcairn	Cayman Islands
St. Helena	Turks and Caicos Islands
American Samoa	United States Virgin Islands
Guam	Montserrat
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	

57. 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 XXII to XXIV and XXVIII of the present report.

E. Consideration of Territories

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

(a) <u>Territories considered directly in plenary meetings</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1206, 1223-1225
Namibia	1220-1223, 1225
East Timor	1209, 1226
Western Sahara	1209, 1226
Gibraltar	1226
Brunei	1226
St. Kitts-Nevis	1226
Anguilla	1226
Montserrat	1229
(b) <u>Territories referred to Sub-Committee on Small Territories</u>	
British Virgin Islands	1208
Cayman Islands	1208
Montserrat	1208, 1211, 1226
Pitcairn	1208
St. Helena	1208
Tokelau	1208
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1215
American Samoa	1215
United States Virgin Islands	1215

Bermuda	1215
Turks and Caicos Islands	1215
Guam	1209, 1215
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1215-1217

59. 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 to XXVIII of the present report.

F. Rationalization of the procedures and organization of the General Assembly

60. During the consultations undertaken at the beginning of the current session by the Chairman of the Special Committee relating to the organization of its work for the session, a suggestion was put forward by the East European members within the Committee to the effect that the Committee should, at the outset of the session, decide, in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401 of 29 November 1979, to submit draft resolutions to the General Assembly. The paragraph of the Assembly decision read as follows:

"31. Subsidiary organs reporting to the General Assembly should make every effort to submit draft resolutions in order to facilitate the consideration of the items."

61. Following further extensive consultations on the matter, the representative of India, on behalf of the members of the Non-Aligned Countries within the Special Committee, made the following statement at the 1206th meeting, on 29 April (A/AC.109/PV.1206):

"1. The attention of the members of the Special Committee is invited to a decision taken by the General Assembly, on 29 November 1979, by which the Assembly recommended that 'subsidiary organs reporting to the General Assembly should make every effort to submit draft resolutions in order to facilitate the consideration of the items' (General Assembly decision 34/401, para. 31).

"2. Accordingly, the Special Committee will make every effort to take account of the foregoing decision in the course of its work this year.

"3. The Special Committee will, as before, continue to adopt its own resolutions and decisions.

"4. The resolutions or decisions adopted by consensus within the Special Committee will be submitted for consideration by the General Assembly. Others, if any, will again be considered by the Committee with a view to determining whether they might be reformulated for submission as draft resolutions or decisions of the General Assembly.

"5. The Chairman will hold further consultations as regards the most appropriate modalities to be adopted for the reformulation of Committee decisions in this regard."

62. Following statements by the representatives of India, Australia, Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1206), the Special Committee decided without objection to adopt the statement made by India referred to above, it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the records of the meeting. Further statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, Czechoslovakia, the Ivory Coast, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1206).

63. In response to a query addressed to the secretariat at the same meeting, the Director of the Division of General Assembly Affairs of the Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs of the Secretariat, in a memorandum addressed to the Secretary of the Special Committee, stated as follows:

"At the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the following four subsidiary bodies included in their reports to the Assembly one or more draft resolutions:

"(a) United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board [Supplement No. 9 (A/36/9)];

"(b) Committee on Contributions [Supplement No. 11 (A/36/11)];

"(c) United Nations Council for Namibia [Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24)];

"(d) Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean [Supplement No. 29 (A/36/29)].

It should be noted that two of these four bodies (Committee on Contributions and Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean) have already included such draft resolutions in the reports they submitted at the thirty-fourth session, that is to say, before the adoption of decision 34/401.

"A number of other subsidiary bodies have continued, as before, to submit recommendations to the General Assembly without presenting them in the form of a draft resolution."

64. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee, by adopting the eighty-seventh report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1455), decided without objection to request its Rapporteur to prepare and submit for consideration by the Committee draft texts based on the resolutions and decisions adopted by consensus by the Committee during the year, to be transmitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its thirty-seventh session. The Committee also requested its Rapporteur, in the discharge of his task, to hold the broadest possible consultations on the draft texts prior to their consideration by the Committee.

65. At the 1226th meeting, on the same date, the Chairman stated that with regard to other resolutions or decisions which had or would have been adopted without consensus, the Special Committee would, in accordance with the decision taken at its 1206th meeting on 29 April (see paras. 60-62 above), give consideration thereto with a view to determining whether or not they might be reformulated for submission as draft resolutions or decisions of the General Assembly. The Committee requested the Chairman to hold consultations in that regard.

66. At the 1227th meeting, on 16 September, in accordance with the decision referred to in paragraph 64 above, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee submitted draft texts relating to the following items (A/AC.109/L.1456):

(a) 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;

(b) Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands;

(d) Question of Tokelau;

(e) Question of Pitcairn;

(f) Question of St. Helena;

(g) Question of American Samoa;

(h) Question of Guam;

(i) Question of Bermuda;

(j) Question of the British Virgin Islands;

(k) Question of the Cayman Islands;

(l) Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

(m) Question of the United States Virgin Islands.

67. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the above-mentioned draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur (see addenda to chaps. V, VII, XIII-XVIII and XX-XXIV of the present report. With respect to recommendation (a), the Committee requested its Rapporteur to include therein, as appropriate, references to the progress report being submitted by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (A/37/405). Statements in respect of those decisions of the Committee which had not been adopted by consensus were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Norway, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cuba, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Chile and Mali as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1227).

68. At the 1228th meeting on 20 September, following statements by the Chairman and by the representatives of Australia, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1228), the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to reformulate its decisions on the items listed below, which had been adopted by votes in the Special Committee, into draft decisions in General Assembly form and to submit them to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session:

(a) 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 (see chap. VI, para. 15, of the present report);

(b) Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration (see chap. IV, para. 12, of the present report);

(c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see chap. XIX, para. 12, of the present report).

Two delegations, recalling the views they had expressed at the 1206th meeting on 29 April, disassociated themselves from that procedure for the submission of draft texts to the General Assembly on the items.

69. Further statements were made by the representatives of Mali, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1228).

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

70. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organizations of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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-sixth session, 8/ 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 1982, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 36/68 the General Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1982.

71. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"15. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its thirty-seventh session, and that, in carrying out the task entrusted to it, the Working Group should take into account the report of the Secretary-General relating to the information received from States on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, contained in documents A/AC.109/687 and Add.1 and 2."

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

Special Committee decision of 20 August 1981
concerning Puerto Rico 9/

73. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 20 August 1981 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

74. In connection with its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report prepared by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1436) prepared in pursuance of the Committee's decision of 20 August 1981.

75. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1210th to 1214th meetings, between 2 and 4 August.

76. At the 1210th meeting, on 2 August, the Rapporteur introduced the report to which reference is made in paragraph 74 above.

77. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connection 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:

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Luis F. Camacho, Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1210th
Olaguibeet A. Lopez-Pacheco, Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1210th
Rubén Berriós Martínez, Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1210th
Juán Antonio Corretjer, Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña	1210th
Diego Román Ramírez, Gran Oriente Interamericano de Puerto Rico	1210th
Sarah E. Sosa, Grupo Amplio de Reflexión Pastoral de Puerto Rico	1211th
Paul Schacter, National Lawyers Guild	1211th
Eduardo García Delgado, Taller de Arte y Cultura de Adjuntas	1211th
Ricardo E. Alegría, Consejo Nacional de Instituciones Culturales de Puerto Rico	1211th
Rafael Soltero Peralta, Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1211th

Representatives of organizations**Meetings**

Victor Agraít-Defilló, Misión Industrial de Puerto Rico, Inc.	1211th
Annette Rubenstein, Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee	1211th
Franklyn Irizarry, Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño	1211th
Antonio Stevens-Arroyo, United States Commission on Civil Rights	1212th
Eduardo Morales Coll, Ateneo Puertorriqueño	1212th
Juán Mari Bras, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1212th
Carlos Viscarrondo Irizarri, Pro Estado Libre Asociada (PROELA)	1213th
Luis Rivera Román, Juventud Autonomista Puertorriqueña	1213th
Piri Fernández de Lewis, Committee of Puerto Rico in the United Nations	1213th

78. At the 1213th meeting, on 3 August, the representative of Cuba, in a statement to the Special Committee, introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1443) on behalf of Afghanistan, Cuba, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1213).

79. At the same meeting, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1213).

80. At the 1214th meeting, on 4 August, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1214).

81. At the same meeting, the Chairman 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.1214).

82. Following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Norway, Australia and the Congo, the Special Committee took action on the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1443) as follows:

(a) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 9 abstentions;

(b) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by 12 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions (A/AC.109/707).

Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Chile and Mali (A/AC.109/PV.1214).

83. On 4 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

84. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/707) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1214th meeting, on 4 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 82 above, is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Bearing in mind its decision to keep the question of Puerto Rico under review, contained in paragraph 6 of its resolution of 20 August 1981,*

"Recalling that 28 August 1982 will mark the tenth anniversary of the adoption of its first resolution concerning Puerto Rico,**

"Recalling all its resolutions and decisions relating to that territory,

"Recalling in particular paragraph 3 of its resolution of 20 August 1981,

"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,

"Having heard the statements of representatives of the different trends of Puerto Rican political opinion,

"Taking note of the support for the self-determination and independence of the Puerto Rican people and for the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of its resolution of 20 August 1981 expressed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly at their meeting held at United Nations Headquarters from 25 to 28 September 1981*** and at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana from 2 to 5 June 1982,

"Taking note of the support expressed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union at the preparatory meeting for its sixty-ninth Conference, held at Lagos from 12 to 17 April 1982, for the recommendation contained in paragraph 3 of the Special Committee resolution of 20 August 1981,

* Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 87.

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

*** See A/36/566-S/14713, annex, sect. X. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981.

"Recalling that the development of cultural and sports relations is a right of all peoples and that any measure which obstructs them constitutes a violation of that right,

"Taking account of the report of its Rapporteur,* submitted in pursuance of its resolution of 20 August 1981,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the full applicability of that resolution with respect to Puerto Rico;

"2. Reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly should examine the question of Puerto Rico as a separate item at its thirty-seventh session in the light of that resolution;

"3. Urges once again the Government of the United States of America to adopt all necessary measures for the full and effective transfer of all sovereign powers to the people of Puerto Rico, to assist the Special Committee in the application of its resolutions relative to Puerto Rico and, in particular, to co-operate in the sending of a fact-finding mission of the Special Committee to visit the territory;

"4. Deplores the decision of the Government of the United States to prohibit Puerto Rican citizens from attending the Fourteenth Central American and Caribbean Games;

"5. Requests the Chairman to hold the pertinent consultations with regard to the fact-finding mission mentioned in paragraph 3 above;

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

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

85. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its programme of work for 1982, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"173. 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 in an observer capacity in its proceedings. ..." 10/

86. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 36/68 approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1982, including the decision quoted above.

* A/AC.109/L.1436.

87. In the light of the foregoing, the Special Committee 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 representatives of SWAPO took part in the relevant proceedings of the Committee.

88. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia, including a reference to the meetings at which statements were made by the representatives of SWAPO, is set out in chapter VIII of the present report.

89. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454), 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 reads 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 connection with its consideration of the related items in 1983, 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, 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. 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 1983, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

91. Within the context of the Special Committee's consideration of an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration of 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", the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) made a statement at the 1226th meeting, on 20 August (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

I. Matters relating to the small Territories

92. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman, relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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.

93. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/68, by paragraph 12 (d) of which the 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 took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

94. 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.

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

1. Activities in 1982

95. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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.

96. 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".

97. In the light of the foregoing and of the related recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, as contained in its 219th report (A/AC.109/L.1422), 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, paras. 10 to 13, of the present report).

98. On 24 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, and in particular to render all possible assistance to the people of Namibia (see chap. II, para. 14 of the present report).

2. Modification of the title of the Week of Solidarity

99. At its 1207th meeting, on 20 May, the Special Committee endorsed the recommendations contained in the 219th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1422), paragraph 13 of which reads as follows:

"13. The Sub-Committee also recommends that in keeping with its decision of 21 August 1981 11/ the Special Committee should expedite its consultations with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid on the question of renaming the Week of Solidarity as "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" in order to enable the General Assembly to take a decision at its thirty-seventh session in that regard."

100. On 27 August, the Chairman of the Special Committee informed members that on the basis of the consultations undertaken on behalf of the Committee in that connection by Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Vice-Chairman, the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia had indicated their agreement on behalf of the respective bodies that the title, "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights", be changed to "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and all other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights".

101. On 31 August, the Chairman informed the Secretary-General of the above agreement with the request that the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session be drawn to the proposed modification of the title for the Week.

K. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 12/

102. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

103. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"6. The Working Group recalled that in connection with the above question, the General Assembly, in its resolution 36/12 of 28 October 1981, had called upon the United Nations bodies concerned 'to ensure that the Committee [on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination] is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies' and had urged the administering Powers 'to co-operate with these bodies by providing all necessary information in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention'.

"7. The Working Group decided to recommend that, with regard to the information requested of the Special Committee in the above paragraph and subject to any directives which the Committee might receive from the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the Special Committee should, in accordance with established practice, request the administering Powers concerned to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General, transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter."

In submitting the foregoing recommendations, the Working Group was aware that in identical notes dated 14 December 1981 addressed to the administering Powers concerned, the Chairman had invited them to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General, transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, as called for in General Assembly resolution 36/12.

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

L. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

105. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

106. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"8. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/13 of 28 October 1981 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should continue to take into account the relevant provisions of the resolution in connection with its consideration of the related items and requested its Chairman 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 on the item."

107. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

M. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

108. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

109. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"9. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/8 of 28 October 1981 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, should take into account the relevant provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution E/1982/31 of 5 May 1982. In the same context, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should take note of resolution E/1982/32 of the same date, as well as the report (E/1982/26) of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination on its first session."

110. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendation.

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

1. Security Council

111. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 36/68, 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".

112. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to its consensus of 20 August 1982 relating to Namibia (S/15374). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter VIII of the present report.

113. The Special Committee, on 10 August 1982, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1217th meeting, on 10 August concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/15351). An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter XIX of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

114. 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.

3. Economic and Social Council

115. In connection 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 18 of resolution 36/52 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the 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 Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, as well as of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

4. United Nations Council for Namibia

116. 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 accordance with established practice, the President of the Council participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia and made a statement at the 1220th meeting, on 16 August (A/AC.109/PV.1220 and Corr.1).

117. In response to invitations addressed to the Chairman in that regard, a delegation consisting of the Chairman of the Special Committee and the representatives of Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania attended the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Arusha from 10 to 14 May. The Chairman addressed the Council on 11 May (A/AC.131/SR.376). At the Committee's 1207th meeting, on 20 May, the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee delegation, submitted an oral report relating to the session (A/AC.109/PV.1207).

118. The representative of Czechoslovakia represented the Special Committee at a "Seminar on the Military Situation in and relating to Namibia", organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Vienna from 8 to 11 June (see A/AC.131/SMS/PV.1). At the 1217th meeting, on 10 August, the representative of Czechoslovakia gave an account of activities at the seminar (A/AC.109/PV.1217).

119. The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, on behalf of the Chairman of the Special Committee, addressed a solemn meeting organized by the Council in observance of Namibia Day on 26 August (A/AC.131/PV.384).

5. Commission on Human Rights

120. During the year, the Special Committee 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 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.

