

**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-NINTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/39/23)**



**UNITED NATIONS**

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**New York, 1985**

## **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/39/23 (Part I) of 9 November 1984 and A/39/23 (Part I)/Corr.1 of 7 December 1984; A/39/23 (Part II) of 15 October 1984; A/39/23 (Part III) of 14 September 1984; A/39/23 (Part IV) of 17 October 1984; A/39/23 (Part V) of 23 October 1984; A/39/23 (Part VI) of 9 October 1984; A/39/23 (Part VII) of 26 September 1984; and A/39/23 (Part VIII) of 26 October 1984.**

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**LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

**31 October 1984**

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 38/54 of 7 December 1983. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1984.

**(Signed) Abdul G. KOROMA**  
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

## 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 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 16 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 Committee to take that 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, 2/ has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee.
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.
7. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part I) and Corr.1.

recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted 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.

8. At its thirty-eighth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983, 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 1983, including the programme of work envisaged for 1984; 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 that 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-ninth 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 to them, 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, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia;

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

9. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 21 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>
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	38/12	16 November 1983
Namibia	38/36 A-E	1 December 1983
Western Sahara	38/40	7 December 1983
American Samoa	38/41	7 December 1983
Guam	38/42	7 December 1983
Bermuda	38/43	7 December 1983
British Virgin Islands	38/44	7 December 1983
Cayman Islands	38/45	7 December 1983
Montserrat	38/46	7 December 1983
Turks and Caicos Islands	38/47	7 December 1983
United States Virgin Islands	38/48	7 December 1983

(b) Consensuses and decisions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	38/412	7 December 1983
Tokelau	38/413	7 December 1983
Pitcairn	38/414	7 December 1983
Gibraltar	38/415	7 December 1983
St. Helena	38/416	7 December 1983

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	38/49	7 December 1983

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</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	38/50	7 December 1983
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	38/51	7 December 1983
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	38/52	7 December 1983
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	38/53	7 December 1983
Dissemination of information on decolonization	38/55	7 December 1983

### 3. Decisions concerning other questions

<u>Question</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
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	38/419	7 December 1983

10. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of East Timor" (decision 38/402).

11. At its 57th plenary meeting, on 15 November, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee 6/ on the hearings in connection with the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 38/405).

12. At its 86th plenary meeting, on 7 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 7/ decided to defer until its thirty-ninth session consideration of the question of Anguilla and requested the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review (decision 38/418).

13. At the same meeting, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General, on

the basis of his consultations, to appoint and dispatch a United Nations mission to visit the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1984 and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the findings of the visiting mission to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/420).

#### 4. Other resolutions relevant to the work of the Special Committee

14. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session which were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and which were taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories are listed in a note by the Secretary-General on organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1495).

#### 5. Membership of the Special Committee

15. As at 1 January 1984, the Special Committee was composed of the following 25 members:

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

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1984 appears in documents A/AC.109/INF/22 and Corr.1 and 2 and INF/22/Add.1.

#### B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1984

16. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1984 (1249th meeting) was held on 13 February.

##### 1. Opening statement of the Secretary-General

17. The Secretary-General welcomed the accession to independence of Saint Christopher and Nevis and Brunei Darussalam for, as each new State took its rightful place in the community of nations, the end of the colonial era was brought closer and the United Nations neared the goal of universality.

18. The work of the Special Committee was of particular significance in the efforts of the United Nations to complete the process of decolonization. The Committee had made an important contribution in mobilizing international support for the exercise by the peoples of colonial Territories of their right to self-determination as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. On the basis of its close review and continuing scrutiny of the situation in the Territories concerned, the Committee had submitted, in the years since the

beginning of its work, specific and timely recommendations to the General Assembly, as well as to other organizations of the United Nations system. Those recommendations had provided a sound basis for the adoption of appropriate measures by the international community for the political, economic and social advancement of the peoples of the colonial Territories, as more than 70 million people had emerged from dependent status since the Committee was established and that goal had been achieved mostly in conditions of peace and harmony.

19. Despite the progress made so far, crucial and highly pressing issues still remained outstanding. Among those, the question of Namibia had long been the focus of international attention and United Nations efforts. It was indeed regrettable that, notwithstanding all the progress made in the negotiations thus far, the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia had not yet been implemented. Continued delay in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 could only prolong the agony and travail of the Namibian people, cause more bloodshed and imperil the peace and development of the other countries in the region. Urgent efforts should now be made by the international community to bring about a final settlement so that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) could be implemented expeditiously. For his part, the Secretary-General assured the Committee that he would continue to make every effort in the search for a final settlement of that important question.

20. The Secretary-General continued to follow closely all developments relating to a number of other Territories whose future status had given rise to controversy and in some cases to strife and conflict. In accordance with the mandates given to him by the General Assembly and the Security Council, he had been in touch with the parties concerned with a view to assisting them in finding peaceful solutions to their differences.

21. As regards the small Territories in the Caribbean and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, he trusted that the Special Committee would continue to devote particular attention to their problems. Although those Territories were small and in many cases rather remote, their inhabitants had the same inalienable rights as people elsewhere. The United Nations had a responsibility to assist them towards the exercise of those rights.

22. The attainment of those rights in many cases raised complex problems which could best be studied on the spot through contacts and consultations with the inhabitants and the authorities concerned. For that purpose, the Committee had regularly sent United Nations visiting missions to the various Territories to obtain first-hand information and knowledge of the conditions in the Territories, which had proved invaluable in the formulation of its recommendations. He was confident that the administering Powers concerned would continue to extend the necessary co-operation to the Special Committee.

23. In that connection, the Secretary-General referred to the invitation extended to the United Nations by the Government of Australia, the administering Power, to send a United Nations mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to observe an act of self-determination to be conducted in April 1984 on the future political status of that Territory.

## **2. Election of officers**

24. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone)

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Raúl Roa-Kouri (Cuba)  
Mr. Jan Lundvik (Sweden)  
Mr. Jiri Pulz (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Mohamed Farouk Adhami (Syrian Arab Republic)

### 3. Opening statement by the Chairman

25. The Chairman extended a warm welcome to the delegation of Sweden, which was rejoining the Special Committee after an absence of four years, while expressing the Committee's regret at the departure of the delegation of Norway, which had, in the past, actively participated in all aspects of its work.

26. During 1983, the international community had welcomed the emergence of two sovereign States, and the list of Territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applied had been shortened further. None the less, the problems that remained, and more particularly the situation in Namibia, would clearly require the full and sustained attention of the Special Committee as it carried out faithfully and with dispatch the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

27. The coming months would be most critical for the people of Namibia. It was incumbent upon the international community to remain ever vigilant with regard to that situation, as 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.

28. At the present stage of the Namibian conflict, 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). It should continue 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 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, SWAPO, in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

29. With regard to other and mostly smaller colonial Territories elsewhere, speedy solutions would need to be found to the particular problems facing them in their ongoing process of constitutional, political and economic evolution towards full national sovereignty. Some of those Territories faced problems and difficulties which called for the formulation of specific and realistic recommendations suitable to the particular circumstances. The Special Committee looked forward to receiving the continued co-operation of the administering Powers concerned. The Chairman hoped that, as in previous years, they would also aid the Committee in the discharge of its mandate by inviting it to dispatch visiting missions to the Territories under their administration.

30. As the United Nations would be dispatching a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands during the year at the invitation of the Government of Australia,

the Chairman was confident that the presence of the United Nations in the Territory would serve as an important factor for ensuring the free exercise by the inhabitants of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

### C. Organization of work

31. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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.

32. 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 33 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

33. 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	"	"
Anquilla	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 24 August 1983 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
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	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
St. Helena	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	As appropriate	As appropriate
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	"
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

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
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 Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human 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		"

34. Statements relating to organization of work were made at the 1249th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1249); at the 1250th meeting, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1250); at the 1252nd meeting, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1252); at the 1253rd meeting, by the Chairman and by the representative of Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1253); at the 1254th and 1262nd meetings, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1254, 1262); and at the 1269th meeting, by the Chairman and the representative of Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

35. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526), the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its organization of work.



## Representation of the Special Committee

36. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, and by holding consultations during the year through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its representation at the following conferences and meetings:

- (a) Commemorative ceremony declaring Greater London as an "anti-apartheid zone", in London in January (see para. 130);
- (b) Conference of the Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries, at Jakarta in January;
- (c) Forty-first ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in February (see para. 123);
- (d) Fortieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa in February/March (see para. 126);
- (e) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York in March (see para. 114);
- (f) Regional symposium, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in April (see para. 103);
- (g) Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, in April (see para. 104);
- (h) Extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Bangkok in May (see para. 105);
- (i) North American Regional Conference for Action against Apartheid, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in New York in June (see para. 115);
- (j) National Convention of the Anti-Apartheid Movement marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, in London in June (see para. 131);
- (k) International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for the Independence of Namibia and the Eradication of Apartheid, at Geneva in July (see para. 132);
- (l) Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), at Geneva in July (see para. 123);
- (m) Seminar on the Efforts of the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Montreal, Canada, in July (see para. 106);
- (n) Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Tunis in August (see para. 116);

(o) Seminar on the Legal Status of the Apartheid Régime and Other Legal Aspects of the Struggle against Apartheid, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Government of Nigeria, at Lagos in August (see para. 117);

(p) Ninth United Nations Seminar on the Question of Palestine, organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at Tunis in August (see para. 122);

(q) Solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York in August (see para. 107);

(r) Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Geneva in August (see para. 108);

(s) Forty-second ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Dar es Salaam in August/September (see para. 127);

(t) International Dialogue on the United Nations and the Peace Forces: Ways to Strengthen Co-operation, organized by the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces, at Geneva in September (see para. 132);

(u) Special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, in New York in October (see para. 118);

(v) Solidarity Conference on Southern Africa, at Bonn in October (see para. 133);

(w) Seminar on Women and Children under Apartheid, organized by the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special Non Governmental Organizations Committee on Human Rights, at Geneva in October (see para. 134);

(x) Special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, in New York in October (see para. 109);

(y) Symposium organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia commemorating "A Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonial Occupation", in New York in October/November (see para. 110);

(z) Twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Addis Ababa in November;

(aa) Special meeting of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in commemoration of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, in New York in November.

## D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

### 1. Special Committee

37. The Special Committee held 22 meetings at Headquarters during 1984, as follows:

#### First session:

1249th to 1252nd meetings, 13 February to 9 May

#### Second session:

1253rd to 1269th meetings, 7 to 24 August

#### Extrasessional meetings:

1270th meeting, 25 October.

### 2. Working Group

38. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, 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 and Iran, Islamic Republic of, together with its five officers, namely the Chairman (Sierra Leone), the three Vice-Chairmen (Cuba, Sweden and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Tunisia) and the Rapporteur (Australia) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

39. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held one meeting, on 17 August, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted one report (A/AC.109/L.1526).

### 3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

40. At its 1249th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

Afghanistan	Indonesia	Sweden
Bulgaria	Iran, Islamic Republic of	Syrian Arab Republic
Congo	Iraq	Tunisia
Cuba	Mali	United Republic of Tanzania
Czechoslovakia	Sierra Leone	

42. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Jiri Pulz (Czechoslovakia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

43. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 27 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 8 March and 10 August, and submitted 11 reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Six reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1497, L.1499, and Add. 1, L.1503, and Add.1 L.1505, L.1512 and L.1513);

(b) Four reports dealing with communications containing requests for hearing (A/AC.109/L.1498, L.1508, L.1511 and L.1515);

(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.1514 and Add.1).

44. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 43 (a) and (c) above is set out in chapters III and VII of the present report, respectively.

45. With regard to paragraph 43 (b) above, the Sub-Committee considered six communications containing requests for hearing relating to specific items. An account of the hearings is set out in chapters III, XI and XIX of the present report.

46. On the basis of consultations held among members of the Sub-Committee in that regard, the Special Committee also granted eight additional requests for hearing relating to specific items. An account of the hearings is set out in chapters X, XI and XXVI of the present report.

#### 4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

47. At its 1249th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

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

49. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Leslie Rowe (Australia) as Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee.

50. At its 1252nd meeting, on 9 May, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee agreed that Tunisia would join the membership of the Sub-Committee. At the same meeting, the Committee elected Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) as Chairman of the Sub-Committee.

51. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 23 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 9 May and 22 August, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

Tokelau  
Pitcairn  
St. Helena  
American Samoa  
Guam

Trust Territory of the  
Pacific Islands  
Bermuda  
British Virgin Islands  
Cayman Islands

Montserrat  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
United States Virgin  
Islands

52. 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 XIV to XXV of the present report.

#### E. Consideration of Territories

53. 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>
Anguilla	1251, 1269, 1270
Namibia	1254-1259, 1261
East Timor	1254, 1260
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1257, 1261
Western Sahara	1258
Gibraltar	1260
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1269
(b) <u>Territories referred to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories</u>	
Tokelau	1253
Cayman Islands	1253
Pitcairn	1253
American Samoa	1253
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1253, 1256, 1269
Bermuda	1261
British Virgin Islands	1261
Montserrat	1261
Turks and Caicos Islands	1261
St. Helena	1268
United States Virgin Islands	1268
Guam	1269

54. 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 IX to XXVII of the present report.

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

55. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1496) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401, the Special Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1983 session 8/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

56. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to prepare and submit directly to the General Assembly the various chapters of the report of the Committee.

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

57. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to allocate the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable to the Working Group as appropriate. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, 9/ it had stated that, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connection, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1984, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 38/54, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1984.

58. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526). 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-ninth 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 contained in documents A/AC.109/687 and Add.1-5 received from States on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

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

**Special Committee decision of 24 August 1983 concerning Puerto Rico 10/**

60. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately

an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 24 August 1983 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

61. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1251st, and 1264th to 1269th meetings, between 3 May and 24 August.

62. At the 1251st meeting, on 3 May, statements were made by the representative of Cuba and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1251).

63. At the 1264th meeting, on 22 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1519).

64. At the 1264th and 1265th meetings, on 22 August, 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 those requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Olaguibeet A. López-Pacheco, Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1264th
José M. Font Santiago, Partido Renovación Puertorriqueña	1264th
Rafael Cancel Miranda, Comité Unitario Independentista	1264th
Rafael Soltero Peralta, Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1264th
Juan Bautista Pérez, Puerto Rican Communist Party	1264th
Arturo Negrón-García, Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1265th
Juan Antonio Corretjer, Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña	1265th
Conchita Rinaldi, Logia Masónica Femenina "Julia de Burgos"	1265th
Richard Falk, Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee	1266th
Michelle C. Miller, New Movement in Solidarity with Puerto Rican Independence and Socialism	1266th
José E. López, Movimiento de Liberación Nacional	1266th
José Luis Rodríguez, National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War	1266th

**Representatives of organizations****Meetings**

Pedro I. Aponte, Comité Independiente Pro Defensa de Pedro Albizu Campos	1266th
Eugene Newport, Mayor of Berkeley, California	1266th
Raymond Soto, Comité Unitario contra la Represión y para la Defensa de los Presos Políticos	1267th
Carlos Vizcarrondo Irizarry, Pro Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico (PROELA)	1267th
Carlos Gallisá, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1267th
Ramón Calderín López, Comité Especial de Apoyo a los Prisioneros de Guerra Puertorriqueños	1267th
Bishop Antonio Ramos, Ecumenical Committee on the Future of Puerto Rico	1267th
José Milton Soltero, Comité Puerto Rico en la Organización de las Naciones Unidas	1267th
Francisco Catalá, Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1267th
Juan Raúl Mari Pesquera, Juventud Unida por la Paz	1267th
Antonio José Herrera Oropeza, Venezuelan Solidarity Committee for Puerto Rican Independence	1267th
Rev. Wilfredo Vélez, Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico	1267th
Marisa Rosado, Comité Pro Defensa de la Cultura Puertorriqueña	1267th
Humberto Durán, Gran Oriente Interamericano de Puerto Rico	1267th
Jacinto Rivera Pérez, Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico	1267th
Alexis Massol González, Taller de Arte y Cultura de Adjuntas	1267th
Eduardo Morales Coll, Ateneo Puertorriqueño	1267th
Ellen Chapnick, National Lawyers Guild	1267th



Arturo Meléndez, Asociación Puertorriqueña de Profesores Universitarios	1267th
Paquita Pesquera-Cantellops, Comité Puertorriqueño por la Soberanía de los Pueblos	1267th

65. At the 1265th meeting, on the same day, the representative of Chile made a statement on a point of order (A/AC.109/PV.1265). The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1265).

66. At the 1267th meeting, on 23 August, the representative of Venezuela, in a statement to the Special Committee, introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1534) on behalf of Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/PV.1267).

67. At the same meeting, the representatives of Cuba and Czechoslovakia made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1267).

68. At the 1268th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Nicaragua had expressed the wish to make a statement in connection with the Committee's consideration of the item. With the Committee's consent, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1268).

69. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1268).

70. At the 1269th meeting, on the same day, with the Special Committee's consent, the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

71. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1534 by a vote of 11 to 2, with 9 abstentions.\* Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Sweden, Australia, China, Chile and the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1269). Statements on a point of order were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1269). The representative of Venezuela made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1269). Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Cuba and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1269). The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

72. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/798) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1269th meeting, on 24 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 71, is reproduced below:

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\* The delegation of Trinidad and Tobago advised the Chairman subsequently that had the delegation been present at the time of the voting it would have abstained in the vote on draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1534.

## The Special Committee,

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 resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico,

Having heard the statements and testimony representative of various trends among the Puerto Rican people and of its social institutions,

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

2. Expresses its hope and that of the international community that the people of Puerto Rico may exercise without hindrance their right to self-determination with the express recognition of the people's sovereignty and full political equality, in conformity with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Requests the Rapporteur to present a report to the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions on Puerto Rico;

4. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuing review

73. On 24 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.

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

74. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its programme of work for 1984, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"159. 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. ..." 11/

75. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 38/54, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1984, including the decision quoted above.

76. 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. The representatives of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) also participated in the relevant proceedings of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

77. 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 representative of SWAPO, is set out in chapter IX of the present report.

78. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526), 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 1985, 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 1985, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

80. Within the context of the Special Committee's consideration of an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 24 August 1983 concerning Puerto Rico", the observer of PLO made a statement at the 1269th meeting, on 24 August (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

#### I. Matters relating to the small Territories

81. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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.

82. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/54, 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 to them, 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 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 Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

83. Subsequently, the Special Committee, by 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 Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

84. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "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" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

85. 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".

86. In the light of the foregoing and as reflected in the 232nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1497), 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. III, paras. 13 and 14, of the present report).

87. On the proposal of the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia, during its extraordinary plenary meetings at Bangkok in May 1984, held a special meeting on 25 May in observance of Africa Liberation Day and the 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 (A/AC.131/SR.422). The Chairman of the Committee made a statement at that meeting on behalf of the Committee delegation, consisting of Mr. Seydou Traore, Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations, Mr. Mohamed Farouk Adhami (Syrian Arab Republic), Rapporteur, and the Chairman.

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

88. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work

(A/AC.109/L.1496), 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.

89. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"6. The Working Group recalled that in connection with the above question, the General Assembly, by resolution 38/21 of 22 November 1983, 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) of 14 December 1960 applies' and had urged the administering Powers 'to co-operate with these bodies by providing all the 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-ninth session, the Committee should, in accordance with established practice and having regard to the opinions and recommendations adopted by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its twenty-eighth session, 13/ 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 6 January 1984 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 38/21.

90. 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

91. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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.

92. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"8. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution

38/19 of 22 November 1983 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."

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

#### M. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

94. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

95. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"9. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 38/14 and 38/15 of 22 November 1983 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, take into account the relevant provisions of resolution 1984/43 of 24 May 1984 of the Economic and Social Council. In the same context, the Committee might wish to take note of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and of the draft plan of activities for the period 1985-1989 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/14 (A/39/167-E/1984/33 and Add.1 and 2) as well as the reports of the Secretary-General relating to the Second Decade (E/1984/34 and Add.1 and E/1984/56 and Add.1 and 2)."

96. 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

97. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 38/54 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".

98. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to its decision of 20 August 1984 relating to Namibia (S/16715). An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia

is set out in chapter IX of the present report. During the year, the Committee followed closely the Council's consideration of the question of Namibia. The Chairman participated in the meetings of the Council in August and, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the Council at its 2549th meeting, on 16 August (S/PV.2549).

99. The Special Committee, on 24 August 1984, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1269th meeting, on 24 August, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/16721). An account of the 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

100. 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

101. 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 27 of resolution 38/51 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 the 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 VII of the present report.

## 4. United Nations Council for Namibia

102. 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 Acting President of the Council participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia and made a statement at the 1254th meeting, on 13 August (A/AC.109/PV.1254).

103. The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the regional symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 6 April.

104. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic attended and addressed, on behalf of the Special Committee, the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April.

105. A delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman, the Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations and the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, attended the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia held at Bangkok from 21 to 25 May. The Chairman made a statement on 21 May (A/AC.131/SR.415).

106. The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations attended and addressed the Seminar on the Efforts of the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Montreal, Canada, from 23 to 27 July.

107. In response to an invitation, the Permanent Representative of Mali, on behalf of the Special Committee, made a statement on 27 August at a solemn meeting organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day (A/AC.131/PV.425).

108. The representative of Sweden, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the Symposium on International Efforts to Implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia at Geneva from 27 to 31 August.

109. The Chairman of the Special Committee addressed a special meeting of the Council on 29 October in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (A/AC.131/PV.428).

110. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in a symposium organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia commemorating "A Century of Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People against Colonial Occupation", in New York from 31 October to 2 November. The Chairman addressed the symposium on 31 October.

##### 5. Commission on Human Rights

111. 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.

112. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission, including resolutions 1984/4 to 1984/8 of 28 February 1984, 1984/13 and 1984/14 of 29 February 1984 and 1984/16 of 6 March 1984. The Committee also took into account the progress report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts (E/CN.4/1984/8), relating to violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia, prepared in accordance with Commission on Human Rights resolutions 1983/9 and 1983/10 of 18 February 1983 and Economic and Social Council decision 1983/155 of 27 May 1983.

##### 6. Special Committee against Apartheid

113. 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.

114. The Chairman made a statement on 21 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.538).

115. The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the North American Regional Conference for Action against Apartheid, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in New York from 18 to 21 June.

116. The Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the Conference of Arab Solidarity with the Struggle for Liberation in Southern Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid at Tunis from 7 to 9 August.

117. In response to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at a Seminar on the Legal Status of the Apartheid Régime and Other Legal Aspects of the Struggle against Apartheid, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid at Lagos from 13 to 16 August, the Chairman of the Committee sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation and its confident hope that the results of the seminar would further contribute towards the elimination of the evil policies and practices of the apartheid régime.

118. The Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 11 October at a special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (A/AC.115/PV.553).

#### 7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

119. At its 1260th meeting, on 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. 88-90).

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

120. 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 VII of the present report.

121. 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 VII and IX of the present report.

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

122. The Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the Ninth United Nations Seminar on the Question of Palestine, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 August.

10. Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II)

123. In the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Special Committee and in response to the invitation addressed to him by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 38/120 of 16 December 1983, the Chairman participated in the International Conference, which was held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July, and made a statement on 9 July.

O. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

124. 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.

125. In response to an invitation received, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at the forty-first ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha from 6 to 8 February, and submitted a report on his participation, which was circulated to members of the Committee in an aide-mémoire.

126. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the fortieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 7 March, and submitted an oral report to the Committee at its 1250th meeting, on 26 April (A/AC.109/PV.1250).

127. The Chairman of the Special Committee represented the Committee at the forty-second ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Dar es Salaam from 30 August to 1 September, and submitted a report on his participation, which was circulated to members of the Committee in an aide-mémoire.

P. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

128. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 38/54 and 38/55, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. The related decisions of the Committee are reflected in chapter III of the present report.

129. As authorized by the General Assembly in its resolution 38/55, the Special Committee held a Seminar with Non-Governmental Organizations based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, at Vienna from 21 to 23 February (see chap. III, para. 16, of the present report).

130. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in a commemorative ceremony declaring Greater London an "anti-apartheid zone", in London on 9 January.

131. In response to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at a National Convention of the Anti-Apartheid Movement marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, held in London on 23 and 24 June, the Chairman of the Committee sent a message to be read at the Convention.

132. The Chairman of the Special Committee addressed and participated in the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for the Independence of Namibia and the Eradication of Apartheid, held at Geneva from 2 to 5 July. He also participated in the International Dialogue on the United Nations and the Peace Forces: Ways to Strengthen Co-operation, organized by the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces at Geneva from 10 to 12 September.

133. In response to an invitation extended to the Special Committee to be represented at the Solidarity Conference on Southern Africa, held at Bonn from 12 to 14 October, the Committee requested the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations, who was representing the United Nations Council for Namibia at the Conference, to represent the Committee as well on that occasion.

134. The representative of Venezuela, on behalf of the Special Committee, participated in the Seminar on Women and Children under Apartheid, organized by the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights, at Geneva from 17 to 19 October.

#### 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

135. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/49, 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 VIII 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

136. In accordance with paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 38/50, 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

137. In accordance with paragraph 16 of General Assembly decision 38/419, 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 VI of the present report.

138. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, 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

139. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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.

140. 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

141. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1984, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"160. 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/

142. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 38/54, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1984, including the decision quoted above.

143. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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

144. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its work programme for 1984, 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 Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1984 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/

145. At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 38/54, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1984, including the decision quoted above.

146. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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.

147. Having regard to its programme of work for 1985, the Special Committee, at its 1260th 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 89th report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526). At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations of the Working Group and having regard to the related programme of activities envisaged in connection with the commemoration in 1985 of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, 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 1985, and, secondly, a recommendation 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 (see para. 181).

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

148. 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.

149. 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 XI and XII, XIV to XVIII and XX to XXVII of the present report.

150. 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 IV of the present report.

#### 8. Pattern of conferences

151. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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. Further, recalling the measures taken heretofore in that connection, the Committee decided to continue to exercise its initiative in the effective utilization of the limited conference resources and in reducing further its documentation requirements.

152. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526). 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 resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978 and resolutions 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 of 16 November 1982 and 38/32 of 25 November 1983. 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. 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 work-load for 1985, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1985 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 additional meetings, 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. It was also understood that the programme would be further modified to enable the Special Committee to hold such meetings away from Headquarters as it might decide in connection with the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration ... It was further understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1985, 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 1986, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Special Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1985."

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

154. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences (A/39/482), approved the request of the Special Committee to hold extrasessional meetings during the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly, in order to enable it to complete its work for the year.

#### 9. Control and limitation of documentation

155. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 89th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1526). 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 resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 38/32 of 25 November 1983. 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 Committee that it should maintain the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly."

156. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved without objection the above-mentioned recommendations. In so doing, the Committee was aware that by circulating communications and petitions in the form of notes and aide-mémoires, it was able during the year to curtail documentation requirements by over 1,600 pages, thus accruing considerable savings for the Organization. A list of the official documents issued by the Committee during the year is contained in the annex to the present chapter.

## 10. Working papers

157. At its 1262nd meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee decided to request the Secretariat to ensure the timely circulation in the future of documents relating to "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa" and "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", for consideration by the Committee and the Sub-Committee on Small Territories. The Committee also decided to request the Secretariat to include, in working papers on the two items, appropriate reference to material that already existed, e.g. the related documents of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations. Further, the Committee requested the Secretariat, within its existing resources, to include additional information relating to the two items concerning other Trust or Non-Self-Governing Territories, subject to the availability of such information.

## 11. Other questions

158. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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.

159. 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/

160. In its resolution 38/54, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that 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 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 Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia. 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.

161. On the question of Namibia, the Special Committee noted with great concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa, its persistent defiance of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and its sinister attempts to impose neo-colonial institutions on the people of Namibia, through bogus and puppet political groupings, to legitimize an internal settlement. The Committee considered that South Africa's intransigence, its persistent delaying tactics to prevent 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, 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 the faithful and unqualified compliance of the racist régime of South Africa with the decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the Namibian people 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 Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the islands off the shore of Namibia which were an integral part of the Territory. That had been repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations, particularly in 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, and any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory or claim sovereignty over them was illegal, null and void. The Committee strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the related decisions of the United Nations. The Committee denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime or any other fraudulent constitutional and political schemes designed to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia. It condemned the latest attempts by South Africa to circumvent the United Nations plan by promoting an internal settlement through the so-called Multi-Party Conference. Such attempts by the racist régime, following on the heels of the decision to establish a so-called State Council with the object of drawing up a "Constitution", once again made it clear that the Pretoria régime had no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan and sought instead to consolidate its illegal hold of the Territory through the installation of puppet political institutions subservient to its own interests. The Committee declared that all illegal acts taken in an effort to create a sham independence 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 Assembly. The Committee reiterated that the political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with Assembly resolution

1514 (XV). In reiterating that the United Nations plan for Namibia, contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), remained the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, the Committee reaffirmed the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition. 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). The Committee rejected the attempts by South Africa and its allies to impart to the question of Namibia a dimension different from what it was, namely, an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the Charter and of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The question of Namibia had always been and remained a decolonization issue and should be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt, therefore, to portray the Namibian question as part of an East-West confrontation, or to link it with other extraneous considerations, was in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community, as reflected in the position adopted by the United Nations, and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia. The Committee firmly rejected the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It recalled that both the Assembly and the Security Council had rejected such linkage and emphasized unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts would only retard the decolonization process in Namibia as well as constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola. The Committee thus called upon those who drew this linkage to abandon immediately the policy, which was unacceptable and repugnant to the international community. The Committee reaffirmed its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle, by all available means, under the gallant leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to put an end to the colonial, illegal and repressive occupation of their country by the racist minority régime of South Africa. The Committee commended the leadership of SWAPO for its constructive attitude, expressed commitment and determination to bring about a peaceful transition in Namibia and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards that end on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and other relevant United Nations resolutions. In the context of Pretoria's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the brutal, racist repression it had unleashed for decades on the Namibian people by force of arms, the Committee reiterated its conviction that the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people continued to be an important and decisive factor in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners 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 18/ thereto 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 appealed to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to SWAPO in its struggle to achieve independence and national liberation in a free and united Namibia. The Committee condemned South Africa for its large-scale military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States, its illegal use of

Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries and the 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, economic and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States, particularly the United States and Israel, and expressed its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field, which it considered to constitute a serious violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 imposing a military embargo against South Africa, as well as a threat to international peace and security. The acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability by the Pretoria régime added yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation, since such development could only help the régime further to attempt to intimidate independent States in the region into submission, while posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee accordingly called for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith. In particular, the Committee condemned and rejected the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" pursued by the United States Government which had further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the people of South Africa and Namibia and to escalate aggression against the front-line States. Such a policy had also encouraged the régime to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people and in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. It 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. The Committee condemned the South African and other foreign economic interests which continued to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 19/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. In reaffirming that all the natural resources of Namibia were the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the Committee strongly condemned 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 considered the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory as a result of their systematic illegal plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests to be a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. 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 and was thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. 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 ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and generally by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African administration. In condemning the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by armed forces of South Africa against sovereign neighbouring States, and its use of the territory of Namibia to launch such attacks, which had resulted in the loss of innocent lives and the destruction of property, the Committee called upon the Member States to extend all possible moral and material assistance to those States in defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South African aggression. The Committee recommended that the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's actions, 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. The Committee deemed it imperative that the international community increase financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which were largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to better defend themselves against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize and debilitate them. The Committee affirmed its full support for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and viewed with indignation and grave concern South Africa's attempts to thwart the work of the Conference. The Committee called upon all States to render every possible assistance to the Conference in its efforts to promote regional economic co-operation and development and to reduce the economic dependence of countries of the area on racist South Africa.

162. In connection with the commemoration in 1985 of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee prepared during the year a programme of activities to be undertaken in observance of the occasion in 1985, for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (see chap. II of the present report). In so doing, the Committee was guided by its conviction that the occasion provided an appropriate opportunity to evaluate the progress achieved during the past 25 years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. The suggested programme set out a series of specific activities to mark the occasion at the international, regional and national levels.

163. 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.

164. 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. At the invitation of the United Kingdom, the Committee dispatched a visiting mission to Anguilla in September 1984. The Committee noted that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 38/420 of 7 December 1983, and at the

invitation of Australia, the Secretary-General had dispatched in April 1984 a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. 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 to continue to co-operate with the United Nations.

165. 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 and that they should review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the preparation of assistance programmes and projects. In addition, the Committee requested all 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 the people of Namibia have exercised fully 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. The Committee expressed its regret that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies and expressed the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with that régime. It strongly condemned the persistent collaboration between IMF and South Africa in disregard of repeated Assembly resolutions to the contrary, particularly the granting of a loan of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982, and called upon IMF to rescind the loan, to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime of South Africa. The Committee recommended that the Assembly, at its thirty-ninth 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. 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 their national liberation movement. In noting with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, the Committee urged those agencies and organizations which had not so far 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. Further, the Committee recommended that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by OAU should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories. The Committee also requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to mark, in their respective fields of operation, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken.

166. 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 certain States, through their activities 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 natural and human 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 those resources in their best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, 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 that 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 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 that régime, 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 the remaining colonial 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, in that connection, requested the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples in the Territories under their administration were not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests. The Committee called upon all States, in particular certain Western States, 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. The Committee called upon all States to terminate any investments in Namibia or loans to South Africa and to refrain from any agreements to promote trade with the régime. 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 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. The Committee declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent 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 requested all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and to discontinue all relations with the Government of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with that Government, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its illegal occupation of the Territory.

167. 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, the Special Committee again deplored the fact that the colonial Powers had taken no steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions. In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases



and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned in that regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the population of the Territories from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against others and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Committee deplored the fact 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 Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee condemned all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which denied the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee noted that 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, which had caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of the economic infrastructure. Noting that 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, the Committee condemned 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 Committee demanded 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. 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 render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia. The Committee condemned any continued military collaboration and support which certain Western countries and other States, in particular the United States and Israel, rendered to the Government of South Africa and called upon all States to cease such collaboration and support to that Government, particularly the sale of weapons and other matériel, which increased its capacity to wage wars against neighbouring African States. Considering that South Africa's acquisition of nuclear weapons capability constituted a further effort to terrorize and intimidate neighbouring States into submission, while also posing a threat to all mankind, the Committee condemned the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western countries and other States with South Africa, in particular the United States and Israel, and called upon the States concerned to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training. 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 this connection, the Committee urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who had been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States. 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 Assembly. In that connection, the Committee deprecated 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.

168. 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 held a Seminar with Non-Governmental Organizations based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, at Vienna in February 1984. The Committee decided to maintain an up-to-date list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Committee to increase its contacts with them in 1985 and remained of the view that because such organizations were in a position to reach broad sectors of public opinion, especially in those countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest, they should be urged to intensify their work in that field. In the same context, the Committee 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; intensifying the relevant activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe and the Americas; and strengthening its co-operation with the pool of non-aligned press agencies and providing it with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information to provide it with all necessary information to enable it to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations information centres with regard to the dissemination of information on decolonization and to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization, particularly a new film in connection with the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration. The Committee considered that the Department of

Public Information should intensify its efforts to obtain wider coverage by the mass media in Western Europe and the Americas and to provide the Committee at its 1985 session with the results achieved.

169. 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-ninth 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 24 August 1983 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 72 of the present chapter.

170. In accordance with the guidelines set forth in decision 33/417 and resolutions 34/50 and 38/32 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 Assembly.

#### S. Future work

171. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-ninth session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV), 35/118 and 38/54, the Special Committee intends during 1985 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.

172. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 38/54, 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.

173. In view of the importance that it attaches to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the

adoption of the suggested programme of activities as set out in Chapter II, paragraph 9, of the present report. Subject to approval by the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, the Committee intends to undertake those activities envisaged within the programme during 1985.

174. 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.

175. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of Assembly resolution 38/54, 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 peoples 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 connection.

176. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/50 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 1984, as reflected in chapter VI 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 decision 38/419 and resolution 38/36 A, paragraphs 2 and 10 of resolution 38/54, paragraph 5 of resolution 38/42, paragraph 9 of resolution 38/43 and paragraph 9 of resolution 38/47.

177. 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 1985. 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 1985 between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the Assembly, the Council and the Committee itself. Moreover, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 38/51, 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.

178. In paragraph 13 of resolution 38/54, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its related resolution of 7 August 1984 (chap. IV, 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 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 1985.

179. Conscious 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 38/55 and other relevant resolutions of the 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. In this regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, 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 38/55, by which 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 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.

180. In connection with the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration (see paras. 162 and 173) and 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 intends to organize during the coming year regional seminars with the concerned national and international non-governmental organizations and 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 also to continue to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those organizations as well as by the United Nations bodies concerned.

181. 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 work-load for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1985-1986 which it commends for approval by the 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 and bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, the Committee decided to inform the Assembly that, as part of its programme of activities to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1985 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.

182. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-ninth 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 1985. 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 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.

183. 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 1985. In addition, the Committee requests that the Assembly make such financial provision as deemed appropriate to cover the activities envisaged in connection with the commemoration in 1985 of the

twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, as set out in chapter II of the present report. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

#### T. Conclusion of 1984 session

184. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

185. At the 1269th meeting, on 24 August, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia (as Chairman of Sub-Committee on Small Territories), Czechoslovakia (on behalf of the Eastern European States), Sweden (on behalf of the Western European and other States), Venezuela (on behalf of the Latin American States), Indonesia (on behalf of the Asian States) and Mali (on behalf of the African States), as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/FV.1269), on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1984 session.

#### 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-eighth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1); and ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23).

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

4/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23).

5/ Ibid., chap. I, paras. 157-168.

6/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Annexes, agenda item 25, document A/38/584.

7/ Ibid., agenda item 18, document A/38/612, para. 28.

8/ Ibid., Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. I, paras. 52 and 53.

9/ Ibid., para. 160.