121. 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".

122. Further, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the updated reports (E/CN.4/Sub.2/469 and Corr.1 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/469/Add.1; E/CN.4/Sub.2/1982/10) submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination, and Protection of Minorities as well as Commission resolution 1982/12 of 25 February 1982 on the item. The Committee also took into account the report (E/CN.4/1485) submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights, under Commission resolution 5 (XXXVII) of 23 February 1981. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Commission resolutions 1982/8 to 1982/11, 1982/15 and 1982/16 of 25 February 1982, 1982/17 of 9 March 1982 and 1982/29, 1982/30 and 1982/32 of 11 March 1982.

6. Special Committee against Apartheid

123. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation 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.

124. 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. 139 to 142 below).

125. The Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 19 March at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.492).

126. The Deputy Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations attended, on behalf of the Special Committee, an "International Conference on Women and Apartheid", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the International Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia, at Brussels from 17 to 19 May (A/AC.115/L.571 and Corr.1). At the 1209th meeting, on 1 July, the Chairman drew attention to an aide-mémoire containing the report of the Deputy Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago on her participation, on behalf of the Committee, in the Conference (A/AC.109/PV.1209).

127. Having regard to an invitation from the Special Committee against Apartheid to participate in an "Asian Regional Conference on Action against Apartheid", held at Manila from 24 to 26 May, the Special Committee requested the representative of India, a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid, to represent the Committee at the Conference.

128. The Chairman made a statement on 16 June at a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day (A/AC.115/PV.502).

129. Within the context of the Special Committee's consideration of an 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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa", the representative of ANC made a statement at the 1226th meeting, on 20 August (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

130. At its 1206th and 1225th meetings, on 29 April 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. 102-104 above).

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

131. 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.

132. During the year, the Special Committee also adopted 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.

9. Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

133. At the invitation of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Chairman attended a seminar organized by the Committee in New York from 15 to 19 March and addressed the opening meeting.

134. In response to an invitation addressed to the Chairman to attend an "African Regional Seminar", held at Dakar from 9 to 13 August, under the auspices of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Chairman, on 29 July, sent a message to the Acting Chairman expressing the Special Committee's appreciation of the continuing co-operation of the Committee in the related work of the Special Committee and his best wishes for a successful undertaking.

O. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

135. 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.

136. In response to an invitation received, the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at the thirty-eighth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 22 February to 1 March.

137. Having regard to an invitation addressed to the Chairman to attend the thirty-ninth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha from 7 to 11 June, the Chairman, on 1 June, sent a message reiterating the Special Committee's continued support for and solidarity with the outstanding contributions being made by the OAU Liberation Committee in the efforts of the international community towards the eradication of the remaining vestiges of colonialism.

138. With respect to the thirty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and the nineteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, represented the Special Committee during the informal meetings, held at Tripoli from 4 to 8 August.

P. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

139. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 36/68 and 36/69, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization.

140. With respect to an invitation received from the International Preparatory Committee for the Special Committee to be represented at an "International Conference in Solidarity with the Front Line States", which was to be held at Lisbon from 16 to 18 July, the Chairman, at the 1211th meeting, on 2 August, informed the Committee that the proposed Conference had been postponed until early 1983 (A/AC.109/PV.1211).

141. A delegation consisting of the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations and the representative of the Congo attended, on behalf of the Special Committee, the "Commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the First Resolution on Puerto Rico by the Special Committee on Decolonization", organized by the "Committee of Puerto Rico on the United Nations" at San Juan on 23 July. At the 1213th meeting of the Special Committee, on 3 August, the Permanent Representative of Cuba submitted an oral report on the attendance of the delegation (A/AC.109/PV.1213).

142. In keeping with a decision taken at its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August 1981, the Special Committee dispatched a mission in early September to hold consultations with non-governmental organizations in Europe. An account of the activities of the mission is set out in chapter II of the present report.

Q. 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

143. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/49, 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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

144. In accordance with paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 36/51, 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

145. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1982, 13/ which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 36/68, 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.

146. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, the Special Committee decided that, having regard to the related military activities and arrangements therein, certain Territories allocated to the Sub-Committee might also be considered in plenary meetings within the context of plenary consideration of the item.

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

147. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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.

148. 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.

5. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

149. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1982, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"174. 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. ..." 14/

150. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 36/68, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1982 including the decision quoted above.

151. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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

152. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its work programme for 1982, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"... In the same connection, 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 1982 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." 15/

153. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 36/68, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1982, including the decision quoted above.

154. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

155. Having regard to its programme of work for 1983, the Special Committee, at its 1225th 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-sixth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454). 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 1983, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 186 below).

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

156. 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 XIII of the present report.

157. 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 chapters X to XII, XIV to XVIII and XX to XXVIII of the present report.

158. 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

159. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as appropriate an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

160. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"10. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the decisions of the General Assembly on Pattern of Conferences, in particular decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978 and resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 36/117 of 10 December 1981. By organizing 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 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.

"11. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable workload for 1983, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1983 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.

"12. 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 1983. It was also understood that the Committee might, in early 1983, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

"13. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1984, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1983."

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

9. Control and limitation of documentation

162. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-sixth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1454). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

"14. 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. The Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should maintain the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly."

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

10. Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989

164. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 35/9 of 3 November 1980 and 36/228 of 18 December 1981, the Special Committee undertook the review of its medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989. The views of the Committee on the matter were conveyed by the Committee Chairman to the Chairman of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in a note verbale dated 10 May 1982.

11. Other questions

165. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions listed in paragraph 9 above.

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

R. Review of work 16/

167. In its resolution 36/68, 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. 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 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.

168. On the question of Namibia, the Special Committee noted with great concern that the situation in and relating to Namibia had continued to deteriorate as a consequence of the non-compliance by South Africa with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and in particular as a result of the tactics and manoeuvres employed by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal domination of that Territory and to impose an "internal settlement" on the Namibian people. The Committee considered that, the intransigence of South Africa, its dilatory tactics in respect of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), its massive military build-up in Namibia and its repeated acts of armed aggression against the Namibian people and neighbouring States, made it imperative for the United Nations to reassert its legal responsibility for Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the racist 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 the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, the Committee underscored the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa. The Committee reiterated that Walvis Bay and the islands off the shore of Namibia, including Penguin, Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's, were an integral part of Namibia and that any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory or claim sovereignty over them was illegal, null and void as repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations, particularly in General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 and 36/121 A and Security Council resolution 432 (1978). In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until 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, its persistent violation of their human rights and its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, as well as its persistent refusal to comply with the related decisions of the United Nations. The Committee denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa designed to bring about a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime, by transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to South Africa's own vested interests and declared that all illegal acts taken towards that end were null and void and called upon all States to deny any recognition and to refuse all co-operation with any illegal entity which South Africa might impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. 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 Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). To that end, the Committee reaffirmed the need to hold without further delay 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 resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). In that regard, the Committee deprecated any attempt to undermine the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which constituted the only acceptable basis for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence. The Committee commended the leadership of SWAPO for its expressed commitment and determination to bring about a peaceful transition in Namibia, for its continued readiness to participate in fair and free elections in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions and for its constructive attitude in facilitating the progress achieved thus far in the negotiations. It reaffirmed its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, in all phases of their endeavours to achieve freedom and independence, including 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. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connection with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws and that all the captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 17/ and Additional Protocol I thereto 18/ pending their release. It also demanded that South Africa ensure the return to their country of all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons, without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life. The Committee reaffirmed that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and appealed 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. It also condemned the illegal South African administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy SWAPO and to establish an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of perpetuating its ruthless system of bantustans and its domination over the Territory. The Committee condemned South Africa for its intensified military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment of Namibians into a so-called SWA/Namibia Territory Force, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries, its 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 called upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemned the continued military collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States. In expressing its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field, the Committee considered that such collaboration constituted a serious violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) imposing a military embargo against South Africa and was a threat to international peace and security. It accordingly called for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration and recommended that the Security Council consider adopting, as a matter of urgency, further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. In that regard, the Committee drew attention to the conclusions and

recommendations adopted at the Seminar on the Military Situation in and relating to Namibia held at Vienna from 8 to 11 June 1982. 19/ The Committee strongly condemned South Africa's illegal exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia including its illegal extension of the territorial sea, its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia, and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee condemned 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, 20/ and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. In that connection, the Committee condemned the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constituted a clear violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council. The Committee demanded that those States whose transnational corporations continued 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. In that regard, the Committee called for the full and faithful implementation of the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981. 21/ In strongly condemning the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by South African armed forces against sovereign neighbouring States, most recently Angola, and its use of the territory of Namibia to launch such attacks, which had resulted in the loss of innocent lives and destruction of property, the Committee called upon the Member States to extend all possible moral and material assistance to Angola and the other front-line States in order that they might be better equipped to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South African aggression. The Committee recommended that the Security Council act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. Further, the Committee strongly recommended that the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country, under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter. 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, and their determined efforts to extend at all costs all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and SWAPO. In the same context, the Committee drew particular attention to the related statement issued on 7 August 1982 on behalf of the Chairman of the summit meeting of the front-line States held at Tripoli. In endorsing the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982, 22/, and the relevant OAU decisions, the Committee urgently called upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to all programmes of assistance organized by the Council beneficial to Namibians and to preparing Namibians for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.

169. 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, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

170. 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 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 United Kingdom, the administering Power concerned, dispatched a visiting mission to Montserrat. 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.

171. 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. The Committee also received the continued co-operation and benefited from the active participation of the representatives of OAU in the related work. Further it took into account the views expressed by the representatives of a number of specialized agencies and other organizations concerned during the related consultations. 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 of the United Nations system remained far from adequate in relation to actual needs. 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 of 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; 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 of 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. While noting that, according to the statement of the representative of the World Bank (see A/AC.109/L.1446/Add.1, paras. 24-31), the World Bank had terminated business relations with the South African régime, the Committee expressed its regret that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to maintain links with the régime as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both organizations. It deplored the persistent collaboration between IMF and South Africa and called on the Fund to put an end to such collaboration. The Committee recommended that the Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, should reiterate its proposal under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item. It also recommended the sending in 1983 of a high-level mission to IMF which, subject to the agreement of the other bodies involved, might be composed of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Committee requested the agencies, organizations and 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 urged the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which had not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia, to do so without delay. The Committee further requested the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments should 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.

172. 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 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, particularly in 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 of those Territories by their indigenous inhabitants. 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 strongly condemned the collusion by the Governments of certain Western countries and other States with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and called upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment. It also decided to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories were aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence, and that those peoples were not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests. In condemning those Western countries and all other States, as well as the transnational corporations, which continued their investments in, and supply of armaments and oil and nuclear technology to, the racist régime of South Africa, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace, the Committee called upon all States, in particular certain Western countries, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and OAU. The Committee also called upon all Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which were 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 ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. It requested all States which had not yet done so 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 used such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement. In that connection, 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 for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries which had not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa. 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.

173. 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 taken no 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. The Special Committee deplored that South Africa and the colonial Powers continued to engage in activities and dispositions of a military character and to establish and maintain bases and other military installations in Namibia and other colonial Territories in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). An extremely critical situation prevailed in southern Africa owing to the persistent manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of Pretoria aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia. 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 independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which had caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructures. 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 connection, the Committee condemned the 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 South Africa for its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, the expansion of the so-called SWA/Namibia Territory Force, the use of mercenaries to carry out its policy of military attacks against independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those countries, as well as its illegal use of Namibian territory to commit such acts. 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 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 that connection, the Committee recalled General Assembly resolution ES-8/2, by which the Assembly strongly urged States "to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally". In condemning the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, the Committee declared that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia were null and void. 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 connection, 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.

174. 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 recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to maintain an updated list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization. It 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 that context, the Committee dispatched a mission to Europe to the headquarters of a number of non-governmental organizations. In the same context, the Committee considered 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; providing wider dissemination of information on all colonial Territories, especially those where there were military bases and installations; and intensifying the relevant activities of all information centres, particularly in Western Europe and the Americas. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to provide it with all necessary information to enable it to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of the information centres with regard to the dissemination of information on decolonization. The Committee considered that the Department of Public Information should continue to undertake a concerted effort to

obtain wider coverage by the major organs of information in Western Europe and the Americas and to provide the Committee at its 1983 session with an analysis of the causes for such limited coverage.

175. 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-seventh session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session, taking into account any related information which might be received from States. As regards its decision of 20 August 1981 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 84 of the present chapter.

176. 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 resolutions of the General Assembly. Those measures included the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns, as well as the exclusion from its report to the Assembly at the thirty-seventh session the material which had previously been published as Committee documents. During the current session, in keeping with General Assembly decision 34/401 relating to rationalization of the procedures and organizations of the General Assembly, and as reflected in the related chapters of the present report, the Committee decided, where possible, to submit draft resolutions/decisions in order to facilitate Assembly consideration of these items (see sect. F of the present chapter). Having regard to General Assembly resolutions 35/9 and 36/228, the Committee reviewed and approved the related medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/6) (see para. 164 above).

S. Future work

177. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-seventh session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV), 35/118 and 36/68, the Special Committee intends during 1983 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.

178. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 36/68, whereby the General 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.

179. 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.

180. 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 General Assembly resolution 36/68, will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, 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.

181. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/51 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 1982, 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 resolution 36/68, paragraph 5 of resolution 36/62 and paragraph 7 of resolution 36/63.

182. 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 1983. 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 1983 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 resolution 36/52, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, 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.

183. In paragraph 13 of resolution 36/68, 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 General 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 1982 (chap. III, para. 12, 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 General 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 1983.

184. 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 36/69 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 this 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 resolution 36/69, 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 this connection, 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.

185. 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.

186. 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 1983-1984 which it commends for approval by the General Assembly. In the same connection, 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 1983 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.

187. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-seventh 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 1983. 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 connection, 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 continue to 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 of the United Nations system, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

188. 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 1983. The Committee was informed that the financial implications of visiting missions as envisaged in paragraph 183 above would be in the order of \$US 200,000. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 186 above) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), the expenditure would total about \$US 350,000.

189. Further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations (see para. 182 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 11,000. 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 4,000. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 182 above) would give rise to a further expenditure of \$US 20,000. The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations (see para. 185 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 20,000. 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. 179 above) would entail an expenditure of \$US 15,000. Finally, the Special 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.

T. Conclusion of 1982 session

190. At its 1216th meeting, on 5 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

191. At the 1226th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1982 session (A/AC.109/PV.1226). At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that, subject to approval of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the Committee would hold extrasessional meetings in 1982, as appropriate and necessary, to consider the report of the visiting mission it has dispatched during the year to Montserrat and the report of the Special Committee mission to non-governmental organizations in Europe.

Notes

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-sixth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1); and ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1).

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

4/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid., chap. I, paras. 171-183.

6/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Annexes, agenda item 19, document A/36/677/Add.2, para. 31.

7/ Ibid.

8/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 174.

9/ Ibid., para. 87.

10/ Ibid., para. 173.

11/ Ibid., chap. II, paras. 23-26.

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

13/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. I, paras. 171-183.

14/ Ibid., para. 174.

15/ Ibid., para. 180.

16/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1982 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.

17/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

18/ A/32/144, annex I.

19/ Official Records of the General Assembly Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24, paras. 502-537).

20/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

21/ See A/CONF.107/8, paras. 276-291.

22/ Official Records of the General Assembly Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), para. 767.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and allocated to it certain specific items for its consideration. The Committee further 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 1207th, 1216th and 1229th meetings, between 20 May and 8 November 1982.
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 36/69 of 1 December 1981 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 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 Assembly resolution 36/68 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 people of Namibia". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 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 1207th meeting, on 20 May, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance in a statement to the Special Committee, (A/AC.109/PV.1207), introduced the 219th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1422), outlining its programme of work for 1982, including suggestions concerning the observance in 1982 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. The Sub-Committee adopted the programme of work, as set out in paragraph 2 of the 219th report, within the context of the items which had been allocated to it by the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1420).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part II) and Add.2.

5. At the same meeting, the Special Committee took note of the 219th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1422) and approved the recommendations contained therein (see paras. 10 to 13 below) relating to the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights (A/AC.109/L.1422, sect. C).
6. In a statement to the Special Committee at its 1216th meeting, on 5 August (A/AC.109/PV.1216), the Chairman of the Sub-Committee introduced the 221st report (A/AC.109/L.1434), 222nd report (A/AC.109/L.1435) and 223rd report (A/AC.109/L.1437 and Add.1) of the Sub-Committee.
7. At the same meeting, following statements on the 221st report made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1216), the Special Committee adopted the 221st report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1434) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 16 below), it being understood that the comments and reservations expressed by members would be fully reflected in the records of the meeting and that, in accordance with established practice, further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, on the implementation of specific recommendations contained therein.
8. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 222nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1435) and endorsed the recommendations contained therein (see para. 17 below), it being understood that in accordance with established practice, further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, on the implementation of specific recommendations contained in the report.
9. The Special Committee, at the same meeting, adopted the 223rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1437 and Add.1) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 18 below) it being understood that, in accordance with established practice, further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, on the implementation of specific recommendations contained in the report.

B. Decisions of the Special Committee

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

10. The 219th report of the Sub-Committee referred to in paragraph 5 above contained, inter alia, the following recommendations in connection with the observance in 1982 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 in support of 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.

11. The Sub-Committee also recommends that in carrying out the above-mentioned activities, the Department of Public Information should be requested: (a) to utilize the resources of all the United Nations information centres, in particular those of the centre at Washington, D.C., to the fullest possible extent; (b) to seek the co-operation of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in the United States of America; (c) to undertake with the Information Unit on Decolonization a series of speaking engagements in university campuses across North America; and (d) to intensify its efforts to counteract the hostile and negative propaganda that liberation movements in southern Africa are terrorists.

12. The Sub-Committee also recommends that the Special Committee should request the Secretary-General to undertake increased efforts through the Department of Public Information and its information centres to seek larger participation of the countries in Western Europe and North America in the observance of the Week of Solidarity.

13. The Sub-Committee further recommends that the Special Committee should request all Member States to organize, in addition to those activities set out by the Committee to commemorate the Week, suitable programmes of their own, and to encourage their mass media to do the same.

14. Pursuant to the decision referred to in paragraph 10 (a) above, the Chairman, on 24 May, issued a statement on the observance of the Week of Solidarity, which reads as follows:

"Almost 10 years have elapsed since the General Assembly decided, on 2 November 1972, to observe annually a Week of Solidarity in support of the colonial peoples of southern Africa. During the decade, dramatic progress has been made towards the eradication of colonialism from the African continent: following the liberation of the former Portuguese Territories, the Comoros, Seychelles, Djibouti and, most recently Zimbabwe achieved their long-sought-after independence and freedom.

"In marking this year's Solidarity Week, we pay a particular tribute to all those courageous peoples who have given their lives to the cause of freedom and justice for colonial peoples everywhere. We should also remember those many other patriots who are in prison, in detention or are otherwise banned and restricted because of their actions in support of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

"Those gallant achievements notwithstanding, the racist Pretoria régime continues its blatant defiance of the will of the international community and contemptuous disregard of world public opinion with respect to Namibia and Azania, by intensifying further repressive measures against African patriots, resorting to indiscriminate and arbitrary detention, expulsion, relocation, imprisonment, torture and execution. Through its illegal and forced hold over Namibia, the racist minority régime has systematically dismembered the international Territory, annexed Walvis Bay, exploited both human and natural resources, built up a puppet régime, increased its military and para-military presence and used the Territory to commit acts of aggression against, and violate the territorial integrity of, neighbouring independent African States.

"While the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, has, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, continued its efforts in good faith and in a spirit of accommodation in working out arrangements for free and fair elections in Namibia, South Africa has, under the pretext of negotiation, deployed devious and deceitful tactics in all phases of the ongoing negotiations in a desperate attempt to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory.

"The Special Committee has repeatedly and categorically rejected and denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa designed to install a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime. The only political and internationally acceptable solution for Namibia should indeed be one based on the termination of both South Africa's illegal occupation and the withdrawal of its armed forces and on the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence with a united Namibia.

"Given these circumstances, it is incumbent upon the world community to render all possible assistance to the people of Namibia. The Western Five, the initiators of the plan for the independence of Namibia under Security Council resolution 435 (1978), bear an exceedingly grave responsibility in the realization of the just solution acceptable to the international community.

"In this connection, the sustained efforts being made by the leadership of SWAPO, assisted by the front-line and other African States, are to be warmly commended. The Dar es Salaam communiqué of 4 May 1982 issued by the front-line States, Kenya, Nigeria and SWAPO is of special relevance and the proposal contained therein should be implemented without delay.

"At its meeting held on 20 May 1982, the Special Committee adopted a series of recommendations relating to the observance of the Week of Solidarity [see paras. 10 to 13 above]. On behalf of the Special Committee, I wish to urge all Member States to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of southern Africa struggling for freedom, independence and equal rights by effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on their just cause.

"In particular, I wish to request that they prepare and organize concrete programmes of publicity with a view to encouraging and securing support actions of all media operating under their jurisdiction. I wish also to address an urgent appeal to all governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to extend the fullest possible support and assistance to the peoples of Namibia and Azania."

15. At its 1207th meeting, on 20 May 1982, the Special Committee, by approving the recommendations contained in the 219th report of the Sub-Committee relating to the "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" (see para. 5 above), decided that, in keeping with its decision of 21 August 1981, 1/ it should expedite its consultations with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee against Apartheid on the question of renaming the Week of Solidarity as "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" in order to enable the General Assembly to take a decision at its thirty-seventh session in that regard.

Other decisions

16. The 221st report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1216th meeting, on 5 August 1982 (see para. 7 above) contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-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 Sub-Committee is deeply disturbed by the situation prevailing in Namibia as the result of the barefaced intransigence of the Pretoria authorities, the increased support being rendered to South Africa by certain Western countries in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear and military fields, as well as the attempts from certain quarters to misrepresent as terrorism the struggle for national freedom and independence in southern Africa. It therefore considers it imperative for the United Nations to intensify its activities in the field of dissemination of information in order to counter such efforts and to bring to the awareness of the international community the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee attaches great importance to the work being performed by the Information Unit on Decolonization, Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat, to strengthen the process of dissemination of information and decolonization. It recalls that the Unit was created in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 to serve as a centre for the preparation and dissemination of detailed and specialized information to a specialized public, to determine the type of information best suited to achieving the aims of the United Nations and to assist the Department of Public Information and the Special Committee in working out a programme of publicity on decolonization.

(4) The Sub-Committee welcomes the effort of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization in undertaking measures to divert its meagre resources in order to strengthen the personnel of the Information Unit on Decolonization so as to enable it to discharge more effectively the functions entrusted to it.

(5) The Sub-Committee considers that the studies and monographs published in the Decolonization series by the Information Unit on Decolonization are a valuable source of specialized information which, with the strengthening of the Unit, should appear at more frequent intervals and be updated as the situation requires. 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.

(6) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information, in close consultation with the Information Unit 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 Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information should:

(a) Continue to place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Namibia and on the activities of the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO);

(b) Provide wider dissemination of information on all colonial Territories, especially those where there are military bases and installations;

(c) Provide 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. In this connection, the Sub-Committee notes the intention of the Department of Public Information to give maximum publicity to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980;

(d) Strengthen further co-operation with SWAPO through the OAU (Organization of African Unity) 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;

(e) Develop a methodology of evaluation of the effectiveness of its activities in the field of decolonization and the implementation of the its programmes;

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

(g) Undertake the necessary measures to ensure the speedy distribution of material on decolonization.

(7) The Sub-Committee requests the Department of Public Information to provide it with all necessary information to enable it to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of the information centres with regard to the dissemination of information on decolonization. In this regard, it appreciates the efforts being made by the Department to establish a standard format for obtaining feedback on the activities of the information centres.

(8) The Sub-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 the light of this, the Sub-Committee requests the Department to continue to undertake a concerted effort to obtain wider coverage by the major organs of information in those parts of the world and to provide the Special Committee at its 1983 session with an analysis of the causes for such limited coverage.

(9) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Information Unit on Decolonization, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, should undertake a series of speaking engagements at university campuses across North America on colonial issues, with particular emphasis on the present situation in Namibia.

(10) The Sub-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 and to the increased support rendered by certain Western countries to South Africa.

17. The 222nd report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1216th meeting, on 5 August 1982 (see para. 8 above) contained, inter alia, the following recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it request the Secretary-General to remind those States which had not yet replied to his communications of 30 June and 31 August 1981 relating to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 2/ to forward any information on measures they had undertaken or intended to adopt with a view to the implementation of the Plan. 3/

(2) In this context, the Sub-Committee recommends to the Special Committee the resumption of preliminary consideration of the item at an appropriate time.

18. The 233rd report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee, at its 1216th meeting, on 5 August 1982 (see para. 9 above) contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee reiterates its view that the non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information on the activities of liberation movements, and also by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) and by offering programmes of assistance to the colonial peoples and their liberation movements fighting for self-determination, freedom and national independence.

(2) The Sub-Committee welcomes those non-governmental organizations which appeared before it for consultations and expresses its appreciation for their valuable contribution to its work.

(3) The Sub-Committee maintains the view that such consultations with relevant non-governmental organizations should be continued and, to this end:

(a) Reiterates its appeal to those non-governmental organizations which are active in the field of decolonization to intensify their campaigns in support of all colonial peoples, in particular those of southern Africa, and their national liberation movements in their struggle to attain self-determination and independence;

(b) Recommends that those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization should strive to counteract the hostile and negative propaganda that liberation movements in southern Africa are terrorists;

(c) Recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to maintain an updated list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Sub-Committee to increase its contact with them in the course of 1983 with a view to discussing further the problems of decolonization as well as the best way of implementing, inter alia, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980;

(d) Recommends that the Information Unit on Decolonization continue to co-operate with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section and the Visitors' Section of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in providing frequent briefings on decolonization at Headquarters to interested non-governmental organizations and student groups, as well as to non-governmental organizations and to university students at campuses located outside New York.

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

(a) In a consensus on the questions of Namibia, adopted at its 1225th meeting, on 20 August (see chap. VIII, para. 13 of the present report), 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 the Government with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to intensify world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August (see chap. V, para. 18 of the present report), 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 decision on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August (see chap. IV, para. 11 of the present report), 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)".

C. Further action by the Special Committee

20. At its 1229th meeting, on 8 November 1982, the Special Committee had before it the report of a mission to non-governmental organizations (A/AC.109/L.1457 and Add.1). At the same meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia, in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and Chairman of the Mission, introduced the report. The Mission, composed of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Norway, had held consultations with the interested non-governmental organizations on dissemination of information on decolonization, in London, The Hague, Brussels, Geneva and Prague, from 4 to 22 September 1982.

21. Following statements by the representatives of Norway and Indonesia at the same meeting (see A/AC.109/PV.1229) the Special Committee approved the report and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1229). In so doing, the Committee agreed that, having regard to the recommendations of the Mission contained in paragraph 35 (8) (see para. 22 below), further consultations should be held in respect of the particulars of the proposed seminar so as to enable the Secretary-General to submit the necessary statement of administrative and financial implications under the terms of rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. The Committee also agreed that the Secretariat should obtain further information regarding the film entitled "Forward to a People's Republic", referred to in paragraph 35 (9) (see para. 22 below).

22. The conclusions and recommendations of the Mission endorsed by the Special Committee are set out below:

(1) The non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information and also by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and by offering programmes of assistance to the colonial peoples and their liberation movements fighting for self-determination, freedom and national independence.

(2) The United Nations information centres have an important role to play in dissemination of information on the process of decolonization in southern Africa. A major effort should therefore be made to enable them to undertake such a role by ensuring that sufficient resources are made available to them for that purpose.

(3) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give special attention to the activities of its information

centres in Western Europe, particularly with regard to the need to distribute promptly and effectively informational materials on the colonial and racist situation in southern Africa.

(4) Despite the deteriorating political situation in southern Africa and the major efforts of several non-governmental organizations in the field of information, the public in certain Western countries visited did not appear to be fully informed about the grave realities in the region due mainly to the following:

(a) The strong South African lobby in certain Western countries through the press, radio and television;

(b) The very limited support given to the non-governmental organizations by the media;

(c) The limited funds available to the non-governmental organizations to execute campaigns in support of the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

(5) The Mission is of the view that the Special Committee should request its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to keep updated the list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization and to establish permanent links with them, particularly those in Western Europe, with a view to being kept informed of their activities and to assisting them by providing objective information on the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia, as well as in other Territories under colonial rule.

(6) The non-governmental organizations expressed interest in and attached great importance to receiving studies, monographs and other material written in clear and simple form which would enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the Territories under colonial rule and, therefore, to facilitate a general and rapid mobilization of public opinion, particularly in Western Europe. The Special Committee should request the Information Unit on Decolonization in the Co-ordination and Information Section of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to prepare more material on the subject, as well as to update the previous studies.

(7) The Mission considers that the non-governmental organizations are playing a very useful role in promoting the ideals of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee. The Special Committee should continue, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, to encourage non-governmental organizations to continue their informational activities and mobilization of public opinion in a positive and concrete direction in support of the liberation struggle in the colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia.

(8) Many organizations expressed views on the need to organize a seminar which would strengthen closer co-operation between national and international non-governmental organizations so as to co-ordinate their dissemination of information on decolonization. The Mission strongly recommends to the Special Committee that a seminar be organized for the above purpose during the course of 1983.

(9) The Mission recommends that the Special Committee request the Department of Public Information to obtain the film entitled "Forward to a People's Republic",

which was shown to the Mission members by the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, for viewing at Headquarters by the members of the Special Committee and the public, as well as to make it available to the organizations interested in the question of decolonization.

(10) The Mission and the non-governmental organizations agreed that several joint activities could be organized and that an exchange of information between the Special Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, and the non-governmental organizations, would have a beneficial effect and could facilitate an increase in European public awareness about the deteriorating situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1) chap. II, para. 23.

2/ The report of the Secretary-General on the item containing replies received from Governments up to 14 May 1982 is contained in document A/AC.109/687 and Add.1-2.

3/ As requested, the Secretary-General, in a note verbale dated 16 August 1982, communicated the present decision to all Member States.