10/ Ibid., para. 67.

11/ Ibid., para. 159.

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

Notes (continued)

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/38/18), paras. 515-524.

14/ Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. I, para. 160.

15/ Ibid., para. 166.

16/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1984 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-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

Annex

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1984

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		
A/AC.109/761	Bermuda (working paper)	24 February 1984
A/AC.109/762	Pitcairn (working paper)	27 February 1984
A/AC.109/763	Tokelau (working paper)	2 March 1984
A/AC.109/764 and Add.1	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	12 March 1984 19 July 1984
A/AC.109/755 and Add.1	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	14 March 1984 6 June 1984
A/AC.109/766	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Guam	15 March 1984
A/AC.109/767	American Samoa (working paper)	28 March 1984
A/AC.109/768	Cayman Islands (working paper)	3 April 1984
A/AC.109/769	Montserrat (working paper)	9 April 1984
A/AC.109/770	Guam (working paper)	12 April 1984
A/AC.109/771	Letter dated 30 April 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	7 May 1984
A/AC.109/772	Note verbale dated 2 May 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	7 May 1984
A/AC.109/773	Letter dated 3 May 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	7 May 1984



<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/774	Note verbale dated 11 May 1984 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	11 May 1984
A/AC.109/775	St. Helena (working paper)	16 May 1984
A/AC.109/776	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	11 June 1984
A/AC.109/777 and Add.1	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	15 June 1984 19 July 1984
A/AC.109/778	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	10 July 1984
A/AC.109/779	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: Bermuda	18 July 1984
A/AC.109/780	Gibraltar (working paper)	26 July 1984
A/AC.109/781	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Namibia	31 July 1984
A/AC.109/782	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Namibia	2 August 1984
A/AC.109/783	East Timor (working paper)	3 August 1984
A/AC.109/784	Namibia (working paper)	3 August 1984
A/AC.109/785	Western Sahara (working paper)	3 August 1984
A/AC.109/786	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Cayman Islands	3 August 1984
A/AC.109/787	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands	7 August 1984
A/AC.109/788	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	8 August 1984

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/789 and Corr.1	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting on 7 August 1984	8 August 1984 5 October 1984
A/AC.109/790 and Corr.1	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	13 August 1984 14 August 1984
A/AC.109/791	Question of East Timor: letter dated 14 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	16 August 1984
A/AC.109/791/Add.1	Question of East Timor: letter dated 16 August 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	17 August 1984
A/AC.109/792	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1258th meeting on 17 August 1984	17 August 1984
A/AC.109/793	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting on 20 August 1984	21 August 1984
A/AC.109/794	Question of Namibia: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting on 20 August 1984	21 August 1984
A/AC.109/795	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1263rd meeting on 21 August 1984	21 August 1984
A/AC.109/796	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1263rd meeting on 21 August 1984	22 August 1984
A/AC.109/797	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: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1265th meeting on 22 August 1984	23 August 1984

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/798	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1983 concerning Puerto Rico: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1269th meeting on 24 August 1984	24 August 1984
A/AC.109/799	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984	11 October 1984
A/AC.109/800	Question of Anguilla: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1270th meeting on 25 October 1984	25 October 1984

Documents issued in the limited series

A/AC.109/L.1495	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly - note by the Secretary-General	8 February 1984
A/AC.109/L.1496	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	8 February 1984
A/AC.109/L.1497	232nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 31st report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	30 March 1984
A/AC.109/L.1498	233rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	30 April 1984
A/AC.109/L.1499 and Add.1	234th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 32nd report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	31 May 1984 4 February 1985
A/AC.109/L.1500	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Chairman	4 June 1984
A/AC.109/L.1501	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Tokelau	6 June 1984
A/AC.109/L.1502	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	6 June 1984
A/AC.109/L.1503 and Add.1	235th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 33rd report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	18 June 1984 16 January 1985
A/AC.109/L.1504	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: note by the Secretariat	21 June 1984

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1505	239th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 36th report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	25 June 1984
A/AC.109/L.1506	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	2 July 1984
A/AC.109/L.1507	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: American Samoa	2 July 1984
A/AC.109/L.1508	240th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	10 July 1984
A/AC.109/L.1509	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: report of the Chairman	17 July 1984
A/AC.109/L.1510	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution	3 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1511	241st report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	6 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1512	236th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 34th report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	10 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1513	237th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 35th report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	10 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1514 and Add.1	238th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 14th report on the implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies	10 August 1984 13 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1515	242nd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	10 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1516	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: draft decision (working paper)	14 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1517	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: draft resolution	14 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1518	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: draft resolution (working paper)	14 August 1984

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1519	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1983 concerning Puerto Rico: report of the Rapporteur	15 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1520	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Bermuda	15 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1521	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	15 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1522	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Montserrat	15 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1523	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	15 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1524 and Corr.1	Namibia: draft decision (working paper)	15 August 1984 16 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1525	Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	15 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1526	89th report of the Working Group	17 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1527	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: St. Helena	20 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1528	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: amendments to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1516	20 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1529	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: amendment to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1518	20 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1530	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	20 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1531 and Corr.1	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	22 August 1984 24 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1532	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	26 September 1984
A/AC.109/L.1533	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Guam	22 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1534	Special Committee decision 24 August 1983 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	23 August 1984
A/AC.109/L.1535	Question of Anguilla: draft resolution	22 October 1984

## CHAPTER II\*

### PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES IN OBSERVANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

#### A. Consultations by the Chairman

1. Aware that 1985 would mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption 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 availing himself of the presence at United Nations Headquarters of a number of high-ranking governmental officials of Member States during the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, the Chairman of the Special Committee initiated consultations with those officials regarding the most suitable and appropriate modalities for the commemoration in 1985 of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

2. The Chairman continued his consultations between January and October 1984, including in particular during his attendance at the Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Jakarta from 26 to 30 January; the fortieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 7 March; the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Bangkok from 21 to 25 May; the International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference for the Independence of Namibia and the Eradication of Apartheid, held at Geneva from 2 to 5 July; the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II), held at Geneva from 9 to 11 July; and the forty-second ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Dar es Salaam from 30 August to 1 September.

3. On 3 May, the Chairman prepared a suggested programme of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, incorporating the suggestions, observations and comments received by him during the related consultations. The suggested programme was made available, for comments and suggestions, to the members of the Special Committee; the administering Powers; the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia; the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system; the executive heads of the regional commissions, OAU, the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; senior officials of the United Nations; and leaders of the national liberation movements concerned and the relevant non-governmental organizations.

4. The Chairman also held consultations with the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the Commemoration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations, with a view to ensuring the effective co-ordination of activities envisaged.

5. During the course of the ensuing months, the Chairman revised the programme,

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part I) and Corr. 1.

taking into account the views and suggestions he had received and on the basis of his further consultations in that connection. New ideas and suggested modifications were communicated by the Chairman to all concerned for their review and comments.

#### B. Consideration by the Special Committee

6. In addition to the Chairman's consultations on the matter, the Special Committee reviewed and revised the programme further at its 1254th, 1255th and 1259th meetings, between 13 and 17 August.

7. At its 1270th meeting, on 25 October, the Special Committee decided that any further specific suggestions regarding the programme should be submitted to the Chairman by 30 October, in order to enable the Rapporteur, in accordance with a decision taken at the 1260th meeting on 20 August, to ensure the timely submission of the related chapter of the report of the Committee to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

8. The programme of activities set out in paragraph 9 below, submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly, takes into account the specific suggestions and proposals which were put forward to the Chairman during his consultations referred to above and which were subsequently endorsed by the majority of the members of the Special Committee. The programme also takes into account the related recommendations of the Working Group and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. Other views expressed on the programme are summarized in annex I to the present chapter. Suggestions relating to activities beyond the fortieth session of the Assembly will be reflected in the report of the Committee to the Assembly at that session.

#### C. Recommendations of the Special Committee

9. The Special Committee therefore submits to the General Assembly for its consideration the following draft resolution, together with the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples annexed thereto:

##### Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

##### The General Assembly,

Having considered the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1/

Bearing in mind that the year 1985 will mark the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, as well as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

Emphasizing the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the period in the process of decolonization, in particular in the implementation of the Declaration during the past twenty-five years, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world,

1. Approves the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and endorses the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Commends the Programme, for appropriate action, to all States, the United Nations bodies concerned, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization;

3. Requests the Special Committee, in connection with the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, to co-operate and work closely with the Preparatory Committee for the Fortieth Anniversary of the United Nations; 3/

4. Requests the Secretary-General to assist in the implementation of the present resolution and, in particular, to make adequate resources available for undertaking the measures envisaged in the Programme;

5. Requests the Special Committee to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

#### ANNEX

##### Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

1. The commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past twenty-five years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. To that end, the following special programme of activities is envisaged.



## A. Activities at the international level

### Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly

2. The General Assembly shall hold a special commemorative meeting in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, it being understood that the specific modalities and procedures for the commemoration would be the subject of subsequent consultations between the President of the Assembly and 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.

3. The meeting shall be held on Friday, 13 December 1985, or alternatively, in October 1985 in conjunction with ceremonies planned for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the proclamation of 1986 as International Year of Peace, in the light of the presence at United Nations Headquarters of a number of heads of State or Government.

### Extraordinary session of the Special Committee

4. The Special Committee shall organize an extraordinary session away from Headquarters in 1985, as appropriate.

### Special declaration/final document to be adopted by the General Assembly

5. The Special Committee shall prepare in 1985 the draft text of a special declaration/final document with a view to facilitating the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, for submission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

### Seminars to be held by the Special Committee

6. The Special Committee shall hold in 1985 two regional seminars on the subject of decolonization.

7. The Special Committee shall organize, in close consultation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a seminar on dissemination of information on decolonization and on the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements, to be held at United Nations Headquarters in close co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements, with the participation of press agencies, newspapers and other mass communication media.

### Activities by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, other international organizations and the non-governmental organizations concerned

8. The organizations concerned are requested to undertake various activities in commemoration of the anniversary during 1985. These activities may include the preparation of special publications and studies and the holding of exhibits, seminars and symposia. An account of the activities undertaken should be given the widest possible publicity.

9. The organizations concerned are requested to draw up concrete programmes of assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories and the national liberation movements, as well as to the refugees from Territories under colonial domination. In particular, they are requested to launch new projects for assisting the Namibian people and seek additional funds in support of such projects.

#### Dissemination of information on decolonization

10. The Secretary-General is requested to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and intensified publicity to the situation in the Territories concerned and to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In particular, the Department of Public Information, the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia are requested, in consultation with the Special Committee:

(a) To prepare special publications devoted to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, including special issues of Decolonization, Objective: Justice, the Namibia Bulletin and the United Nations and Decolonization;

(b) To produce a special film on the theme of decolonization and to hold public screenings of the film, as well as other films concerning the process of decolonization;

(c) To prepare and distribute to national radio and television stations audio-visual materials on decolonization;

(d) To hold exhibitions of photographs and publications related to decolonization, both at United Nations Headquarters and at various United Nations information centres;

(e) To organize special briefings of non-governmental organizations on the subject of decolonization.

#### Other activities

11. The motto "Decolonization, Freedom, Independence" shall mark the anniversary.

12. The Secretary-General is requested:

(a) To arrange for a special postal cancellation and the issuance of a special cachet, through the United Nations Postal Administration;

(b) To issue a commemorative medal marking the anniversary, to be conferred upon eminent personalities by the Special Committee;

(c) To publicize the foregoing through the appropriate media.

## **B. Activities at the regional level**

13. Intergovernmental regional organizations are requested, in co-operation with the United Nations, to intensify their activities designed to help eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism and, to that end, to increase their collaboration with one another. They may also hold commemorative meetings and seminars, prepare special studies on various aspects of colonial questions and adopt measures to increase moral and material assistance to the peoples concerned.

## **C. Activities at the national level**

14. Special messages may be issued on the occasion of the anniversary by heads of State or Government and other high-ranking officials, as well as by representatives of political movements, religious organizations, trade unions and other national organizations.

15. Governments are requested to establish, in co-operation with national United Nations associations, national committees for the commemoration of the anniversary to plan and co-ordinate various activities to be undertaken in 1985 within the context of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration and the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, such as publicizing the work of the United Nations on decolonization through, inter alia, publications, educational programmes in schools and universities, special studies, seminars and radio-television programmes, including the widest possible dissemination in their national languages of the Declaration and the various resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on decolonization; the conferring of national awards or special scholarships for outstanding studies or essays on colonial questions; and the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp and other activities. In particular, Governments are requested to prepare special educational materials on the subject of decolonization for dissemination through schools, universities and other educational institutions, including information on past achievements and the roles played by the national liberation movements, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

16. In undertaking the above activities, particular attention shall be devoted to the various manifestations of colonialism, including racial discrimination and apartheid, activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

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10. Pending the completion of the ongoing consultations by the Chairman, the Special Committee further submits to the General Assembly for its consideration the following recommendations in respect of specific aspects of the proposed Programme of Activities set out in paragraph 9 of the present chapter.