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as appropriate. 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 connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1211th and 1216th meetings, on 2 and 5 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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 Assembly resolutions 36/47 and 36/48 of 24 November 1981, relating respectively to the United States Virgin Islands and American Samoa, resolutions 36/62 and 36/63 of 25 November 1981 relating respectively to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat and the Turks and Caicos Islands and Guam, and Assembly decisions 36/407, 36/408, 36/409 and 36/410 of 24 November 1981 relating respectively to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, St. Helena, Gibraltar and Tokelau. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
4. During 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 1188th meeting on 4 August 1981 (see annex to the present chapter, para. 1).
5. At the 1211th meeting, on 2 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of an invitation extended to the Committee by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to dispatch a visiting mission to Montserrat (A/AC.109/705) (A/AC.109/PV.1211).
6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept the invitation with appreciation and requested the Chairman to appoint the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat (1982) with a view to its timely dispatch to the Territory.

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part II).

7. On 11 August, the Chairman appointed the Ivory Coast, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela to the membership of the Visiting Mission. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter XXVIII of the present report.

8. At the 1216th 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.1444). At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 12 below).

9. On 9 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/709 and Corr.1) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

10. 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 Committee relating to the item.

11. Subsequently, by approving the relevant reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, 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:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>
XIII	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
XIV	Tokelau
XVI	St. Helena
XVII	American Samoa
XVIII	Guam
XX	Bermuda
XXI	British Virgin Islands
XXII	Cayman Islands
XXIII	Turks and Caicos Islands
XXIV	United States Virgin Islands
XXVIII	Montserrat

B. Decision of the Special Committee

12. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/709 and Corr.1) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1216th meeting, on 5 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 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, 1/

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 those 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 the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and in 1981 of visiting missions to Tokelau and American Samoa at the invitation of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America, respectively,

Taking note with appreciation of the invitation extended to the Special Committee by the Government of the United Kingdom to send a visiting mission to Montserrat in August 1982,

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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 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.

Notes

1/ See annex to the present chapter.

Report of the Chairman

1. At its 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981, 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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 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. During these consultations, the Chairman noted with appreciation that in 1981 the Special Committee had dispatched, at the invitation of the respective Governments, two visiting missions, one to Tokelau, under the administration of New Zealand, and the other to American Samoa, under the administration of the United States of America. He noted also with satisfaction the continued co-operation of the administering Powers in the related work of the Committee. In drawing attention to the above resolution of the Committee as well as to the related resolutions of the General Assembly, the Chairman once again emphasized the importance of dispatching 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.

4. 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 reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1423.

to provide the 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.

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

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 11.

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 (April) Cocos (Keeling) Islands Turks and Caicos Islands (October/November) (elections observation)
1981	Tokelau American Samoa

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. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up the above question as appropriate and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1217th to 1220th, 1222nd, 1226th and 1228th meetings, between 10 August and 20 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981. By paragraph 10 of that resolution 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". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
4. 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: Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/696), Guam (A/AC.109/698) and Namibia (A/AC.109/704).
5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1217th to 1219th meetings, between 10 and 13 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, India and Czechoslovakia at the 1217th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1217); Cuba and Afghanistan at the 1218th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1218); and Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Venezuela at the 1219th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1219). Statements were also made by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, with the Special Committee's consent, by the representative of Argentina at the 1219th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1219).
6. At the 1218th meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft decision on the item (A/AC.109/L.1448) submitted by him in order to facilitate the Special Committee's consideration of the item.
7. At the 1220th meeting, on 16 August, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Bulgaria, as well as the Chairman, took part (A/AC.109/PV.1229 and Corr.1) the Special Committee decided to

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part II) and Add.1.

designate the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia and Indonesia to hold consultations with the members concerned with a view to arriving at a consensus decision on the item.

8. At the 1222nd meeting, on 18 August, the representative of Czechoslovakia, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1222), introduced an amendment (A/AC.109/L.1453 and Corr.1) to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1448, by which the following paragraph would be inserted as new paragraph (3):

"(3) The Special Committee deplores that South Africa and the colonial Powers continue to engage in activities and dispositions of a military character and to establish and maintain bases and other military installations in Namibia and other colonial Territories in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)."

9. At the 1226th meeting, on 20 August, following a statement made by the representative of Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1226), the Special Committee took the following action on the draft decision contained in A/AC.109/L.1448 and the amendment thereto (A/AC.109/L.1453 and Corr.1):

(a) The amendment contained in A/AC.109/L.1453 and Corr.1 was adopted by a vote of 21 to none, with 2 abstentions;

(b) The draft decision contained in A/AC.109/L.1448, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 21 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 11 below).

Further statements were made by the representatives of Norway and India (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

10. On 24 August, copies of the decision (A/AC.109/718 and Corr.1) were transmitted to all States.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/718 and Corr.1) adopted at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 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 14 August 1981 on the item, 1/ the Special Committee deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the requests repeatedly addressed to them by the Assembly, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 36/68 of 1 December 1981 and also in paragraph 9 of the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

(2) The Special Committee in reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples of 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, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 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) The Special Committee deplores the fact that South Africa and the colonial Powers continue to engage in activities and dispositions of a military character and to establish and maintain bases and other military installations in Namibia and other colonial Territories in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(4) The Special Committee condemns all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which deny the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes that, in southern Africa, an extremely serious situation continues to prevail owing to the persistent manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of Pretoria aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and to 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 independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructure.

(6) The Special Committee, noting that in Namibia, the South African Government has continued to expand its network of military bases and to carry out a massive build-up of its military forces 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. The Committee condemns South Africa for its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, the expansion of the so-called SWA/Namibia Territory Force, the use of mercenaries to carry out its policy of military attacks against independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those countries, as well as its illegal use of Namibian territory to commit such acts. The Committee is particularly mindful in this regard to the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity.

(7) 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 people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appeals to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and their national liberation movement.

(8) 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 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, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa. In this connection, the Committee draws particular attention to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/121 of 10 December 1981 and the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 2/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Seminar on the Military Situation in and relating to Namibia, held at Vienna from 8 to 11 June 1982 under the auspices of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

(9) 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.

(10) The Special Committee, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly intensified flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void.

(11) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, by which the Assembly strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

(12) 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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(13) 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 and in particular with paragraph 9 of the annex to resolution 35/118 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(14) The Special 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 that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

(15) 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).

C. Further action by the Special Committee

12. At its 1228th meeting on 20 September 1982, following statements by the Chairman and by the representatives of Australia, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1228), the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to reformulate its decision on the item (para. 11 above), which had been adopted by vote at its 1226th meeting on 20 August, into a draft decision in General Assembly form and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration by the Fourth Committee. Two delegations, recalling the views they had expressed at the 1206th meeting on 29 April, disassociated themselves from that procedure for the submission of the draft text to the General Assembly (A/AC.109/PV.1206). Further statements were made by the representatives of Mali, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1228).

13. In pursuance of the foregoing decision, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee accordingly submits to the General Assembly the following draft decision for its consideration:

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

1. The General Assembly, having considered 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 an item on the latter's agenda 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", 3/ deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the requests repeatedly addressed to them by the Assembly most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 36/58 of 1 December 1981, and also in paragraph 9 of the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. The General Assembly, in reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples of 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, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 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. The General Assembly deplores the fact that South Africa and the colonial Powers continue to engage in activities and dispositions of a military character and to establish and maintain bases and other military installations in Namibia and other colonial Territories in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

4. The General Assembly condemns all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which deny the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence.

5. The General Assembly notes that, in southern Africa, an extremely serious situation continues to prevail owing to the persistent manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of Pretoria aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and to 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 independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

6. The General Assembly, noting that in Namibia, the South African Government has continued to expand its network of military bases and to carry out a massive build-up of its military forces, condemns the 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. The Assembly condemns South Africa for its

ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, the expansion of the so-called SWA/Namibia Territory Force, the use of mercenaries to carry out its policy of military attacks against independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, and its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those countries, as well as its illegal use of Namibian territory to commit such acts. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity.

7. The General Assembly, 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 Assembly appeals to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and their national liberation movement.

8. The General Assembly condemns the 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 such collaboration and support to that Government, particularly the sale of weapons and other matériel, which increases South Africa's capacity to wage wars against neighbouring African States. In particular, the Assembly 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, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa. In that connection, the Assembly draws particular attention to the relevant provisions of its resolution 36/121 of 10 December 1981 and the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 2/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, as well as the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Seminar on the Military Situation in and relating to Namibia, 4/ held at Vienna from 8 to 11 June 1982 under the auspices of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

9. The General Assembly 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.

10. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly intensified flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void.

11. The General Assembly recalls its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally.

12. The General Assembly 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 implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly 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 Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with its relevant resolutions and in particular with paragraph 9 of the annex to its resolution 35/118, containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

14. The General Assembly 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 that could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

15. The General Assembly 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 Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

16. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1) chap. IV, para. 9.

2/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24, (A/37/24), para. 767.

3/ The present chapter.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), paras. 502-537.

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 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. At its 1206th meeting on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1217th to 1220th, 1222nd, 1225th to 1227th meetings, between 10 August and 16 September 1982.
3. 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 36/51 of 24 November 1981 relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and resolution 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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.
4. 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: Bermuda (A/AC.109/690), Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/701), Namibia (A/AC.109/702) and Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/703).
5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1217th to 1219th meetings, on 10, 11 and 13 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, China and India at the 1217th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1217); Cuba, Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1218th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1218); Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Venezuela at the 1219th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1219).
6. At the 1218th meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1447) submitted by him in order to facilitate the Special Committee's consideration of the item. The draft resolution read as follows:

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1.

"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 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, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations related 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 and of the principles of the Charter and 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 in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitutes a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles in the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué and other documents of the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982,

"Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

"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) and 36/51, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had 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 Africa, 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 that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

"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 in the case 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 it in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

"Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enables it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

"Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific 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 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 racism, 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 that 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 entrenchment 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 activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories 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 that 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 all such collaboration with that régime;

"7. Calls once again upon all Governments that 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 Africa, 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 that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

"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 and to refrain from 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, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

"11. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

"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, are illegal and contribute 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 of 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 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 continue, 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. Decides to keep the item under continuous review."

7. At the 1220th meeting, on 16 August, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Bulgaria, as well as the Chairman, took part (A/AC.109/PV.1220 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided to designate the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia and Indonesia to hold consultations with the members concerned with a view to arriving at a consensus decision on the item.

8. At the 1222nd meeting, on 18 August, the Chairman drew attention to two sets of amendments to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1447, submitted by Indonesia (A/AC.109/L.1451) and Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/L.1452).

9. By the amendment submitted by Indonesia (A/AC.109/L.1451) operative paragraph 4 would be replaced by the following:

"4. Condemns the activities of those foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories which impede 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;"

10. By the amendments submitted by Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/L.1452), introduced by the representative of Czechoslovakia at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1222):

(a) The following new paragraphs would be inserted between the third and fourth preambular paragraphs:

"Bearing in mind the relevant resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,

"Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,"

(b) In the fourth preambular paragraph, the words "on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" would be inserted after "Declaration".

(c) Operative paragraph 3 would be replaced by the following:

"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 entrenchment of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants."

(d) In operative paragraph 5, the words "including in particular" would be inserted before "illegally exploiting".

(e) Operative paragraph 6 would be replaced by the following:

"6. Strongly condemns the collusion by the Governments of certain Western countries and other States, particularly those of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon the Government of France and all other Governments to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;"

(f) The following new paragraphs would be inserted as operative paragraphs 7-9 and paragraphs 7-16 renumbered as 10-19:

"7. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence, and that those peoples are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

"8. Strongly condemns those Western countries and all other States, as well as the transnational corporations, which continue their investments in, and supply of armaments and oil and nuclear technology to, the racist régime of South Africa, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace;

"9. Calls upon all States, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;"

(g) In former operative paragraph 9, now renumbered as operative paragraph 12, the words "which have not yet done so" would be inserted after "States".

(h) The following new paragraph would be inserted as operative paragraph 20 and existing paragraph 17 renumbered as 21:

"20. Appeals to all non-governmental organizations to continue their campaign to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria régime;"

11. At the 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the representative of Norway introduced oral sub-amendments (A/AC.109/PV.1225) to the amendments contained in A/AC.109/L.1452 (see para. 10 above), by which:

(a) In new operative paragraph 6 (see para. 10 (e) above), the words "particularly those of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel" would be deleted;

(b) In the same paragraph, the words "the Government of France" would be replaced by "those";

(c) In new operative paragraph 9 (see para. 10 (f) above), the words "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy" would be replaced by "certain Western countries".

12. At the same meeting, statements relating to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1447, as well as amendments A/AC.109/L.1451 and L.1452 and oral sub-amendments thereto (see para. 11 above) were made by the representatives of the United Republic of

Tanzania, the Ivory Coast, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Tunisia, Cuba, Fiji, Sierra Leone, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Iran, Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1225).

13. At the 1226th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman announced that, on the basis of the consultations held in that regard, the following agreement had been reached as regards draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1447 and that the draft resolution should accordingly be so revised:

(a) The amendment referred to in paragraph 9 above had been withdrawn;

(b) The amendments referred to in paragraph 10 (a) to (d) and (g) and (h) had been accepted;

(c) Of the amendments referred to in paragraph 10 (f), new operative paragraphs 7 and 8 had been accepted;

(d) The sub-amendments referred to in paragraph 11 above had been accepted.

14. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1447, as revised, without objection (see para. 18 below) it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and India (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

15. At the same meeting, with the Special Committee's consent, the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

16. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

17. On 24 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/717) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

18. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/717) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 14 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 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, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme

of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations related 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,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, 1/ and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 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 and of the principles of the Charter and 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 in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué and other documents of the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982, 3/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

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) and 36/51, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had 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 Africa, 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 that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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 in the case 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 it in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory, and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific 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 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 racism, particularly in southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people 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 that 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 entrenchment of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories 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 that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including in particular 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 collusion by the Governments of certain Western countries and other States with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence, and that those people are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

8. Strongly condemns those Western countries and all other States, as well as the transnational corporations, which continue their investments in, and supply of armaments and oil and nuclear technology to, the racist régime of South Africa, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace;

9. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western countries, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

10. Calls once again upon all Governments that 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 Africa, 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 that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

11. 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 and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with that régime;

12. Requests all States that have not done so 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;

13. 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, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

14. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. 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, 5/ are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

16. 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;

17. Invites all Governments and organizations of 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 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;

18. 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;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to continue, 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;

20. Appeals to all non-governmental organizations to continue their campaign to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria régime;

21. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

19. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the Rapporteur, the Special Committee requested the Rapporteur to include, as appropriate, references to the progress report submitted by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to the General Assembly at the same session, in pursuance of Assembly resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981 (A/37/405).

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

The General Assembly,

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 Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa",

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 this question, 6/

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 7/

Taking note of the progress report relating to the preparation of a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories, submitted by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations 8/ in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan 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,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, 1/ and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, 5/

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 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 and of the principles of the Charter and 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 in Namibia, in association with the occupying régime of South Africa, constitute a direct violation of the rights of the peoples and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué and other documents of the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982, 3/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.