### Commemorative meeting of the General Assembly

(a) At the commemorative meeting, statements might be made by the Chairman of the Special Committee; the President of the General Assembly; the Secretary-General; the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia; and the representatives of the regional groups.

### Extraordinary session of the Special Committee

(b) The extraordinary session, referred to in paragraph 4 of the proposed Programme of Activities, would be held in Africa. The session would be held in early May so as to permit the Special Committee to carry out its programme of work in May, June and, if necessary, July, and to complete its work for the year in August 1985. The duration of the session would not exceed five working days, two meetings per day.

(c) The agenda of the session might include consideration of the draft text of a special declaration/final document; the question of Namibia; and reports of regional seminars that might be held during 1985.

(d) Provision should be made for interpretation into the six official languages of the United Nations and for the issuance of in-session documentation in English and French, it being understood that the documentation would be reissued subsequently in all official languages. Verbatim records of the meetings would be reproduced subsequently from cassettes.

(e) In addition to the members of the Special Committee, the following representatives and individuals would be invited to attend the session:

- (i) Representative of the Secretary-General;
  - (ii) The presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People;
  - (iii) Representatives of the host Government;
  - (iv) Representatives of the administering Powers;
  - (v) Representatives of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system;
  - (vi) Representatives of the regional intergovernmental organizations;
  - (vii) Representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;
  - (viii) Representative of the Organization of the Islamic Conference;
  - (ix) Representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO);
  - (x) Up to five eminent personalities in the field of decolonization.
- (f) The Secretary-General would be requested:

- (i) To prepare appropriate documentation for the session;
- (ii) To provide the necessary staff and services;
- (iii) To provide, through the Department of Public Information, the maximum possible publicity coverage for the session, including a pre-session media encounter;
- (iv) To defray the cost of the session and the related activities.

Special declaration/final document to be  
submitted to the General Assembly

(g) The Chairman of the Special Committee would be requested to submit to the Special Committee, for its consideration in early 1985, the draft text of a special declaration/final document.

Regional seminars

(h) Of the two regional seminars, one would be held in the Asia/Pacific region and the other in Latin America. The seminars would be held during March/April 1985 and would not exceed three working days each.

(i) Subject-matters to be dealt with at the seminars might include: the one hundredth anniversary of the struggle of the people of southern Africa against colonialism; the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations; 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; military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration; the process of decolonization in specific Territories; and dissemination of information on decolonization.

(j) The Rapporteur of the Special Committee would be requested to prepare a background paper on the one hundredth anniversary of the struggle of the people of southern Africa against colonialism. In view of the urgent need to prepare the study in good time before the holding of seminars in early 1985, the Rapporteur would be assisted in his task by a consultant to be contracted for a period of not more than four months. On the other subject-matters, the related documentation of the Special Committee would serve as a basis for discussion. In addition, participants would be invited to submit papers on these subjects.

(k) For the regional seminar in the Asia/Pacific region, provision should be made for interpretation into and the issuance of in-session documentation in English and French; and, for the seminar in Latin America, provision should be made for interpretation into and the issuance of in-session documentation in English, French and Spanish.

(l) The seminars would be attended by up to 13 members of the Special Committee and representatives of not more than 30 non-governmental organizations, as well as those representatives and individuals listed in paragraph 10 (e) above.

- (m) The Secretary-General would be requested;
- (i) To prepare the list of the concerned non-governmental organizations to be invited to each of the regional seminars;
- (ii) To prepare appropriate documentation for the seminars;
- (iii) To provide the necessary staff and services;
- (iv) To provide, through the Department of Public Information, the maximum possible publicity coverage for the seminars;
- (v) To defray the cost of the seminars and the related activities.

#### Dissemination of information on decolonization

(n) With reference to the preparation by the Secretary-General of the special publications referred to in paragraph 10 (a) of the proposed Programme of Activities, the Special Committee draws attention to the suggestion put forward by the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations in his letter dated 23 October 1984 addressed to the Chairman (see annex II to the present chapter) to the effect that a consolidated compendium on the subject of decolonization should be prepared. The Chairman suggests that the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) be requested to prepare the compendium.

#### Notes

- 1/ The present chapter.
- 2/ Resolution 1514 (XV).
- 3/ See resolution 39/161 B.

## Annex I

### SUMMARY OF OTHER VIEWS

1. During an exchange of views held at the 1254th meeting, on 13 August, the representative of Sweden suggested that the extraordinary session of the Special Committee should be held at United Nations Headquarters and that seminars should not be linked to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration but should be considered as a follow-up of the seminar held by the Special Committee at Vienna in February 1984 (see A/AC.109/L.1499 and Add.1).

2. In his letter dated 5 September 1984 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stated, inter alia:

"It is important to recognize that the decolonization process is now almost at an end. Few Non-Self-Governing Territories remain and all have expressed a wish to maintain their links with the administering Power.

"The virtual completion of the decolonization process is a cause of satisfaction to all of us and deserves to be appropriately marked by the United Nations. But we should at the same time bear in mind that it is the duty of the United Nations to turn its attention and devote the available material resources to the solution of the real problems which still face the world community, rather than to the organization of lavish commemorations of past events, however significant.

"I accordingly have serious doubts about the proposals for the celebration of the anniversary of the Declaration on decolonization. A large number of activities is envisaged, including not only a commemorative session of the General Assembly, but also a special session of the Special Committee, two regional seminars and an international conference in 1986. Moreover, it seems that the special session, the seminars and the conference would be held away from New York. I note that no financial estimates have yet been prepared but I assume that the costs would be substantial. You will understand if I say that in my view the resources to be spent on these activities could be better spent in other areas of the United Nations where the need is greater.

"It is natural that the United Nations should wish to commemorate its contribution to the process of decolonization. But commemorative activities need not be on a lavish scale to be effective, nor I think do they enhance the United Nations image when they are. By all means let us have a commemorative session of the General Assembly, but I do not think we need go further than that."

3. In his letter dated 10 September 1984 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations stated, inter alia:

"Australia considers that the process of decolonization has been one of the most important achievements of the United Nations and that the Special Committee has made a major contribution to that process. Australia is a long-standing member of the Committee and we have valued our co-operation with it and the contribution that the United Nations had made to self-determination in

dependent Territories previously under Australian administration. We certainly agree, therefore, that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration should be celebrated in an appropriate manner.

"... the process of decolonization is nearing its end. With the obvious exception of Namibia, the United Nations has largely achieved its decolonization objectives. There is now a short list of remaining small Territories but it seems to us that their special nature requires less, not more, activity and intervention. In looking to the future, it seems desirable to consider how the United Nations might arrive at viable permanent solutions for the remaining small Territories rather than seeking to develop ambitious plans for the continuation of the Special Committee's work along existing paths.

"We believe that it would be appropriate for the Special Committee to hold a special meeting at Headquarters to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. This might perhaps be done in association with the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations itself. In the light of the position that the Australian Government has taken in the Fifth Committee in relation to the growth of United Nations expenditure, we believe that an ambitious programme of meetings and seminars away from Headquarters would not be appropriate."



Annex II

LETTER DATED 23 OCTOBER 1984 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE  
OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

I have the honour to refer to your aide-mémoire dated 22 October 1984, to which is annexed a draft programme of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

With regard to the section concerning dissemination of information on decolonization, the Government of Venezuela believes that it would be useful to prepare a compendium recording the achievements of the United Nations and its organizations in respect of decolonization during the 40 years of its existence and, in particular, during the 25 years of the implementation of the Declaration.

The compendium would include the history of each colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territory which has been or is the subject of consideration by the United Nations, as well as measures and actions taken by the Organization with regard to it. A consolidated compendium on decolonization would thus be available.

The compendium should be translated into all the official languages of the United Nations so that it might serve as a source of information and as a reference work not only for the countries belonging to the international community, but also for the general public.

It is essential that Governments and the peoples of the world should be better informed of the achievements and efforts of the United Nations with regard to decolonization over the years.

## CHAPTER III\*

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1250th, 1251st, 1253rd and 1260th meetings, between 26 April and 20 August 1984.
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 38/55 of 7 December 1983 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 38/54 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, for 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 1250th meeting, on 26 April, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1250), introduced the 232nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1497), outlining its programme of work for 1984, including suggestions concerning the observance in 1984 of the 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. The Sub-Committee adopted the programme of work, as set out in paragraph 3 of the 232nd report, within the context of the items which had been allocated to it by the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1496).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part II).

5. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved the 232nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1497) and endorsed the recommendations contained therein (see para. 13), it being understood that the necessary consultations would be undertaken by the Chairman with the presiding officers of the other bodies in connection with the implementation of the specific recommendations (see para. 13, subpara. (a)).

6. At its 1251st meeting, on 3 May, on the basis of the 233rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1498) and following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1251), the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing on the item to Mr. J. A. González-González. The petitioner made a statement at the 375th meeting, on 10 May, of the Sub-Committee.

7. At the 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1253), introduced the 234th report (A/AC.109/L.1499 and Add.1), 235th report (A/AC.109/L.1503 and Add.1) and 239th report (A/AC.109/L.1505) of the Sub-Committee. The 234th report contained the Sub-Committee's report on the Seminar with Non-Governmental Organizations Based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, held at Vienna from 21 to 23 February 1984. Contained in the 235th report was an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with the Executive Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the representatives of the national liberation movements. The 239th report related to the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

8. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Sweden and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/PV.1253), the Special Committee adopted the 234th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1499 and Add.1), it being understood that, in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations (see para. 16 below) and that the proposal contained in paragraph 16, subparagraph (12), should be considered in connection with the suggested programme of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration in 1985 (see chap. II of the present report). A statement was made by the representative of Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1253).

9. The Special Committee adopted, at the same meeting, the 235th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1503 and Add.1), it being understood that, in accordance with established practice, consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations (see para. 17 below) and that the proposal contained in paragraph 17, subparagraph (10), should be considered within the context of the suggested programme of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration (see chap. II of the present report).

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted, without objection, the 239th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1505) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 18 below).

11. In a statement to the Special Committee at its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 236th report (A/AC.109/L.1512) and 237th report (A/AC.109/L.1513) of the Sub-Committee. The 236th report contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of non-governmental organizations based in the United States. Contained in the 237th report was an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat.

12. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Sweden and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1260), the Special Committee adopted the 236th report (A/AC.109/L.1512) and 237th report (A/AC.109/L.1513) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that the reservations expressed would be reflected in the record of the meeting. It was also understood that consultations would be held, as appropriate, in connection with the implementation of the specific recommendations contained in the two reports (see paras. 19 and 20 below).

#### **B. Decisions of the Special Committee**

##### **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**

13. The 232nd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1497), approved by the Special Committee at its 1250th meeting, on 26 April 1984 (see para. 5), contained, inter alia, the recommendation that the following activities should be undertaken in connection with the observance in 1984 of the 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:

(a) A joint solemn meeting of the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984, Africa Liberation Day, to observe the Week;

(b) An exhibition of photographs and publications depicting the struggle of the colonial peoples for freedom and independence;

(c) The public screening of films on the same subject;

(d) The distribution to national radio and television stations, through the United Nations information centres, of audio-visual materials relating to the liberation struggle in southern Africa;

(e) A briefing of non-governmental organizations concerned with colonial questions, and particularly with the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

14. The Special Committee also took note of a statement by the representative of the Department of Public Information (A/AC.109/L.1497, para. 9) concerning a number of activities undertaken during the Week of Solidarity at Headquarters and at United Nations information centres, including:

(a) Radio, television, film and photographic coverage of any commemorative meeting of the Special Committee and the issuance of appropriate press releases;

(b) The issuance of press releases on any declarations of the Chairmen of the Special Committee and the Special Committee against Apartheid and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the occasion of the Week and the inclusion in the UN Chronicle of a report on activities undertaken during the Week;

(c) Announcements of activities in connection with the Week at the daily briefings for the press corps and press officers of delegations, who were invited to attend the activities;

(d) The dissemination of dispatches covering activities connected with the Week to the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool;

(e) The inclusion of information on activities undertaken during the Week in The Weekly News Summary and the booklet UN Today (Suggestions for Speakers);

(f) The public screening in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium of films on the struggle for independence in southern Africa;

(g) Coverage during the month of May on the activities in connection with the Week in all anti-apartheid radio programmes;

(h) Regular radio news programmes in the official languages of the United Nations drawing attention to the occasion and providing coverage of the observance;

(i) A briefing of non-governmental organizations concerned with the southern Africa issue;

(j) The organization by the United Nations information centres and other United Nations field offices of public information programmes for the promotion of the Week, using printed and audio-visual materials provided by Headquarters;

(k) The intensification of activities in connection with the Week by the United Nations information centres in Western Europe and the Americas, in response to the mandate contained in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 38/55 of 7 December 1983.