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) and 36/51 by which the Assembly called upon all Governments which had 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 Africa, 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 that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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 in the case 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 it in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of the international Territory of Namibia, in the further entrenchment of its illegal racist domination over the Territory, and in the strengthening of its system of apartheid,

Strongly condemning the investment of foreign capital in the production of uranium and the collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific 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 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 racism, 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 that 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 entrenchment of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories 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 that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including in particular 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 collusion of the Governments of certain Western countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

7. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories are aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence, and that those peoples are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

8. Strongly condemns those Western countries and all other States, as well as the transnational corporations, which continue their investments in, and supply of armaments and oil and nuclear technology to, the racist régime of South Africa, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace;

9. Calls upon all States, in particular certain Western countries, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear

fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity;

10. Calls once again upon all Governments that 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 Africa, 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 that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

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

12. Requests all States that have not yet done so 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;

13. 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, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

14. Calls upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies concerned so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

15. 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, 5/ are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

16. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial and 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;

17. Invites all Governments and organizations of 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 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;

18. 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;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to continue 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;

20. Appeals to all non-governmental organizations to continue their campaign to mobilize international public opinion for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against the Pretoria régime;

21. Requests the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to complete the register called for in General Assembly resolution 36/51 indicating the profits that transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its session in 1983;

22. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ See A/36/534, annex I.

2/ See A/CONF.107/8, paras. 276-291.

3/ A/37/333-S/15278, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), para. 767.

5/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

6/ The present chapter.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), chaps. IV and XI.

8/ A/37/405.

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 1206th meeting on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions related to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1219th to 1221st, 1226th and 1228th meetings, between 13 August and 20 September 1982.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1981 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 25 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to consider this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1982/47 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 48th plenary meeting, on 27 July 1982. 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 1982 of the Council" (E/1982/SR.48).
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/37/177 and Corr.1 and A/37/177/Add.1-3), as well as a related note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.1421), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 23 of resolution 36/52, containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.
6. During the course of his statement at the 1219th meeting, on 13 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1219), 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 24 of General Assembly resolution 36/52, between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.2.

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 224th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1446 and Add.1) 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 International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of FAO, the ILO and UNESCO (A/AC.109/PV.1219).

9. At its 1220th meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee heard statements by the representatives of UNHCR, UNDP and WHO (A/AC.109/PV.1220 and Corr.1).

10. At the 1221st meeting, on 17 August, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution concerning the item (A/AC.109/L.1449), sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia.

11. At the 1226th meeting, on 20 August, statements were made by the representatives of Norway, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia, Ethiopia and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

12. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1226), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution by a vote of 22 to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 14 below). Further statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Chile, the Ivory Coast, Fiji, Trinidad and Tobago and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

13. On 24 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/719) was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. Having regard to paragraph 124 (13) of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the 224th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see annex II to the present chapter), the Chairman, on 31 August, addressed identical letters to the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, requesting the views of the respective bodies in that regard.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/719) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 12 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 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 Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1981,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué and other documents of the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982, 5/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia is in its most crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased general support rendered to that régime by the United States of America and other Western States, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of 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 of 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 of 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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other 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 of 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 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, by which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of 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 of the United Nations system in connection 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 despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

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 the organization in establishing channels for closer periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 of 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,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the High-Level Meetings between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system held at Geneva from 6 to 8 April 1982 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/80 of 9 December 1981,

Mindful of the necessity of keeping under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres 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);
4. Reaffirms also 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 of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;
5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;
6. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and to 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;
7. Regrets, notwithstanding the statement of the representative of the World Bank of 17 May 1982 ^{6/} that the Bank has terminated business relations with the régime of South Africa, that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies;
8. Deeply deplores the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to put an end to such collaboration;
9. Urges the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund 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;

10. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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;

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

12. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly, or where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects 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);

13. Notes with satisfaction that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the beneficiary 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 people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

14. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

15. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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;

16. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have so far not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them more effectively to support the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, directly or, as in Angola, through puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life, particularly in the development of the economies, of the small Territories;

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

21. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 7/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relations with South Africa at its annual meeting in September 1982 in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement;

22. Recommends the sending in 1983 of a high-level mission to the International Monetary Fund which, subject to the agreement of the other bodies involved, would be composed of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

23. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 and in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements;

24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 12 and 23 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, 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;

25. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirty-seventh session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

15. At its 1228th meeting on 20 September 1982, following statements by the Chairman and by the representatives of Australia, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1228), the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to reformulate its resolution on the item (para. 14 above), which had been adopted by vote at its 1226th meeting on 20 August, into a draft resolution in General Assembly form and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration by the Fourth Committee. Two delegations, recalling views they had expressed at the 1206th meeting on 29 April, disassociated themselves from that procedure for the submission of the draft text to the General Assembly (A/AC.109/PV.1206). Further statements were made by the representatives of Mali, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1228).

16. In pursuance of the foregoing decision, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee accordingly submits to the General Assembly the following draft resolution for consideration by the Fourth Committee.

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

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item 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",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1981,

Recalling also its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 on the question of Namibia,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Economic and Social Council 8/ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 9/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué and other documents of the ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982, 5/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia is in its most crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased general support rendered to that régime by the United States of America and other Western States, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of 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 of 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 of 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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other 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 of 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 its resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981 by which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of 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 of the United Nations system in connection 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 despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection.

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements and commending its initiative in establishing channels for closer periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 of 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,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Noting with satisfaction the High-Level Meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system held at Geneva from 6 to 8 April 1982 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/80 of 9 December 1981,

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

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 question; 9/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres 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);

3. Reaffirms also 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 of 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 other organizations of 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 and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 of 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, notwithstanding the statement of the representative of the World Bank of 17 May 1982 ^{6/} that the Bank has terminated business relations with the régime of South Africa, that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies;

7. Deeply deplores the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to put an end to such collaboration;

8. Urges the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund 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;

9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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;

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

11. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements directly, or where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects 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);

12. Notes with satisfaction that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the beneficiary 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 people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

13. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 they have made in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

14. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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;

15. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of 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 that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

16. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have so far not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in

order to enable them more effectively to support the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, directly or, as in Angola, through puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria;

18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life, particularly in the development of the economies, of the small Territories;

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

20. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 7/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item;

21. Recommends the sending in 1983 of a high-level mission to the International Monetary Fund which, subject to the agreement of the United Nations bodies involved, would be composed of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

22. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, and in particular to those provisions calling upon the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

23. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 22 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, 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;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the

assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

25. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

26. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ A/37/177 and Corr.1 and A/37/177/Add.1-3.

2/ See annex I to the present chapter.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1446 and Add.1; see also annex II to the present chapter.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/37/24), para. 767.

5/ A/37/333-S/15278, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1982.

6/ See A/AC.109/L.1446/Add.1, paras 24-31.

7/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/37/3/Rev.1), chap. VI.

9/ The present chapter.

Report of the Chairman

1. On 22 July 1981, at its second regular session of 1981, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1981/54, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations". In paragraph 14 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on those matters 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 the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1196th meeting, on 17 August 1981, 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-seventh session. a/
3. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1981, in paragraph 24 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 of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
4. An account of the consultation held between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee under the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions is set out below.
5. The President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, several agencies and organizations had continued to extend assistance, in varying degrees to the peoples of the remaining colonial Territories, particularly within the framework of programmes funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In noting with satisfaction the successful completion in 1981 of UNDP-assisted training projects in progress in Zimbabwe since before the country's independence in April 1980, the two presiding officers agreed that those and other projects had greatly enhanced the efforts of the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe in its preparation for the national reconstruction of that country. They hoped that, guided by those and other positive achievements elsewhere, the organizations concerned would continue to intensify their programmes of assistance, including in particular the training of cadres. They recalled that UNDP had financed, under the combined resources of the indicative planning figure and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples, six ongoing programmes of assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), three each to the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and five programmes jointly benefiting several

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1432.

liberation movements, in the fields of education, community development, telecommunications training, agricultural training, health services, vocational training and women in development. UNDP-assisted projects under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, they noted, were funded from the indicative planning figure which UNDP had specifically established for Namibia. They further noted that UNDP also administered, on the basis of an agreement with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, several Nationhood Programme projects financed by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and that 27 of such projects were continuing in 1981.

6. In the same context, the presiding officers noted that, pending the completion of the evaluation by the Administrator of UNDP of all programmes of assistance to the three national liberation movements, the Governing Council of UNDP had approved no new projects in 1981 under the combined resources of the indicative planning figure for national liberation movements and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples. They noted that, taken together with the uncommitted resources under the respective indicative planning figures in 1977-1981, the amount to be programmed for 1982-1986 for assistance to national liberation movements would be \$US 17,340,000 under the related illustrative indicative planning figure and \$US 9,420,000 with respect to Namibia for the period. The two presiding officers, in welcoming the initiatives taken by the Administrator in undertaking the evaluation of the programmes concerned, including the dispatch in September/October 1981 of an evaluation mission to Africa and the holding of an inter-agency meeting at Dar es Salaam in December 1981, expressed the hope that as a result of the exercise administrative procedures for assistance projects would be further enhanced, in particular with respect to their formulation, implementation, monitoring and co-ordination.

7. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that, under the leadership of the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, continuing efforts were being made to prepare various assistance programmes of benefit to Namibians, in close collaboration with UNDP and a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. Bearing in mind the continuing critical needs of the Namibian people, they appealed to the organizations concerned to continue to make use of whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. The presiding officers called for, in particular, renewed efforts to secure an increased flow of the funds required in the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and for the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system to that end. They strongly urged those institutions to take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. In the same context, they once again emphasized that the role to be played by the executive heads of the institutions concerned was of special importance. They hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 36/52 and paragraph 12 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/54, the executive heads would formulate specific proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The two presiding officers also agreed that the agencies and organizations that had so far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects should endeavour to find, to the extent 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.

8. The two presiding officers noted that close liaison established by the organizations of the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia had greatly enhanced their efforts to render effective assistance to the peoples concerned. They noted with satisfaction that the national liberation movements had continued to be represented at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations, contributing to the positive consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of colonial peoples. They also noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015 (LXI) of 3 August 1976, several agencies continued to defray 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. The President of the Economic and Social Council drew attention to an action taken in response to the request by the General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, by the Council at its 9th plenary meeting, on 16 April 1982, to grant membership in the Executive Committee of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

9. The two presiding officers agreed that those close contacts facilitated further increases in the volume and scope of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. In that connection, the two 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 committed or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated. The presiding officers welcomed the recommendations adopted at the high-level meetings held at Geneva in April 1982 between representatives of the secretariats of OAU, the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system, aiming at further cohesive co-ordination of actions by those organizations beneficial to the peoples concerned. Further, they noted with satisfaction that, in response to the concern expressed in the report of the President on the subject (E/1980/77), UNDP had organized, in co-operation with OAU, discussions with the three liberation movements with a view to planning future assistance during the 1982-1986 programme cycle (Meeting on the Evaluation and Programming of UNDP Assistance for National Liberation Movements, Dar es Salaam, 8-11 December 1981). The presiding officers noted that there would be a follow-up meeting at the end of 1982.

10. The two presiding officers noted that assistance to refugees from Namibia had continued to increase during the period under review through the efforts of UNHCR, in close co-operation with OAU and a number of organizations of the United Nations system. They noted that, owing to repeated armed aggression against Angola by South African forces, the number of Namibian refugees in Angola was constantly increasing, estimated as of 31 January 1982 at about 70,000 falling within the mandate of UNHCR. They noted, in that connection, that in order to provide the refugees with such emergency supplies as food, clothing, health, transportation and education, UNHCR had, by the end of 1981, approved allocations totalling some \$US 4 million.

11. In the same context, the President of the Council drew attention to the activities of the Steering Committee established by the organizers of the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA) held at Geneva in April 1981, following that Conference. The President of the Council observed that according to an interim report on post-ICARA activities prepared by the Steering Committee, the amount pledged had been increased by some \$US 7 million, thus making the total pledged some \$US 574 million as of 1 February 1982, of which some \$US 160 million had been obligated for UNHCR programmes in Africa in 1981. The Council President further observed that, according to the same report, the Steering Committee had found it necessary to revise substantially its earlier estimates of funds which it had hoped might have been available for the first selection of priority projects. The Chairman of the Special Committee, in that connection, drew attention to a resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its thirty-eighth ordinary session held at Addis Ababa in February 1982, in which the Council had noted with deep regret that despite the generous contributions by the international community, the main objective of ICARA "to mobilize additional resources for refugee programmes in Africa" had fallen far short of expectations, owing to the specified nature of the contributions and the subsequent channelling of funds to the normal programmes of United Nations agencies to which contributions would have been made even if the ICARA Conference had not been held. The two presiding officers expressed the hope that a further evaluation by the Steering Committee of the results of ICARA would lead to a solution which would ensure securing of additional resources to meet the critical needs of African refugees. They welcomed in that regard a decision taken by the OAU Council of Ministers at the same session to establish a Bureau for Refugees within the General Secretariat of that organization, entrusted with the responsibility for defining refugee policies, strategies and programmes.

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. 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. The Chairman of the Special Committee drew attention to a resolution adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its thirty-eighth ordinary session concerning an attempt by certain members within the Universal Postal Union (UPU) to reverse a decision taken by its Congress in 1979, by which it had expelled South Africa from the Union's membership. In expressing their serious concern at the developments, the two presiding officers hoped that the Union's Congress would continue to uphold its earlier decision.

13. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 13 of the Council resolution 1981/54, 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 1981. b/ He also informed the President of the Council that the Committee, at the beginning of its current session, had requested 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 36/54 of 24 November 1981. During its examination of the question in August 1982, 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 1982.

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 which the General Assembly might give at its thirty-seventh session and in conformity with such decisions as might be taken by the Council and the Committee, they should maintain close contact with each other on the question.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. VI, para. 17.

b/ Ibid., Supplement No. 3 (A/36/3/Rev.1), chap. XXX.

Conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee on
Petitions, Information and Assistance

(1) The Sub-Committee notes that the liberation struggle in Namibia is intensifying as a consequence of the increasingly repressive actions against the Namibian people and of the aggression against sovereign African States by the colonialist régime of South Africa. These acts have been encouraged by the increasing support which certain Western countries are rendering to the Pretoria régime in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and security fields as well as by the exercise of the veto power by certain Western Powers during the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council in April 1981.

(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 of 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 more effectively to support the liberation struggle in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia, and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and in Angola by puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant United Nations resolutions 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 of 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 necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

(5) The Sub-Committee commends those organizations which are providing assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements, and urges them to intensify such assistance, particularly in southern Africa where the increasing number of refugees and people seeking assistance is placing excessive burdens on the national liberation movements.

(6) The Sub-Committee continues to deem it necessary to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material

* Previously issued as part of A/AC.109/L.1446, para. 124.

assistance to the colonial peoples, particularly 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 these peoples and their national liberation movements, directly or, where appropriate, 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.

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

(8) 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 people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization as well as to the Institute and the Nationhood Programme.

(9) 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 forms of co-operation, 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 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.

(10) The Sub-Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the World Bank of 17 May 1982 that the World Bank has terminated business relations with the South African régime. At the same time, the Sub-Committee regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist South African régime as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both organizations.

(11) The Sub-committee deeply deplores in particular the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of General Assembly resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Sub-Committee is also of the view that South Africa's continued membership in the Fund, and its consequent ability to borrow money from it when necessary, is not only in defiance of repeated General Assembly resolutions but also enables South Africa in turn to borrow more and on better terms in private international financial markets, thereby playing a key role

in buttressing the racist minority régime and in enabling it to pursue its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against neighbouring countries.