15. Pursuant to the decision referred to in paragraph 13 (a) above, the Chairman, at a special meeting in commemoration of Africa Liberation Day, held on 25 May in Bangkok (see A/AC.131/SR.422), made the following statement:

"Twelve years ago, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972, addressed an appeal to the Governments and peoples of the world to hold annually a Week of Solidarity with the colonial peoples in southern Africa to underline their support for and solidarity with the peoples and the national liberation movements of those Territories in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence. The Week was to start on 25 May, which marks Africa Liberation Day.

"On 23 November 1982, the General Assembly decided to expand the scope of the Week of Solidarity to include the peoples of all other dependent Territories, as well as those in South Africa, fighting for freedom, independence and human rights.

"During the past 12 years, numerous successes have been scored: nine former African Territories have become independent and the world has witnessed the emergence of more than a dozen former colonial Territories as full-fledged members of the international community. The resounding victories won by these courageous peoples clearly demonstrate the fact that, in the long run, no amount of constraints, intimidation nor violence can stand in the way of the rising tide of national consciousness and the ultimate restoration to the peoples concerned of their inalienable right to justice and human dignity.

"Regrettably, these achievements contrast sharply with the fact that even today, 24 years after the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to

Colonial Countries and Peoples was adopted, peoples' lives continue to be subjected to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation in violation of the United Nations Charter and an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation. Perhaps, nowhere else today is the situation more glaring than the situation prevailing in Namibia and which constitutes the most serious threat to international peace and security.

"The degrading situation obtaining in Namibia today is a direct consequence of the obdurate attempt by the colonial racist régime of South Africa to maintain its illegal occupation and unlawful exploitation of the international Territory and to deny to the people their basic human rights, in open defiance of world public opinion and in breach of all resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

"In total disregard of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), the racist minority régime continues to intensify its repressive measures in Namibia against African patriots, through their indiscriminate detention, expulsion, relocation, imprisonment, torture and summary execution. The régime has continued to strengthen its military presence in the Territory and to exploit and plunder its human and economic resources.

"That the régime behaves the way it does is due in large measure to the refusal of certain permanent members of the Security Council to recognize the urgent need to apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the régime, as well as to the conviction of that régime that vested financial and economic interests will continue to influence the policies of the major Western industrial Powers.

"As reflected fully in the decision adopted on the subject by the Special Committee on 13 October 1983, the only acceptable solution for Namibia remains one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibians of their right to self-determination within a free and united Namibia.

"We can no longer allow South Africa to continue, under the disguise of negotiations, to procrastinate and defy the will of the overwhelming majority of the world community. All effective measures must be taken, including those envisaged under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure the complete isolation of the racist régime of Pretoria until it complied with the United Nations relevant decisions and recommendations. In the meantime, it is incumbent upon the international community to extend all possible assistance to the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization.

"On behalf of the Special Committee, I should like to take this opportunity to appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of southern Africa struggling for freedom, independence, justice and human dignity. With the support of governmental and non-governmental organizations, all the media throughout the world and all men of good will everywhere, let the plight of these patriots, their sacrifice and hardships, and the righteousness of their just cause be publicized and heralded in order finally to bring about their long-awaited liberation."

16. The 234th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1499 and Add.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984 (see para. 8), contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The non-governmental organizations play an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of the national liberation movements and by providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements fighting for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights. This is particularly obvious in the relevant activities of the non-governmental organizations based in Europe.

(2) The Special Committee should encourage the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue their campaigns against the evils and dangers of colonialism by, inter alia, supporting the provisions and widely disseminating the text of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to colonial questions.

(3) The Special Committee should also encourage the non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to counteract the hostile campaign by South Africa and some Western countries and their mass media to depict the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The best means of accomplishing this aim is for the non-governmental organizations to provide true and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights and to disseminate widely the basic documents of the national liberation movements, particularly the Constitution of SWAPO and the Freedom Charter of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

(4) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to continue providing all non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, particularly those based in Europe, with information concerning all colonial issues, such as relevant United Nations studies, monographs and other materials, written in a clear and simple form, which would enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories. The provision to non-governmental organizations of information on foreign economic and military activities, including military bases, in colonial Territories is of particular importance. The Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to instruct its Information Unit on Decolonization of the Co-ordination and Information Division to prepare more material on the subject and to update previous studies.

(5) The United Nations information centres play an important role in the dissemination of information on decolonization, particularly as a link between the Special Committee and the non-governmental organizations, and by delivering, at the grassroots level, understandable, detailed and accurate information on decolonization. The Committee should request the Department of

Public Information to instruct the centres to take all possible steps, including the translation of relevant materials into indigenous languages and their distribution in both the indigenous languages and the official languages of the United Nations.

(6) The Special Committee, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, should consider new, effective forms for the participation of non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization undertaken by the United Nations information centres.

(7) The Special Committee should seek ways to utilize the coming important anniversaries and international campaigns, such as the fortieth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, the International Youth Year (1985) and the International Year of Peace (1986), to gain broad international support for the principles of decolonization.

(8) The Special Committee should express strong support for conferences and meetings organized by the non-governmental organizations in solidarity with the legitimate struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia as well as other colonial Territories and in favour of the dissemination of information on decolonization, such as the conference organized by the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization to mark the one hundredth year of the colonization of Namibia (Geneva, 2-5 July 1984), and the conference "For Peace in Southern Africa! Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of South Africa and Namibia! Solidarity with the Front-Line States" initiated by the International Committee against Apartheid, Racism and Colonialism in Southern Africa (ICSA) and organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Federal Republic of Germany (Bonn, 12-14 October 1984).

(9) Taking into account the important role of the mass media in the struggle against colonialism and in disseminating information on decolonization, the Special Committee should seek ways:

(a) To encourage the promotion of the principles of decolonization in close co-operation with the non-governmental organizations through, in particular, the Western mass media;

(b) To promote, in co-operation with other relevant United Nations bodies, the decolonization, anti-apartheid and anti-racist principles contained in the 1978 UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, Apartheid and Incitement to War; 1/

(c) To support actively the statement of the Ministers of Information of the front-line States and Nigeria, meeting at Kadoma, Zimbabwe, on 31 July 1983, with regard to restrictions to be applied to foreign correspondents based in South Africa;

(d) To reinforce and promote the principles of decolonization contained in the new world information and communication order;



(e) To encourage Member States and the specialized agencies to increase their assistance in the training of journalists of the national liberation movements and the front-line States;

(f) To request the United Nations, and to encourage Member States, to provide SWAPO and other national liberation movements recognized by OAU, inter alia, with more broadcasting and publishing facilities.

(10) The Special Committee should consider, in co-operation with the non-governmental organizations, methods to bring about the embodiment of the principles of decolonization in all levels of educational systems, particularly those of colonial Powers and of colonial Territories.

(11) The Special Committee should request the Secretariat to establish regional lists of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization and to keep them updated.

(12) The Special Committee should strengthen its links and seek new forms of mutual co-operation with the non-governmental organizations, particularly those based in Europe, and to that end should consider organizing additional seminars on the dissemination of information on decolonization to which all European-based non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization would be invited. The Committee should further consider organizing an international conference in 1985, the year of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, attended, among others, by non-governmental organizations. The particulars of the conference could be elaborated during the Committee's 1984 session and submitted for approval to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

17. The 235th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1503 and Add.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984 (see para. 9), contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee commend the contribution of OAU to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism, particularly in southern Africa, and the support it gives to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements, fighting for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights.

(2) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee reiterate its support for SWAPO, the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, in their heroic struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Sub-Committee further recommends that the Special Committee commend the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements, particularly ANC, for intensifying their legitimate struggle for national liberation.

(3) The Sub-Committee recommends that all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization be urged once more to provide all moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

(4) The Sub-Committee reiterates its conviction that close contacts, co-operation, periodic consultations and systematic exchanges of views with the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations and with the

representatives of national liberation movements are useful and should be further strengthened.

(5) The Sub-Committee recommends that an appeal be addressed to all Member States to adopt all necessary measures for the dissemination of objective and accurate information on the struggle of peoples of southern Africa and all other colonial Territories and their national liberation movements against colonialism, racism and apartheid and for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. The Sub-Committee also recommends that all Member States be asked to report on measures undertaken in response to the appeal.

(6) The Sub-Committee urges the Special Committee to recommend to the General Assembly that it reiterate its appeal contained in Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII) of 2 November 1972 regarding voluntary contributions to the OAU Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid.

(7) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information and the Information Unit of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization take into consideration the requests made by OAU and the national liberation movements for increased press coverage of the situation in southern Africa and the need to counter effectively the hostile propaganda campaign now being waged by the racist régime of Pretoria. For this purpose, the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee, should give preference to the preparation and widest possible distribution of relevant materials and programmes.

(8) The Sub-Committee recommends that during the 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, the Department of Public Information should:

(a) Highlight the need for the urgent decolonization of Namibia and for the immediate and unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978;

(b) Highlight the need for universal support and assistance to the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative, for the independence of Namibia;

(c) Draw attention, in the activities organized at United Nations Headquarters, to the plight of the people of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for freedom, self-determination and independence and, in particular, to the sufferings of women and children;

(d) Furnish all United Nations information centres with material relating to the plight of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for freedom, self-determination and independence and, in particular, to the suffering of women and children.

(9) In connection with the briefing of non-governmental organizations during the Week of Solidarity, the Sub-Committee recommends that the Secretariat invite not only non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the United Nations but also other non-governmental organizations

active in the field of decolonization. The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Public Information appeal to the non-governmental organizations participating in the briefing to disseminate, through their publications, the ideas presented in the statements delivered during the Week and to initiate messages of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements.

(10) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia and representatives of OAU and the national liberation movements, hold at United Nations Headquarters, as soon as possible and with the participation of representatives of press agencies, major newspapers and other mass communications media, a seminar on questions relating to the dissemination of information on decolonization and the heroic struggle of the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements.

(11) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Chairman of the Special Committee transmit the statement of the National Executive Committee of ANC on the current situation in southern Africa and the appeal by the Director of the International Department of ANC to the international community for increased economic assistance to the front-line States to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and all relevant institutions associated with the United Nations.

(12) The Sub-Committee recommends that the ANC request for communications equipment again be transmitted to all States Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, taking into account that information on the responses will be delivered during the 1985 session of the Special Committee.

(13) The Sub-Committee recommends that the presiding officers of the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia hold consultations as soon as possible on the proposals and requests of OAU and the national liberation movements in relation to the mandates of the three bodies and that the Sub-Committee be informed of the results of the consultations, so that it may give further consideration to those proposals and requests, an account of which will be issued in an addendum to the present report.

18. The 239th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1505), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984 (see para. 10), contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(a) At its 379th meeting, on 1 June 1984, the Sub-Committee noted that since its consideration of the question of "Examination of the progress made in the carrying into effect of 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" in the previous year (see A/AC.109/L.1478), other Governments had replied to the communications of the Secretary-General relating to the Plan of Action and had forwarded information on measures they had undertaken or intended to adopt with a view to the implementation of the Plan. The Sub-Committee welcomed the fact that altogether 30 replies of Governments had been received (see A/AC.109/687 and Add.1-6). It nevertheless considered that it was important to receive relevant information from all

other Governments. The Sub-Committee thus decided to recommend to the Special Committee that the Secretary-General be requested to remind once more those States which had not yet done so to reply by the end of 1984 to his previous communications relating to the Plan of Action.

(b) In that context, the Sub-Committee recommends that the Secretariat be requested to prepare for submission to the Sub-Committee in 1985 a survey of activities taken in the implementation of the Plan of Action by Governments, specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, based on information submitted by them in written form or during consultations with the Sub-Committee.

(c) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee continue to consider the progress made in the carrying into effect of the Plan of Action in 1985, particularly in connection with the preparation of activities which will be undertaken on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration.

19. The 236th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1512), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1260th meeting, on 20 August 1984 (see para. 12), contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee expresses its appreciation to those non-governmental organizations which appeared before it for their activities in the promotion of the ideals of decolonization and for their important and valuable contribution to its work.

(2) The Special Committee should express the view that the non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of the national liberation movements and by providing assistance to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(3) The Special Committee should encourage the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their campaign against the evils and dangers of colonialism by, inter alia, supporting the provisions and widely disseminating the text of the Charter of the United Nations, 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, as well as all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to colonial questions.

(4) The Special Committee should encourage the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to continue and intensify their support for all colonial peoples, in particular those in southern Africa, and their national liberation movements in their struggle to attain freedom, self-determination, national independence and human rights.

(5) The Special Committee should also encourage the non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to counteract the hostile campaign by South Africa, its Western allies and the mass media in some Western countries to depict national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The best means of accomplishing this aim is for the non-governmental organizations to provide true and accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights and to disseminate widely the basic documents of the national liberation movements, particularly the Constitution of SWAPO and the Freedom Charter of ANC.

(6) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue providing all non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization with clear and simple information on colonial issues, in the form of relevant United Nations studies, monographs and other materials, in order to enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories. The provision to non-governmental organizations of information on foreign economic and military activities, including military bases in colonial Territories, is of particular importance. The Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to instruct its Information Unit on Decolonization within the Co-ordination and Information Division to prepare more material on the subject and to update previous studies.

(7) The Special Committee should also request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to continue to co-operate with the Non-Governmental Organizations Section and the Visitors' Section of the Department of Public Information and to provide 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 away from Headquarters.

(8) The Special Committee, in order to achieve closer co-operation with the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, should:

(a) Request the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, in consultation with the Special Committee, to provide those non-governmental organizations with more copies of material on colonial issues for mass distribution;

(b) Request the non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization to supply it with information on their research and the results thereof with regard to important points of view on the problems of colonialism as well as of the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, and to communicate the results of that research to it for distribution to all interested non-governmental organizations after consultations in the Special Committee;

(c) Be represented at important activities organized by non-governmental organizations in connection with the struggle for decolonization.

(9) The Special Committee should, in its preparation of activities to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, take into consideration the important role of the non-governmental

organizations in the decolonization process, as well as the possibility of further co-ordinating and strengthening the efforts of those organizations by inviting them to participate in the activities which the Special Committee proposes to organize on this occasion, including the international conference on decolonization to be organized in 1985.

(10) The Special Committee should maintain an up-to-date list of non-governmental organizations from all regions active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Sub-Committee to increase its contact with them during 1985, with a view to discussing further the problems of decolonization as well as the best ways of implementing, inter alia, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.

(11) The Special Committee should reaffirm that consultations with relevant non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization should be continued.

20. The 237th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1513), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1260th meeting, on 20 August 1984 (see para. 12), contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Special Committee should reiterate the importance of the United Nations effecting the widest possible dissemination of true and accurate information on decolonization as an instrument for furthering the purposes and principles of 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, and for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of dependent Territories and their national liberation movements in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

(2) The Special Committee should note with deep concern the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia as the result of the obdurate refusal of the Pretoria régime to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee should condemn the increased support being given to South Africa by the United States of America, certain Western countries and Israel in the political, economic, nuclear, military and other fields. The Committee should also strongly denounce the attempts by the United States and certain Western countries, as well as South Africa and Israel and their mass media, to misrepresent the struggle for freedom and independence in southern Africa as terrorist activities and to label the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. It should therefore consider it imperative for the United Nations to take all possible steps to intensify its activities in the field of dissemination of information in order to counter such attempts and to bring to the awareness of the international community and of world public opinion that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of southern Africa entails as a corollary the extension to them of all moral and material support.

(3) The Special Committee should take into consideration the importance of the dissemination of information in the decolonization process during its preparation in 1985 of a programme of activities to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee should reiterate the great importance it attaches to the work of the Co-ordination and Information Division of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. It should recall that an Information Unit on Decolonization was created within the Department in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 in order to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis and in consultation with the Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic materials, studies and articles relating to the problem of decolonization. The Committee should note that, as a result of interdepartmental reorganization, the work of the Unit has been upgraded to the level of a division, and should continue to support measures that would contribute to increasing its effectiveness, including increasing the number of staff assigned to it through redeployment from within available resources. The Committee should continue to urge the Department to take all necessary steps to enable the Division to discharge its functions most effectively, according to its mandate.

(5) The Special Committee should consider that the studies and monographs published in the Decolonization series are a valuable source of specialized information and reiterate its conviction that those studies and monographs should be prepared and published more frequently and updated as the situation requires. It should express the hope that the studies currently under preparation will be issued in various languages without delay. It should further consider that these publications should continue to focus on the situation in all colonial Territories considered by the Committee and all other items on the Committee's agenda, as well as on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

(6) The Special Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Centre against Apartheid, to prepare a study on the atrocities committed by the apartheid régime in illegally occupied Namibia and the acts of aggression and subversion by South Africa against neighbouring independent African States, as well as a study on the question of Puerto Rico for publication as soon as possible and not later than 1985. The Committee should further request that a study be prepared on the importance of decolonization in the promotion of world peace, for publication in 1986, the International Year of Peace, and that a comprehensive study be prepared, also in 1986, on military bases and activities in colonial Territories.

(7) While noting the active participation of the Department of Public Information in the work of the Sub-Committee and its efforts to produce and disseminate information on decolonization, to monitor the responses received from the United Nations information centres and to report thereon, the Special Committee should request the Department:

(a) To continue to intensify, through all the media at its disposal, its work of publicity in the field of decolonization, basing its activities in this regard on the Charter of the United Nations; on all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of other organs of the United Nations active in the field of decolonization, including the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980; on the list of Territories

to which the Declaration is applicable; and on the items on the agenda of the Special Committee;

(b) To continue to place special emphasis on the struggle for liberation in Namibia being carried out by SWAPO, the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people;

(c) To provide wider dissemination of information on all remaining colonial Territories, especially those in which there are military bases and installations;

(d) To underline in all its activities that, despite major achievements in the process of decolonization, colonialism has not been completely eradicated and that the activities of the United Nations in this field should be given high priority until all the goals of the Declaration have been achieved;

(e) To provide wider dissemination, in a clear and simple form accessible to the public, of basic texts and resolutions adopted by the various United Nations organs in the field of decolonization, particularly the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and of other basic materials concerning decolonization;

(f) To continue to strengthen co-operation with SWAPO, particularly through the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the United Nations information centres in Africa, as appropriate, with a view to developing a prompt and systematic exchange of information and publicity materials;

(g) To continue and strengthen the efforts to counteract the hostile campaign by South Africa and its mass media as well as some Western countries and some of their information organs aimed at depicting the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations;

(h) To strengthen further its co-operation with the pool of non-aligned press agencies and to provide it on a regular basis with more varied publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization;

(i) To adopt measures aimed at providing full coverage of all activities of relevant United Nations bodies in the field of decolonization in press releases in both the English and French languages;

(j) To intensify the provision of information material on decolonization to all United Nations information centres and to increase its assistance to them in all of their activities in the field of decolonization;

(k) To take urgent measures, in co-operation with the Special Committee, so as to produce new visual material on the most vital problems of decolonization, particularly a new film on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, depicting the actual situation in the struggle against colonialism and covering all colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee;



(1) To obtain and distribute widely, through available United Nations channels, particularly the United Nations information centres, including those covering the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the film Strategic Trust: The Making of a Nuclear-Free Palau.

(8) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to provide it with feedback reports from the United Nations information centres regarding their activities of dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, on the activities undertaken in 1984 in relation to the celebration of the 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, prior to the consideration of the celebration of the Week by the Sub-Committee in 1985, and on the programme of activities to be prepared by the Department for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

(9) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information and the Information Unit on Decolonization of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to consult with the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the Committee on their information material on decolonization, particularly all new studies, monographs and other materials, before their publication, when appropriate.

(10) In view of the fact that decolonization matters continue to receive limited coverage in the mass media, particularly in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas, the Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to obtain wider coverage by the mass media in those parts of the world and to report to the Sub-Committee in 1985 on the results achieved.

(11) The Special Committee should conduct briefings for the national mass media and press agencies on the preparations undertaken by the United Nations information centres and non-governmental organizations for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

(12) The Special Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, to increase its speaking engagements at university campuses throughout North America and, if requested, in other regions on the subject of decolonization, with particular emphasis on the situation obtaining in Namibia, and to inform the Sub-Committee of the experience and the results achieved.

(13) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information and the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to continue to take into consideration the important role being played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and in the dissemination of information on the situation in the remaining colonial Territories, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration, and by disseminating information on the aims, objectives and activities of national liberation movements. The Committee should request the two Departments to continue and intensify their co-operation with non-governmental organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization.

(14) The Special Committee should stress the vital role of the mass media in disseminating information on the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the struggle of the peoples of those Territories for self-determination and independence and the activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, taking into consideration the Declaration.

(15) The Special Committee should appeal to the mass media to regard it as their task to contribute to the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism by disseminating information on the current problems of decolonization and to render support to the peoples of the colonial countries.

(16) The Special Committee should further appeal to the mass media to contribute to increasing public awareness of the close link between the struggle against colonialism and the struggle for international peace and security, in conformity with the provisions of the Declaration.

(17) The Special Committee should express the view that the mass media could provide broader coverage of events and activities relating to the struggle against colonialism, such as conferences, seminars and round-tables, as well as meetings of United Nations organs dealing with a particular question, and the publication and wide distribution of pertinent resolutions and decisions of such bodies.

(18) The Special Committee should continue, in pursuance of its mandate, to consider ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of the dissemination of information relating to decolonization.

21. 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 decision on the question of Namibia, adopted at its 1261st meeting, on 20 August (see chap. IX, para. 15, of the present report), the Special Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General "intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1263rd meeting, on 21 August (see chap. V, para. 11, 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 1263rd meeting, on 21 August (see chap. VI, para. 13, of the present report), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, 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)".

Notes

1/ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session, vol. I, Resolutions, pp. 100-104.

## CHAPTER IV\*

### QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1251st and 1253rd meetings, on 3 May and 7 August 1984, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 38/41 to 38/48 of 7 December 1983, relating respectively to American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands and Assembly decisions 38/412 and 38/420 of 7 December 1983 relating to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and decisions 38/413 and 38/416 of 7 December 1983 relating to Tokelau and St. Helena, respectively. 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 the report of its Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1500) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983. <sup>1/</sup> In his report, the Chairman stated, inter alia, that, with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of the related consultations to be held subsequently.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part II).

5. At the 1251st meeting, on 3 May, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of an invitation (A/AC.109/772) extended to it by the Government of the United Kingdom to send a visiting mission to Anguilla in the first half of September 1984 (A/AC.109/PV.1251).

6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept the invitation with appreciation and authorized the Chairman, on the basis of his consultations, to appoint and dispatch the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla (1984), for the purpose of securing first-hand information on the situation prevailing in the Territory and ascertaining the wishes of the people of the Territory regarding their future status.

7. On 15 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that he had appointed India, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia to the membership of the Visiting Mission to be led by Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia), Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter XXVII of the present report.

8. At the 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1510). At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 12).

9. On 10 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/789 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 the plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described below, 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, 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>
XIV	Tokelau
XVI	St. Helena
XVII	American Samoa
XVIII	Guam
XX	Bermuda
XXI	British Virgin Islands
XXII	Cayman Islands
XXIII	Montserrat
XXIV	Turks and Caicos Islands
XXV	United States Virgin Islands

## B. Decision of the Special Committee

12. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/789 and Corr.1) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, is reproduced below:

### The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

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

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

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

Taking note with appreciation of the invitation extended to the Special Committee by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to send a visiting mission to Anguilla in September 1984,

Noting that, in accordance with General Assembly decision 38/420 of 7 December 1983, the Secretary-General dispatched in April 1984 a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to observe an act of self-determination by the people of the Territory,

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

2. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to 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/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. III, para. 9.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1500.

## 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 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1254th, 1256th to 1259th, 1262nd and 1263rd meetings, between 13 and 21 August 1984.
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 38/50 of 7 December 1983, 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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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.109/779), Namibia (A/AC.109/782), Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/786) and Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/787).
5. At the 1256th meeting, on 15 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1518), submitted by him in order to facilitate the Special Committee's consideration of the item.
6. The general debate on the item took place at the 1256th to 1259th meetings, between 15 and 17 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1256th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1256); Bulgaria, Cuba, Yugoslavia and Sierra Leone at the 1257th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1257); Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Arab Republic at the 1258th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1258); and Afghanistan at the 1259th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1259). At the 1257th meeting, a statement was also made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and a further statement was made by Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1257).
7. At the 1262nd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman drew attention to an

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part III).

amendment submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/L.1529) by which, in operative paragraph 6 of draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1518, the words "in particular the United States and Israel" would be added after the words "the racist régime of South Africa".

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Tunisia, India, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1262).

9. At the 1263rd meeting, on 21 August, following a statement by the Chairman in which he informed the Special Committee that the Syrian Arab Republic was not pressing its amendment to a vote, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1518 without objection (see para. 11), 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, Sweden, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1263).