(12) The Sub-Committee therefore reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, should propose, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa. It further recommends that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item. The Sub-Committee urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relations with South Africa at its annual meeting in September 1982 in compliance with the Agreement between it and the United Nations.

(13) The Sub-Committee also recommends the sending in 1983 of a high-level mission to the Fund which, subject to the agreement of the other bodies involved, would be composed of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the President of the Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

(14) The Sub-Committee commends the Information Unit on Decolonization for commissioning an in-depth study on the relationship between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa which assisted the Fourth Committee at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly in its consideration of the item 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" and recommends that the Unit update the study.

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

(16) The Sub-Committee draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organization of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and in particular to those provisions calling on the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements.

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONSA. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1216th and 1227th meetings on 5 August and 16 September 1982.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and resolution 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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 Committee, and paragraph 4 of resolution 36/49 of 24 November 1981 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, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.
4. 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 1980 and 1981.
5. At the 1216th meeting, on 5 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1445).
6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 8 below).
7. On 6 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/710 and Corr.1) was transmitted to the administering Powers for their attention.

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/710 and Corr.1) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1216th meeting, on 5 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 6 above is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question, 1/

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 36/49 of 24 November 1981, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Deploing the fact that some Member States having responsibilities for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territory 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 Territories 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 with respect to 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

9. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under
Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

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 information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations 2/ and the action taken by the Committee in respect of that information,

Having also examined the report of the Secretary-General on the question,

Recalling its resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, in which it requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its resolution 36/49 of 24 November 1981, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

Deploping the fact 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. 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 information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. 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, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

3. 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;

4. Requests the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ See annex to the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

Report of the Secretary-General

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 of the United Nations up to 30 July 1981. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information was transmitted in respect of the years 1980 and 1981 up to 30 July 1982.

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 on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Supplementary information is also made available by the United Kingdom and the United States concerning Territories under its administration.

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 General Assembly, including in particular resolution 36/ of 24 November 1981, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. VII, annex.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/706.

Table

Dates of transmission of information under Article 73 e of
the Charter of the United Nations for 1980 and 1981 a/

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
AUSTRALIA (1 July-30 June) b/		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	5 December 1980	20 May 1982
NEW ZEALAND (1 April-31 March) c/		
Tokelau	29 July 1981	28 July 1982
PORTUGAL		
East Timor d/	-	-
SPAIN (calendar year)		
Western Sahara e/		
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (calendar year)		
Anguilla f/	-	-
Bermuda	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
British Virgin Islands	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
Brunei g/	-	-
Cayman Islands	20 July 1981	16 July 1982
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
Gibraltar	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
Montserrat	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
Pitcairn	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
St. Helena c/	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
St. Kitts-Nevis h/	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	30 July 1981	16 July 1982
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1 July-30 June) b/		
American Samoa i/	27 February 1981	26 July 1982
Guam	27 February 1981	12 May 1982
United States Virgin Islands	27 February 1981	26 July 1982

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

d/ On 13 May 1980, 26 March 1981 and 26 February 1982, 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 (see A/35/233, A/36/160 and A/37/113). 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.

e/ 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.

f/ An Act of the United Kingdom Parliament, the Anguilla Act, which came into effect on 19 December 1980, formally separated Anguilla from St. Kitts-Nevis.

g/ 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.

h/ 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).

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. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Namibia as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of Namibia at its 1220th to 1223rd and 1225th meetings, between 16 and 20 August 1982.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 A-F of 10 December 1981 relating to Namibia, and resolution 36/68 of 1 December 1981 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of the resolution 36/68, 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-seventh session". Further, the Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 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.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/37/203/Rev.1 and Add.1-3), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 32 of resolution 36/121 B, containing information on action taken or envisaged by Member States of the United Nations in the implementation of the relevant provisions of the resolution referred to above, as well as a working paper prepared by the secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/699).
5. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee 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, representatives of SWAPO participated in the relevant proceedings of the Committee (see para. 7 below).

* Previously issued under the symbol A/37/23 (Part IV).

6. 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 1220th meeting, on 16 August (A/AC.109/PV.1220 and Corr.1).

7. Statements were made by the representatives of SWAPO, as follows: Mr. Kapuka Nauyala at the 1220th meeting, on 16 August (A/AC.109/PV.1220 and Corr.1); and by Mr. Hinyangerwa Ashakee at the 1225th meeting, on 20 August (A/AC.109/PV.1225).

8. The general debate on the item took place at the 1221st to 1223rd meetings, between 17 and 19 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Trinidad and Tobago and China at the 1221st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1221); India, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Czechoslovakia and Iran at the 1222nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1222); the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Cuba at the 1223rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1223). Further statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Chile and Bulgaria, at the 1222nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1222).

9. In the course of the consideration of the item concerning the specialized agencies, statements relating to the item were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the 1219th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1219); the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) at the 1220th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1220 and Corr.1).

10. At the 1222nd meeting, on 18 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1450), prepared on the basis of the latest developments concerning the Territory, as well as the views expressed by the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, by members of the Committee and by the representative of SWAPO during the course of the Committee's discussion of the item.

11. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus (see para. 13 below). The representatives of Australia and Norway made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1225).

12. On 24 August, the text of the consensus (A/AC.109/716 and Corr.1) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/15374). On the same date, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative 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.109/716 and Corr.1) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1225th meeting, on 20 August 1982, 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, and having heard the statements by the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia and by the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, 1/ the national liberation movement of Namibia and the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the Special Committee notes with great concern that the situation in and relating to Namibia has continued to deteriorate as a consequence of the non-compliance by South Africa with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and, in particular, as a result of the tactics and manoeuvres employed by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal domination of that Territory and to impose an "internal settlement" on the Namibian people. The apartheid régime of South Africa thus bears a grave responsibility for the creation of a situation which seriously threatens international peace and security.

(2) This situation 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 self-determination, freedom and independence, by its ruthless resort to repression and violence, its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States and its adamant refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

(3) The intransigence of South Africa, its dilatory tactics in respect of the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, its massive military build-up in Namibia and its repeated acts of armed aggression against the Namibian people, make it more than ever imperative that the United Nations reassert its legal responsibility for Namibia until its independence and take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the racist 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 reaffirms 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, and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia; it also reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa.

(5) The Special Committee reiterates that Walvis Bay and the islands off the shore of Namibia, including Penguin, Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's, are an integral part of Namibia and that any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory or claim sovereignty over them is illegal, null and void as repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations, particularly in General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 36/121 A of 10 December 1981 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978.

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

(7) The Special Committee categorically rejects and denounces all maneuvers by South Africa designed to bring about a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime by transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to South Africa's own vested interests. It formally declares that all illegal acts taken towards this end are null and void and calls upon all States to deny any recognition to and refuse all co-operation with any illegal entity which South Africa may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

(8) 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 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 without further delay 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 resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. In this regard, the Committee deprecates any attempt to undermine the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which constitutes the only acceptable basis for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence.

(9) The Special Committee commends the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization for its expressed commitment and determination to bring about a peaceful transition in Namibia, its continued readiness to participate in fair and free elections in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions and its constructive attitude in facilitating the progress achieved thus far in the negotiations. The Committee reaffirms its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in all phases of their endeavours to achieve freedom and independence, including 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.

(10) The Special Committee demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connection with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, either in Namibia or in South Africa, and that all the captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 2/ and Additional Protocol I thereto 3/ pending their release; it 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; it 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 it 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. In this regard, the Committee draws attention to the Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund of the Organization of African Unity and the Solidarity Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, established in support of the efforts of the South West Africa People's Organization in its liberation struggle.

(11) The Special Committee strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy the South West Africa People's Organization and to establish an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of perpetuating its ruthless system of bantustans and its domination over the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee condemns South Africa for its intensified military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment of Namibians into a so-called SWA/Namibia Territory Force, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries, its 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 calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further 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 such collaboration 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. It accordingly calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration. It recommends that the Security Council consider adopting, as a matter of urgency, further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee draws attention to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the Seminar on the Military Situation in and relating to Namibia, held at Vienna from 8 to 11 June 1982 under the auspices of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

(13) In reaffirming that all the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa's illegal exploitation of such resources, including its illegal extension of the territorial sea, its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia and its 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, 4/ and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith. In this connection, the Committee condemns the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constitutes a clear violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and are

thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Committee 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. In this regard, the Committee calls for the full and faithful implementation of the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held at Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981. 5/

(14) The Special Committee strongly condemns the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by South African armed forces against sovereign neighbouring States, most recently Angola, and its use of the territory of Namibia to launch such attacks, which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives and destruction of property. It calls upon the Member States to extend all possible moral and material assistance to Angola and the other front-line States in order that they may be better equipped to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South African aggression.

(15) The Special Committee recommends that the Security Council act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. Further, the Committee strongly recommends that the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country, under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

(16) 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, and their determined efforts to extend at all costs all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movements, the South West Africa People's Organization. In the same context, the Committee draws particular attention to the related statement issued on 7 August 1982 on behalf of the chairman of the summit meeting of the front-line States held at Tripoli.

(17) 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 resolutely supports the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 6/ adopted by the Council on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, and the relevant decisions of the Organization of African Unity. It urgently calls upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to all programmes of assistance organized by the Council beneficial to the Namibians and to preparing Namibians for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.

(18) 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 and, in particular, to intensify world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization.

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

Notes

1/ A/AC.109/PV.1220 and Corr.1.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, No. 972, p. 135.

3/ A/32/144, annex I.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

5/ See A/36/319-S/14531. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), para. 767.

CHAPTER IX*

WESTERN SAHARA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Western Sahara as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1209th and 1226th meetings, on 1 July and 20 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/46 of 24 November 1981, as well as Assembly decision 36/406 of the same date, relating to the item. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration..
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.109/695). The Committee also had before it a note verbale dated 7 July 1982 from the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/720).
5. At its 1209th meeting, on 1 July, on the basis of the 220th report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1424), the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO).
6. At the 1226th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Nicaragua and Zimbabwe had expressed the wish to make a statement relating to the Territory. The Committee decided to accede to the request.
7. At the same meeting, Mr. Ali Habib made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1226) on behalf of the organization referred to in paragraph 5 above.

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V).

8. At the same meeting, statements were also made by the representatives of Zimbabwe, Nicaragua, Iran and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1226), 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 connection at its thirty-seventh session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

CHAPTER X*

EAST TIMOR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of East Timor as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1209th and 1226th meetings, on 1 July and 20 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/50 of 24 November 1981 on the question of East Timor. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/715).
5. At its 1209th meeting, on 1 July 1982, on the basis of the 220th report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1424), the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. José Ramos Horta, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN). The representative of Indonesia made a statement in that connection (A/AC.109/PV.1209).
6. At the 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1226). At the same meeting, Mr. José Ramos-Horta made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1226).
7. The representative of Portugal, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1226).
8. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Cape Verde, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe and

*. Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V).

Zimbabwe had expressed the wish to make statements relating to the Territory. The Committee decided to accede to the requests. The representatives of Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Cape Verde, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua made statements at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1226). The representatives of Indonesia and Zimbabwe made further statements (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1226), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connection at its thirty-seventh session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly, together with an appropriate reference to the statements made on the item (A/AC.109/PV.1226).

GIBRALTAR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Gibraltar as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/409 of 24 November 1981 on the question of Gibraltar. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/708).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, taking into account the continuing discussions between the parties concerned, 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 connection at its thirty-seventh 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/37/23 (Part V).

BRUNEI

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions related to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Brunei as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/414 of 25 November 1981 concerning the question of Brunei. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/714).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1226), 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 connection at its thirty-seventh 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/37/23 (Part V).

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1215th and 1227th meetings, on 5 August and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account decision 36/407 of 24 November 1981, by which the Assembly requested the Committee "in co-operation with the administering Power, to continue to work towards the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/693).
5. It will be recalled that Australia, the administering Power concerned, is a member of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and has participated as such in the Special Committee's work on the item.
6. At the 1215th meeting, on 5 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1215), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1431) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. The representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215).
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

8. On 5 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1215th meeting on 5 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee, having examined the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and having heard the statements of the representative of Australia regarding the Territory, notes with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, with regard to the 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, in respect of the Territory. The Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create conditions under which the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands will be able to determine freely their own future in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In this respect, the Committee notes the positive and continuing commitment of the administering Power to the political, social and economic advancement of the people of the Territory so that they may be able, as quickly as possible, to exercise fully their inalienable rights. The Committee welcomes the continuing willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and, in this regard, reaffirms that the need to send a further mission to the Territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft consensus set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters 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/ and having heard the statement of the representative of Australia with regard to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, noted with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, in respect of the Territory. The Assembly reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create conditions under which the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands would

be able to determine freely their own future in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) as well as other relevant resolutions of the Assembly. In that respect, the Assembly noted the positive and continuing commitment of the administering Power to the political, social and economic advancement of the people of the Territory so that they might be able, as quickly as possible, to exercise fully their inalienable rights. The Assembly welcomed the continuing willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and, in that regard, reaffirmed that the need to send a further mission to the Territory at an appropriate time should be kept under review. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.

TOKELAU

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1208th and 1227th meetings on 28 June and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/410 of 24 November 1981, by which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/689).
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 the 1208th meeting, on 28 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1208), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1430) 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 approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

8. On 28 June 1982, the text of the consensus 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

9. The text of the consensus concerning Tokelau, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1208th meeting on 28 June 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee, having examined the question of Tokelau as contained in the working paper prepared by the Secretariat 1/ and in the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission which was dispatched to the Territory in June 1981, 2/ and having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand with regard to Tokelau, notes with appreciation the willingness of the administering Power to maintain its close co-operation with the Committee in the exercise of its responsibility towards Tokelau. The Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination 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, and reaffirms further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of this right. In this regard, the Committee notes that the people of the Territory have expressed the view that, at the present time, they do not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. The Committee welcomes the assurances of the administering Power that it will continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory. The Committee notes that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance in the event that they should desire to change their status. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue its programme of political education within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. The Committee recognizes that the economic development of Tokelau is an important element in the process of self-determination. The Committee notes the continuing efforts of the administering Power to promote the economic development of the Territory and the measures it has taken to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the peoples of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. The Committee is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid to the Territory. The Committee notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the administering Power to make improvements in the fields of public health, public works and education. The Committee reiterates its expression of appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations of 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. Mindful of the effective means provided by United Nations visiting missions to assess the situation in the Territories, the Committee is of the opinion that the possibility of sending further visiting 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456) decided without objection to submit the draft consensus set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of Tokelau

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters 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, 3/ and having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand with regard to Tokelau, noted with appreciation the willingness of the administering Power to maintain its close co-operation with the United Nations in the exercise of its responsibility towards Tokelau. The Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and reaffirmed further that it was the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of that right. In that regard, the Assembly noted that the people of the Territory had expressed the view that, for the time being, they did not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. The Assembly welcomed the assurances of the administering Power that it would continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory. The Assembly noted also that the administering Power had assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance in the event that they should desire to change their status. The Assembly called upon the administering Power to continue its programme of political education within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly recognized that the economic development of Tokelau was an important element in the process of self-determination. The Assembly noted the continuing efforts of the administering Power to promote the economic development of the Territory and the measures it had taken to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. The Assembly was of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid to the Territory. The Assembly noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the administering Power to make improvements in the fields of public health, public works and education. The Assembly reiterated its expression of appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as to the regional organizations, for their assistance to Tokelau, and called upon those bodies to continue providing assistance to the Territory. Mindful of the effective means provided by United Nations visiting missions to assess the situation in the Territories, the Assembly was of the opinion that the possibility of sending a further visiting 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. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau, at

an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

- 1/ A/AC.109/689.
- 2/ A/AC.109/680.
- 3/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.

CHAPTER XV*

PITCAIRN

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1208th and 1227th meetings, on 28 June and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/415 of 25 November 1981, concerning the question of Pitcairn. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/684).
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 1208th meeting, on 28 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1208), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1428) 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 approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).
8. On 28 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/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus concerning Pitcairn, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1208th meeting on 28 June 1982, 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 policy of his Government to encourage as much local initiative and enterprise as possible, so that the people of Pitcairn can make the most of their own way of life. The Committee, further noting the willingness of the administering Power to discuss any change of constitutional status with the people of the Territory whenever the latter so desire, and that the present size of the population 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, calls once again upon the administering Power to continue to take the necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the people of Pitcairn.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft consensus set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of Pitcairn

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters 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/ took note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland affirming the policy of his Government to encourage as much local initiative and enterprise as possible, so that the people of Pitcairn could make the most of their own way of life. The Assembly, further noting the willingness of the administering Power to discuss any change of constitutional status with the people of the Territory whenever the latter so desired, and that the current size of the population continued 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 depended, called once again upon the administering Power to continue to take the necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the people of Pitcairn. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.

CHAPTER XVI*

ST. HELENA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestion relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1208th and 1227th meetings, on 28 June and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/408 of 24 November 1981, by which the Assembly requested the Special Committee, "in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to examine this question at its next session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/692).
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 1208th meeting, on 28 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1208) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1429 and Corr.1) 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 approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

8. On 28 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 1208th meeting on 28 June 1982, 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 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.

(2) 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, notes the commitment of the administering Power to respect the wishes of the people of St. Helena. The Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people of St. Helena, the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of this Territory.

(3) The Special Committee expresses the hope that the administering Power will continue to implement infrastructure and community projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the area of the local handicrafts industry. The Committee notes that, despite the economic improvement in these sectors, the commercial sector still remains affected by world inflation.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might 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 for the improvement of economic conditions in the Territory.

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

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

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft consensus set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of St. Helena

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapters 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/ and having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of St. Helena to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly noted the commitment of the Government of the United Kingdom to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory and, in that regard, urged 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 implementation of the Declaration in respect to that Territory. The Assembly expressed the hope that the administering Power would continue to implement infrastructure and community projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the area of the local handicrafts industry. The Assembly noted that, despite the economic improvement in those sectors, the commercial sector still remained affected by world inflation. The Assembly reaffirmed that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constituted 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 out in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the improvement of economic conditions in the Territory. Noting the positive attitude of the administering Power with respect to the question of receiving United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under its administration, the Assembly considered that the possibility of dispatching such a mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review. The Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to St. Helena, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.

AMERICAN SAMOA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1215th and 1227th meetings, on 5 August and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/48 of 24 November 1981, by paragraph 12 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the consideration of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power ...". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/13 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/691).
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 1215th meeting, on 5 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1215), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1433) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. The representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215).
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

8. On 5 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 her 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 1215th meeting on 5 August 1982, 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 territorial size, geographical location, size of 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 active participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the work of the Committee in respect of the Territory, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in American Samoa.

(4) 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 inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(5) The Special Committee recommends that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of American Samoa, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices should be appointed by the Governor and approved by the Legislature, a procedure now facilitated by the growing number of American Samoans who are qualified lawyers. In this connection, the Committee is of the view that the recommendation of the second temporary Political Status Commission for a change in the system should be acted upon.

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

(7) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government and within the framework of the five-year economic development plan, to continue to help to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, in order to achieve self-sufficiency. In this connection, the Committee notes with interest that the Office of Economic Development and Planning of the Government of American Samoa is now

implementing the five-year plan, focusing on economic diversification, land use, housing, banking and tourism, for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and the regional institutions in order to enhance further their economic welfare. In this connection, the Committee welcomes the fact that, in 1982, American Samoa will host the annual South Pacific Conference of the South Pacific Commission.

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

(10) Mindful of the effectiveness of United Nations visiting missions in assessing the situation in the Territories, the Special Committee is of the opinion that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Territory should be kept under review, in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of American Samoa.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of American Samoa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to American Samoa,

Taking into account the statement of the administering Power relating to developments in American Samoa,

Conscious of the need to promote progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration in respect of American Samoa,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to American Samoa, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Considering 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 inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Noting with interest that the Office of Economic Development and Planning of the Government of American Samoa is now implementing a five-year economic development plan, focusing on economic diversification, land use, housing, banking and tourism, for the benefit of the people of the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of American Samoa and stressing the necessity for diversifying the economy of the Territory as a matter of priority in order to reduce its dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Welcoming the fact that American Samoa was the host for the 1982 South Pacific Conference of the South Pacific Commission,

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 American Samoa; 2/
2. 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);
3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to American Samoa;
4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

5. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the people of American Samoa are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

6. Recommends that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of American Samoa, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices should be appointed by the Governor and approved by the Legislature, a procedure now facilitated by the growing number of American Samoans who are qualified lawyers, and that the recommendation of the second temporary Political Status Commission for a change in the judicial system should be acted upon;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of the Territory;

8. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government and within the framework of the five-year economic development plan, to continue to help to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory, in order to achieve self-sufficiency;

9. Urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and the regional institutions in order to enhance further their economic welfare;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the freely elected representatives of American Samoa, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

11. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1209th, 1215th and 1227th meetings, between 1 July and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/63 of 25 November 1981, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the consideration 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". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/694).
5. At its 1209th meeting, on 1 July 1982, on the basis of the 220th report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1424), the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. Chris Perez Howard, the Organization of People for Indigenous Rights.
6. At the 1215th meeting on 5 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1215) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1441), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. The representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

7. At the same meeting, Mr. Robert A. Underwood made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215) on behalf of the organization referred to in paragraph 5 above.
8. Statements were also made by the representatives of Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Australia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1215), at the same meeting.
9. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Papua New Guinea had expressed the wish to make a statement relating inter alia, to the Territory. The Committee decided to accede to the request. The representative of Papua New Guinea made a statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1215).
10. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a further statement and the representative of Iraq made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215).
11. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 13 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.
12. On 5 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 her Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Guam, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1215th meeting on 5 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 11 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 territorial size, geographical location, size of 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 notes with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee on this question, which has enabled it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of Guam, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

(4) 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 responsibility 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 responsibility 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 notes that a referendum on political status was organized in the Territory on 30 January 1982.

(6) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the administering Power must ensure that these installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee, bearing in mind that one obstacle to economic development has been uncertainty concerning land held by the federal authorities, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to accelerate the transfer of land to the people of the Territory.

(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, reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to remove the constraints which limit growth in these areas.

(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 urges the administering Power to strengthen its efforts to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who comprise more than half of the population of the Territory.

(12) 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

14. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of Guam

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Guam,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Guam,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Guam, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Noting that a referendum on political status was held in the Territory on 30 January 1982,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Bearing in mind that an obstacle to the economic development of the Territory has been the uncertainty concerning land held by the federal authorities,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of Guam and the necessity of diversifying the economy of the Territory as a matter of priority and noting the great potential for diversification offered by commercial fishing, agriculture and the development of the transportation industry,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

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 Guam; 2/

2. 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);

3. Reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Guam;

4. Recalls that the United States of America, as the administering Power, has the responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations 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. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the administering Power must ensure that military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of Guam and calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of the Territory;

8. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to accelerate the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to remove the constraints which limit growth in the economic development of the Territory, particularly with regard to commercial fishing, agriculture and the transportation industry;

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

11. Urges the administering Power to strengthen its efforts to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who comprise more than half of the population of the Territory;

12. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the consideration 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, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chaps. III and IV of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1215th to 1217th, and 1228th meetings between 5 August and 20 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/700).
5. At the 1215th meeting, on 5 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1215) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1438), containing an account of its consideration of the Trust Territory. The representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215).
6. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Papua New Guinea had expressed the wish to make a statement relating, inter alia, to the Trust Territory. At the same meeting, the Committee decided to accede to its request. The representative of Papua New Guinea made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215).
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee also heard a statement by Mr. Phillip Muller, the representative of the local government of the Marshall Islands (A/AC.109/PV.1215).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.2.

8. At the 1216th meeting, on 5 August, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1216).

9. At the 1217th meeting, on 10 August, following statements made by the representatives of Bulgaria, Afghanistan, Australia, Norway, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Indonesia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1217), the Committee adopted the conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee by a vote of 17 to none with 3 abstentions (see para. 11 below). The representative of Venezuela made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1217).

10. On 10 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 her Government and to the President of the Security Council (S/15351) and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1217th meeting on 10 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 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 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 reaffirms the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable rights and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged. It takes note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council 1/ with regard to that Territory.

(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 Trust Territory.

(3) The Special Committee regrets the repeated 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 ensure that its 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, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter.

(4) The Special Committee, mindful of the principles contained in the Charter 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, bearing in mind the opinion expressed by the Trusteeship Council at its forty-ninth session, 2/ reiterates the view that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence and urges the Administering Authority to undertake a programme of political education in order to prepare the people for the exercise of that inalienable right.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of the developments that have taken place in the Trust Territory during the period under review. Bearing in mind that the Administering Authority has completed its review of the future political status negotiations for the Trust Territory, the Committee takes due note of the intention of the Administering Authority to conclude the negotiations and to seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the earliest possible date. The Committee is of the view that this should be done in strict conformity with the Charter. Recognizing that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory themselves to decide their political destiny, the Committee calls once again 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(7) The Special Committee, while noting that responsibility for administrative matters throughout the Trust Territory is now exercised by local authorities, none the less regrets that the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still maintains the power, although it is rarely invoked, to suspend certain legislation. In this connexion, the committee recalls that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all power to the freely elected representatives of the Trust Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes that once more the Trusteeship Council has found that structural imbalances in the economy of the Trust Territory appear not to have been significantly reduced. 3/ Moreover, the Council regrets the lack of sufficient funds to cover administrative and social expenditure in the Trust Territory. The Committee is of the view that, given the present stage of development, economic assistance to the Trust Territory should be increased in order to enable the people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory.

(9) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the completion as of 1 January 1982 of 18 projects, which represent most of those planned under the five-year capital improvement programme. However, it regrets the delay in carrying out other projects.

(10) The Special Committee notes that the Adminiistering Authority's role is increasingly restricted to overseeing, inter alia, the capital improvement programme and the expenditure of funds appropriated by the United States Congress.

(11) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the authorities of the Trust Territory, the right of the people of Micronesia to own and to dispose freely 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 reaffirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over such a zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it.

(13) The Special Committee notes that, as indicated in the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 19 January 1982 ^{4/} the reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are a matter of which the Security Council is currently seized. The Committee invites the attention of the relevant organs of the United Nations to Article 83 of the Charter, under which the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment and, inter alia, shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

(14) 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

12. At its 1228th meeting on 20 September 1982, following statements by the Chairman and by the representatives of Australia, Norway, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1228), the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to reformulate its conclusions and recommendations on the item (see para. 11 above) which had been adopted by vote at its 1217th meeting on 10 August, into a draft resolution in General Assembly form and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session for consideration by the Fourth Committee. Two delegations, recalling views they had expressed at the 1206th meeting on 29 April, disassociated themselves from this procedure for the submission of the draft text to the General Assembly (A/AC.109/PV.1206). Further statements were made by the representatives of Mali, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1228).

13. In pursuance of the foregoing decision, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee accordingly submits to the General Assembly the following draft resolution for consideration by the Fourth Committee.

Question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific 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 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 5/

Mindful of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Affirming the importance of ensuring that the people of the Trust Territory fully and freely exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and that the obligations of the Administering Authority are duly discharged,

Taking note of the Trusteeship Agreement concluded between the Administering Authority and the Security Council with regard to the Trust Territory, 1/

Noting with regret the repeated refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Special Committee on the item by declining to participate in its examination of the situation in the Trust Territory,

Bearing in mind the opinion expressed by the Trusteeship Council at its forty-ninth session that all the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform themselves about the various political choices open to them, including independence, 2/

Bearing in mind that the Administering Authority has completed its review of the future political status negotiations for the Trust Territory and taking note of the intention of the Administering Authority to conclude the negotiations and to seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the earliest possible date,

Noting with regret that, while responsibility for administrative matters throughout the Trust Territory is now exercised by local authorities, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands continues to retain the power, although it is rarely invoked, to suspend certain legislation,

Recalling that the Administering Authority is under the obligation to transfer all powers to the freely elected representatives of the Trust Territory,

Noting that the Trusteeship Council has once again found that structural imbalances in the economy of the Trust Territory appear not to have been significantly reduced 3/ and noting with regret the lack of sufficient funds to underwrite administrative and social expenditures in the Trust Territory,

Noting with satisfaction the completion as of 1 January 1982 of eighteen development projects, representing a major part of the five-year capital improvement programme, while expressing its regret at the delay in carrying out the other projects,

Noting that the role of the Administering Authority in the field of economic development is increasingly restricted to overseeing, inter alia, the capital improvement programme and the expenditure of funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States of America,

Noting 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,

Noting that, as indicated in the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 19 January 1982, 4/ the reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are a matter of which the Security Council is currently seized,

Noting 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,

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 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; 5/

2. Affirms the inalienable right of the people of the Trust 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);

3. Affirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Trust Territory;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, to participate in the related work of the Special Committee in order to provide it with vital and up-to-date information which will assist in the formulation of its conclusions and recommendations concerning the future of the Trust Territory, in accordance with its obligation under the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Affirms 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;

6. Expresses the view that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform themselves about the various options open to

them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence and urges the Administering Authority to undertake a programme of political education in the Trust Territory in order to prepare the people for the exercise of that inalienable right;

7. Expresses the view that the termination at the earliest possible date of the Trusteeship Agreement and the negotiations related thereto should be conducted in strict conformity with the Charter;

8. Recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory themselves to decide their political destiny and 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Expresses the view that economic assistance to the Trust Territory, given the present stage of development, should be increased in order to enable the people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory;

10. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the authorities of the Trust Territory, the right of the people of Micronesia to own and to dispose freely of the natural resources of the Trust Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

11. Affirms its conviction that the rights of the people of Micronesia over the 200-mile exclusive economic zone should be respected and that they should receive all benefits deriving from it;

12. Draws the attention of the relevant organs of the United Nations to Article 83 of the Charter, under which the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment and, inter alia, shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas;

13. Shares the view expressed by the Trusteeship Council that the leadership of the Trust Territory should be strongly encouraged to develop relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those within the United Nations system. 6/

Notes

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

2/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/15775), para. 920.

3/ Ibid., para. 851.

4/ S/14840, para. 4 (7).

5/ The present chapter.

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/15705), para. 863.

BERMUDA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1215th and 1227th meetings, on 5 August and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/62 of 25 November 1981 concerning five Territories, including Bermuda. 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 visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/683).
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 1215th meeting, on 5 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1215) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1440) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. The representatives of China, Cuba and Iraq made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1215).
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

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.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1215th meeting on 5 August 1982, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 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) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right as set out in the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee, while welcoming the co-operation extended to it by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which contributes to informed consideration of conditions in the Territory by the Committee, none the less 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 implementation of the Declaration set forth in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(4) The Special Committee notes the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their future political status.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms the importance of the need to foster national unity and a national identity and, in this regard, welcomes the steps taken by the local authorities towards the establishment of a human rights commission.

(6) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial territories and

Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the administering Power must ensure that these installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, specifically in programmes of agriculture and fisheries and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda.

(10) The Special Committee reiterates its call for the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization"; in this connexion, the Committee urges that particular attention be paid to greater localization of the public service.

(11) As it is the view of the Special Committee that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Bermuda,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Bermuda, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting that the economy of the Territory continues to depend heavily on tourism and international company business,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, acquiring adequate first-hand information on the situation prevailing in those Territories and ascertaining the views of the peoples concerning their future political status,

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 Bermuda; 2/

2. 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);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right as set out in the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. 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 implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will 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), and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;

6. Reaffirms that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their future political status;

7. Reaffirms the importance of the need to foster national unity and a national identity and, in that regard, welcomes the steps taken by the local authorities towards the establishment of a human rights commission;

8. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the administering Power must ensure that military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories;

9. Urges once again the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. 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;

11. Welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, specifically in programmes of agriculture and fisheries and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

12. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization" in the Territory and, in that connection, urges that particular attention be paid to greater localization of the public service;

13. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to receive a visiting mission in the Territory at an appropriate time;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Bermuda at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chaps. III-V of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1208th and 1227th meetings, on 28 June and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/62 of 25 November 1981 concerning five Territories, including the British 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 visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/682).
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 1208th meeting, on 28 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1208), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1425), 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/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

8. On 28 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 1208th meeting on 28 June 1982, 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 territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands.

(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 it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in 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 by the representative of the administering Power that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(6) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities of the territorial Government, to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of decolonization set out in the Charter and the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

(7) The Special Committee takes note of the positive economic developments which have occurred during the period under review. It notes in this regard that sustained growth has been achieved in the tourist, real estate and construction industries.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries. It calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the local authorities, to intensify its efforts in this regard, in order to offset the recent decline in agricultural production.

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

(10) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands. In this regard, the Committee notes that the United Nations Development Programme has made budgetary provisions for the Territory amounting to \$US 240,000 for the period 1982-1986.

(11) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the British Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory,

Taking note of the fact that positive economic developments have occurred during the period under review, including the achievement of a sustained growth in the tourist, real estate and construction industries,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting that the United Nations Development Programme has made budgetary provisions for the Territory amounting to \$US 240,000 for the period 1982-1985,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

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 British Virgin Islands; 2/

2. 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);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

6. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities of the territorial Government, to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of decolonization set out in the Charter and the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Notes the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries and calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the local authorities, to intensify its efforts in this regard, in order to offset the recent decline in agricultural production;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands;

10. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XXII*

CAYMAN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1208th and 1227th meetings on 28 June and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/62 of 25 November 1981 concerning five Territories, including the Cayman 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 visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the Territory, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/688).
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 1208th meeting, on 28 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1208) introduced the report of that Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1426) 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/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

8. On 28 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 1208th meeting on 28 June 1982, 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 territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination of the Cayman Islands 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 it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in 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 further notes the statement of the representative of the administering Power that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that during the period under review, the economy of the Territory has continued to sustain sound rates of growth, especially in the tourist, international finance and real estate industries. None the less, the

Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support to the development, to the fullest extent possible, of programmes of economic diversification which will benefit the people of the Territory.

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

(8) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee welcomes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, which has provided a budget of \$US 448,000 for the period 1982-1986.

(9) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Cayman Islands,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that, in the period under review, the economy of the Territory has continued to sustain sound rates of growth, especially in the tourist, international finance and real estate industries,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further the economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

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 Cayman Islands; 2/

2. 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);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination of the Cayman Islands in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Notes with appreciation the active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Cayman Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

6. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration

and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory and urges it, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support to the development, to the fullest extent possible, of programmes of economic diversification which will benefit the people of the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Cayman Islands;

10. Welcomes the continuing assistance provided to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, amounting to \$US 448,000 for the period 1982-1986;

11. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

- 1/ Chaps. III and V of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ The present chapter.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1215th and 1227th meetings, on 5 August and 16 September 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/62 of 25 November 1981 concerning five Territories, including the Turks and Caicos 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 visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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/109/685).
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 1215th meeting, on 5 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1215), introduced a report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1442) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. The representatives of China, Cuba and Iraq made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1215).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted 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 concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands 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 Turks and Caicos Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1215th meeting on 5 August 1982, 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 Turks and Caicos 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 territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right as set out in 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 it 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 by the representative of the administering Power that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory. In this regard, bearing in mind the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially. The Committee urges the administering Power to take the necessary measures, in consultation with the territorial Government, to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its

programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory. Furthermore, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory, emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, particularly in the promotion of agriculture and fisheries, for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those 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, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(8) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the administering Power must ensure that these installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. The Committee urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions.

(9) The Special Committee requests the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the society of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee takes note of the arrangements made for university training abroad and for vocational training in the Territory.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory and bearing in mind the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Turks and Caicos Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting the arrangements made for university training abroad and for vocational training in the Territory,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

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, 2/

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, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right as set out in the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory;
4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;
5. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;
6. Emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, particularly in the promotion of agriculture and fisheries, for the benefit of the people of the Territory;
7. Recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;
8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;
9. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the administering Power must ensure that military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories;
10. Requests the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the society of the Territory;

11. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chaps. III-V of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1215th and 1227th meetings, on 5 August and 16 September 1982.

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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/47 of 24 November 1981 concerning the United States Virgin Islands. By paragraph 11 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, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/697).

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 1215th meeting, on 5 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1215), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1439) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. The representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1215).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.1.

7. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Afghanistan (A/AC.109/PV.1215), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee 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 records of the meeting.

8. On 5 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 her Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the United States Virgin Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1215th meeting on 5 August 1982, 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 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 territorial size, geographical location, size of 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 active participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the United States Virgin Islands.

(4) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all necessary steps to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. In this regard, the Committee takes note of the fact that the proposed constitution submitted to a referendum on 3 November 1981 after an extensive debate was not accepted by the people of the Territory.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the obligation of the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to inform the local people of the possibilities open to them, so as to enable them to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In this respect, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the work of the recently established Status Commission and to ensure that the people are fully informed of the discussions concerning the future political status of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee, bearing in mind that the territorial Government has taken positive steps by adopting legislation designed to solve the problem of aliens in the Territory, urges the administering Power, for its part, to expedite the passage of that legislation currently before the United States Congress.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter for the economic and social development of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes that the territorial Government has pursued its efforts to diversify the economy and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by taking additional measures of diversification in all fields and developing an adequate infrastructure. In this regard, the Committee further notes the progress achieved in the fields of construction and manufacturing, including developments in oil refining and the production of alumina and rum.

(9) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard 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 resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to improve social conditions and to pay particular attention to overcoming problems of unemployment, public housing, health care, education and crime. In this connection, the Committee notes with satisfaction the efforts to revitalize health care programmes and to discourage juvenile delinquency, the measures to improve crime prevention and the action taken to expand and upgrade school facilities.

(11) The Special Committee expresses its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive United Nations 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.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

10. At its 1227th meeting, on 16 September 1982, following a statement by the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/PV.1227), the Special Committee, by approving the draft texts prepared by the Rapporteur in that connection (A/AC.109/L.1456), decided without objection to submit the draft resolution set out below for consideration by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the United States Virgin Islands,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the United States Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,

Taking note of the fact that the proposed constitution submitted to a referendum on 3 November 1981 after an extensive debate was not accepted by the people of the Territory,

Bearing in mind that the territorial Government has taken positive steps by adopting legislation designed to solve the problem of aliens in the Territory,

Noting that the territorial Government has pursued its efforts to diversify the economy and noting also the progress achieved in the fields of construction and manufacturing, including developments in oil refining and the production of alumina and rum,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts to revitalize health care programmes and to discourage juvenile delinquency, the measures to improve crime prevention and the action taken to expand and upgrade school facilities,

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 United States Virgin Islands; 2/

2. 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);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Calls upon the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take

all necessary steps to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is the obligation of the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to inform the local people of the possibilities open to them, so as to enable them to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in this respect, calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the work of the recently established Status Commission and to ensure that the people are fully informed of the discussions concerning the future political status of the Territory;

6. Urges the administering Power to expedite the passage of legislation currently before the Congress of the United States of America concerning the problem of aliens in the Territory;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter for the economic and social development of the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by taking additional measures of diversification in all fields and developing an adequate infrastructure;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard 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 resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to improve social conditions and to pay particular attention to overcoming problems of unemployment, public housing, health care, education and crime;

11. Considers that the possibility of sending of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

12. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

1/ Chaps. III and IV of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1206th and 1223rd to 1225th meetings, between 29 April and 20 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/416 of 25 November 1981 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/712). Subsequently, an addendum to the working paper was circulated (A/AC.109/712/Add.1). The Committee also had before it a letter dated 19 August 1982 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/721). In addition, the representative of Venezuela in the course of his statement (see para. 9 below), made reference to the working paper (A/AC.109/712).
5. At the 1206th meeting, on 29 April, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1206). Statements were also made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and, with the Special Committee's consent, by the representative of Argentina (A/AC.109/PV.1206). The representative of the United Kingdom made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1206).
6. At the 1223rd meeting, on 19 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Argentina, Ecuador, Panama and Uruguay had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the requests.

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V).

7. At the same meeting, statements on procedure were made by the representatives of Venezuela, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Australia, Bulgaria, Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1223).
8. At the same meeting, Mr. John E. Cheek and Mr. Anthony T. Blake, Counsellors of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1223).
9. The representative of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1223). Statements were also made by the representatives of Venezuela, Norway, China, Fiji and Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1223).
10. At the 1224th meeting, on 19 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Bolivia, Brazil and Peru had requested to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the requests.
11. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Afghanistan, Argentina, Ecuador, Uruguay, Peru, Brazil, Bolivia and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1224).
12. At the 1225th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Colombia and Nicaragua had requested to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the requests.
13. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Panama, Colombia, Cuba and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1225). Statements were also made by Mr. John E. Cheek and Mr. Anthony T. Blake (A/AC.109/PV.1225). Further statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Venezuela, the United Kingdom and Argentina (A/AC.109/PV.1225).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. At its 1225th meeting, on 20 August 1982, 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 connection at its thirty-seventh session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Assembly, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

CHAPTER XXVI*

ST. KITTS-NEVIS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of St. Kitts-Nevis as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of St. Kitts-Nevis at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/417 of 25 November 1981 on the question of St. Kitts-Nevis. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/711).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1226), 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 connection at its thirty-seventh 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/37/23 (Part V).

ANGUILLA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Anguilla as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 36/418 of 25 November 1981 on the question of Anguilla. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/713).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1226th meeting, on 20 August 1982, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1226), 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 connection at its thirty-seventh 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/37/23 (Part V).

MONTSERRAT

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1206th meeting, on 29 April 1982, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1420), 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 1208th, 1211th, 1226th and 1229th meetings between 28 June and 8 November 1982.
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 36/68 of 1 December 1981 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-seventh session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 36/62 of 25 November 1981 concerning five Territories, including Montserrat. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session". Further the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
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.109/686).
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 1208th meeting, on 28 June, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1208) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1427), 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. 13 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/37/23 (Part V) and Add.3.

8. On 28 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.

9. At the 1211th meeting, on 2 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of an invitation extended to the Committee by the Government of the United Kingdom to dispatch a visiting mission to Montserrat (A/AC.109/705).

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept the invitation with appreciation and requested the Chairman to appoint the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat (1982) on the basis of consultations with a view to its timely dispatch to the Territory.

11. On 11 August, the Chairman appointed the Ivory Coast, the United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela to the membership of the Visiting Mission. Subsequently, the delegations concerned designated the following representatives to serve on the Visiting Mission: Mr. Lobognon Pierre Yere (Ivory Coast), Mr. Shani Omari Lweno (United Republic of Tanzania) and Miss María Eugenia Trujillo (Venezuela).

12. At the 1226th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, the Committee would hold extra-session meetings to consider the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat (1982) as it became available. An account of the Committee's consideration of the report is given in paragraphs 14 to 18 below.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Montserrat, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1208th meeting, on 28 June 1982, 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 such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of 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 of the administering Power in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in 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 notes with satisfaction the statement made by the representative of the administering Power that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat in determining the future political status of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee reiterates

that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy and to render assistance to programmes of diversification. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the real growth that has been sustained in the construction, tourist and manufacturing industries, as well as of the increasing economic viability of the Territory, enabling it to dispense with the grant-in-aid two years earlier than planned.

(7) The Special Committee further notes the continuing attention which has been given to development in agriculture, livestock and fisheries. It urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support to developing these areas, for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take effective 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 control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee notes that the programme undertaken to improve the efficiency of the public service has had visible results. In this regard, it urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to intensify its training programmes with a view to further localization in Montserrat.

(10) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional organizations such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee notes that the Territory has continued to receive financial and technical assistance from various external sources, including some Governments and regional organizations, as well as the United Nations Development Programme.

(11) Bearing in mind that the last visiting mission to Montserrat took place as far back as May 1975, 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 a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

C. Further action by the Special Committee

14. At the 1229th meeting, on 8 November 1982, the Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat, 1982, Mr. Lobognon Pierre Yere (Ivory Coast), in a statement to the Special Committee, (A/AC.109/PV.1229) introduced the report of the Mission (A/AC.109/722).

15. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the text of two draft decisions on the item (A/AC.109/L.1458), prepared by him on the basis of the related consultations.

16. Following statements by the Chairman and by the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power (A/AC.109/PV.1229), the Special Committee decided without objection to adopt the draft decisions (see paras. 17 and 18 below).

D. Further decisions of the Special Committee

17. At its 1229th meeting, on 8 November 1982, the Special Committee decided to adopt without objection the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat 1982, and to endorse the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (A/AC.109/722, paras. 266-291).

18. At the same meeting, the Special Committee also decided to submit the following draft resolution to the General Assembly for its consideration:

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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/

Having also examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in August 1982, 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 36/62 of 25 November 1981 on the question of five Territories, including Montserrat,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to help the people of Montserrat to realize their aspirations in accordance with the objectives set out in the Declaration,

Recalling that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of Montserrat 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 Montserrat; 3/

2. Approves also the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Montserrat, 1982; 2/

3. 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;

4. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of 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;

5. Commends, for appropriate action, the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission 4/ to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and to the Government of Montserrat;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Visiting Mission for the constructive work accomplished and to the administering Power, the territorial Government, the Legislative Council and the people of the Territory for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

7. Calls upon the administering Power to take the necessary measures to promote the political, economic and social development of Montserrat;

8. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Montserrat, to launch programmes of political education so that the people of the Territory may be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

9. 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;

10. 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 of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, in the strengthening, development and diversification of the economy of the Territory;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

Notes

- 1/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ A/AC.109/722.
- 3/ The present chapter.
- 4/ A/AC.109/722, paras. 266-291.