10. On 22 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/795) 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

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/795) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1263rd meeting, on 21 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 9, 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 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,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 1/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,



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 as well as the principles of the Charter and of all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

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

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Economic Declaration and other documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 2/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 3/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok, and of the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, organized by the Council at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984, 4/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 38/50 of 7 December 1983, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that 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 the régime 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 by certain Western States 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,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal colonial administration, in violation of the Charter, 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/ and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 6/ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land 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 perpetuation 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 the 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 States 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. Decides to continue to monitor closely the situation in the remaining colonial 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, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;

8. Strongly condemns those Western States 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 States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime 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 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. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

15. 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;

16. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, 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, are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

17. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining or enrichment of, or traffic in, Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium prospecting activities in Namibia;

18. Requests all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982 and 38/36 A of 1 December 1983;

19. 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;

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

21. 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;

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

23. 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;

24. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August 1984, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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 the item, 7/

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 8/

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,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 1/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,

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 Economic Declaration and other documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 2/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 3/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok, and the Council's conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, organized by the Council at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984, 4/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 38/50 of 7 December 1983, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that 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 interests 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 the régime 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 by certain Western States 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,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal colonial administration, in violation of the Charter, 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/ and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 6/ is illegal, contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land 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 perpetuation 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 the 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 States 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 the remaining colonial 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, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests;
8. Strongly condemns those Western States 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 States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with that régime 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. Declares that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia are illegal under international law and that consequently South Africa and all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia;

15. 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;

16. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the marine and other 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, are illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

17. Condemns the plunder of Namibian uranium and calls upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose nationals and corporations are involved in the mining or enrichment of, or traffic in, Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit and prevent State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in uranium prospecting activities in Namibia;

18. Requests all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, 37/233 A of 20 December 1982 and 38/36 A of 1 December 1983;

19. 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;

20. 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;

21. 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;

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

23. 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;

24. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

Notes

1/ See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

2/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.

4/ Ibid., sect. D.

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

6/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports, 1971, p. 16.

7/ The present chapter.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. II, sect. C; chap. III, sects. D and G; and chap. XI, sect. C.

## CHAPTER VI\*

### 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 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above question as appropriate. The 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 1254th, 1256th, 1257th, 1259th, 1262nd and 1263rd meetings, between 13 and 21 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983. 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". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 38/419 of 7 December 1983, by paragraph 16 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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 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: Guam (A/AC.109/766), Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/778) and Namibia (A/AC.109/781).
5. At its 1256th meeting, on 15 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mrs. Wilma E. Reverón-Tió, Oficina de Información Internacional para la Independencia de Puerto Rico. Mrs. Reverón-Tió made a statement at the 1257th meeting, on 16 August (A/AC.109/PV.1257).
6. At the 1257th meeting, on 16 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft decision on the item (A/AC.109/L.1516) submitted by him in order to facilitate the Special Committee's consideration of the item.
7. The general debate on the item took place at the 1257th and 1259th meetings, on 16 and 17 August, respectively. The following Member States took part in the

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part III).

debate: Czechoslovakia at the 1257th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1257) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1259th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1259).

8. At the 1262nd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman drew attention to amendments submitted by the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/L.1528) to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1516, by which:

(a) In paragraph 8, the words "in particular the United States and Israel" would be added after the words "certain Western Countries and other States";

(b) In paragraph 9, the words "in particular the United States and Israel" would be added at the end of the third sentence.

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Bulgaria, the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, Yugoslavia and Tunisia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1262).

10. At the 1263rd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman submitted an oral revision to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1516, by which paragraph 16, which read:

"16. The Special Committee recommends that the General Assembly include in the agenda of its thirty-ninth session an 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 that, having regard to the close co-relation between the two items, it take up the item in connection with its consideration, in the Fourth Committee, 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', as at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions."

was replaced by the following:

"16. The Special Committee recommends that, having regard to the close co-relation between the two items, the General Assembly take up at its thirty-ninth session an 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' in connection with its consideration, in the Fourth Committee, of 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', as at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions."

11. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Tunisia and after statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of India, the United Republic of Tanzania and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1263), the Special Committee took action on draft decision (A/AC.109/L.1516, as orally revised, and the amendments submitted thereto by the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/L.1528), as follows:

(a) The amendment by the Syrian Arab Republic to paragraph 8 (A/AC.109/L.1528) was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions;

(b) The amendment by the Syrian Arab Republic to paragraph 9 (A/AC.109/L.1528) was adopted by 13 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions;

(c) Draft decision A/AC.109/L.1516, as orally revised and as amended, as a whole, was adopted by 20 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 13). Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Sweden, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1263). Further statements were made by the representative of Bulgaria and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1263).

12. On 23 August, copies of the decision (A/AC.109/796) were transmitted to all States. In a letter dated 24 August 1984 addressed to the Secretary-General, the Chairman requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session the recommendation of the Special Committee contained in paragraph 16 of the decision (A/39/478).

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/796) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1263rd meeting, on 21 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee, 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 1 September 1983 on the item, 1/ deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request which the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

(2) In recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on decolonization and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned in that regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Territories from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against others and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the

relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(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 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) In southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and 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, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

(6) In Namibia, the South African Government has continued to expand its network of military bases and carried out a massive build-up of its military forces. In this connection, the Special Committee condemns any continuing co-operation of certain Western States 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 and large-scale military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its recruitment of mercenaries and other foreign agents in order to carry out its policies of internal repression and its military attacks against independent African States. In this connection, the Committee calls upon all States to co-operate in taking effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. The Committee is particularly mindful in this regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Political Declaration issued by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 2/ the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of Front-line States held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984, 3/ the Final communiqué of the Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1984, 4/ the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983, 5/ and the relevant decisions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984. 6/

(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 the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

(8) The Special Committee condemns any continued military collaboration and support which certain Western countries and other States, in particular the United States and Israel, 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 38/36 of 1 December 1983, the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence 7/ and the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 8/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok.

(9) The Special Committee considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The continuing assistance rendered to the South African régime by certain Western countries and other States in the military and nuclear fields belies their stated opposition to the racist practice of the South African régime and makes them willing partners of its hegemonistic and criminal policies. The Committee accordingly condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western countries and other States with South Africa, in particular the United States and Israel. 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 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. The Special Committee 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. In this connection, the Committee urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States.



(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 strongly deprecates 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 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 Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

(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 which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

(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).

(16) The Special Committee recommends that, having regard to the close co-relation between the two items, the General Assembly take up at its thirty-ninth session an 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" in connection with its consideration, in the Fourth Committee, of 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", as at its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions.

(17) The Special Committee decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give in this connection at its thirty-ninth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

14. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August 1984, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

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 Special Committee'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", 9/ and recalling its decision 38/419 of 7 December 1983 on this subject, 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 38/54 of 7 December 1983, 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 recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territories concerned could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned in that regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and of other countries in those Territories, the Assembly urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

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 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 in general and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, struggling for freedom and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola, 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 carried out a massive buildup of its military forces, condemns any continuing co-operation of certain Western States 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 and large-scale military buildup in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its recruitment of mercenaries and other foreign agents in order to carry out its policies of internal repression and its military attacks against independent African States. In this connection, the Assembly calls upon all States to co-operate in taking effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 2/ the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984, 3/ the Final Communiqué of the Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1984, 4/ the relevant provisions of the Declaration adopted by the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, held at Vienna from 11 to 13 July 1983, 5/ and the relevant decisions adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 16 to 19 January 1984. 6/

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 render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The General Assembly condemns any continued military collaboration and support which certain Western countries and other States in particular the United States of America and Israel, 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 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 this connection, the Assembly draws particular attention to the relevant provisions of its resolution 38/36 of 1 December 1983, the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia 7/ and the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 8/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok.

9. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its infamous record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a threat to all mankind. The continuing assistance rendered to the South African régime by certain Western countries and other States in the military and nuclear fields belies their stated opposition to the racist practice of the South African régime and makes them willing partners of its hegemonistic and criminal policies. The Assembly accordingly condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western countries and other States with South Africa, in particular the United States and Israel. 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. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States.

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 strongly deprecates 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 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 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 its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

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 which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

15. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General to continue through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, 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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. IV, para. 11.

2/ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I.

3/ A/AC.115/L.611.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part III, chap. II, sect. C.1.

5/ A/38/311-S/15883.

6/ See A/39/131-S/16414 and Corr.1.

7/ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part II, chap. III, sect. B.

9/ The present chapter.

## CHAPTER VII\*

### 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 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1254th, 1259th, 1262nd, 1264th and 1265th meetings, between 13 and 22 August 1984.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/51 of 7 December 1983 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 28 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 38/36 of 1 December 1983 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1984/55 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 48th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1984. By paragraph 15 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 1984 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/1984/SR.48).
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/39/293 and Add.1-3), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 26 of resolution 38/51, 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, as well as a related note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.1504).
6. During the course of his statement at the 1254th meeting, on 13 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1254), the Chairman introduced his report on the item (A/AC.109/L.1509) containing an account of the consultations held between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council, under the terms of paragraph 27 of General Assembly resolution 38/51.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part IV).

7. At the 1259th meeting, on 17 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 238th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1514 and Add.1). The report contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) (A/AC.109/L.1514 and Add.1). Also contained in the report were the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1514, para. 7). The 235th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1503 and Add.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, also contains a reference to the item.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Czechoslovakia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1259).

9. At the 1262nd meeting, on 21 August, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1530), on behalf also of Afghanistan, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 238th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1514 and Add.1) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see annex to the present chapter), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. It was also understood that consultations would be held, as appropriate, in connection with the implementation of the specific recommendations contained in the report. The representatives of Mali, Iraq and Australia made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1262).

11. At the 1264th meeting, on 22 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a typographical error in draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1530 (A/AC.109/PV.1264).

12. At its 1265th meeting, on 22 August, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1530 by 20 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 14). Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Chile, Sweden and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1265). The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1265).

13. On 24 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/797), together with a copy of the 238th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1514 and Add.1), was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/797) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1265th meeting, on 22 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 12, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the reports submitted by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Chairman 2/ and the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 3/ and a note by the Secretariat 4/ on 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 to 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 38/51 of 7 December 1983,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 38/36 of 1 December 1983 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 5/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok, 6/

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 7/ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984, 8/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its 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 certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, 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,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist attempts to delay the attainment of independence by Namibia, as well as South Africa's aggressive policy to destabilize independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States,

Deeply conscious of the continuing 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 action 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 remains inadequate to meet the urgent and growing 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 38/36 C of 1 December 1983, requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by 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 the continuing 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,

Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the national liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

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,

Deploping the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies and taking into account the consultations held by the Special Committee with non-governmental organizations and the relevant conclusions and recommendations on the Seminar with Non-Governmental Organizations based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, held at Vienna from 21 to 23 February 1984, 9/

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 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);
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 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. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies 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 from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

8. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

9. Regrets, notwithstanding the repeated assurances by the representative of the World Bank to the effect that the Bank has terminated business relations with the South African régime, that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund also continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies, and expresses the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with the racist régime;

10. Strongly condemns the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa, in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, particularly the granting of a loan of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to rescind the loan, to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime of South Africa;

11. Commends those non-governmental organizations which, by their activities, as exemplified by the co-operation between the Center for International Policy and the United Nations Council for Namibia, are helping to inform public opinion, in the United States of America and elsewhere, and mobilize it against the assistance rendered by the International Monetary Fund to South Africa, and calls upon all non-governmental organizations to redouble their efforts in this respect;

12. Once again 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;

13. 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, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

14. Once again requests 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;

15. 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);

16. 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;

17. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that 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;

19. 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;

20. Notes with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations that have not so far granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

21. 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 to support more effectively 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 and Mozambique, through puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria;

22. 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 of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

23. 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, that they 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;

24. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 10/ 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 the Assembly should further reiterate 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 Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement;

25. 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, 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;

26. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 15 and 25 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;

27. 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 in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

28. 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;

29. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to mark, in their respective fields of operation, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report on the measures taken to the Secretary-General;

30. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirty-ninth session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

15. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### 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 resolutions 38/51 of 7 December 1983 on the item and 38/36 of 1 December 1983 on the question of Namibia,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Economic and Social Council 11/ 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, 12/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 5/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and of the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 6/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 7/ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984, 8/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its 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 certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, 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,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist attempts to delay the attainment of independence by Namibia, as well as South Africa's aggressive policy to destabilize independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States,

Deeply conscious of the continuing 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 action 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 remains inadequate to meet the urgent and growing 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 38/36 C of 1 December 1983, requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by 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 the continued 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,

Commending the continued substantial contribution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the effective support it provides to the national liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,



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,

Deploping the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields, in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies and taking into account the consultations held by the Special Committee with non-governmental organizations and the relevant conclusions and recommendations on the Seminar with Non-Governmental Organizations Based in Europe on Dissemination of Information on Decolonization, held at Vienna from 21 to 23 February 1984, 9/

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; 12/

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 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. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies 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 from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

7. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Regrets that, notwithstanding the repeated assurances by the representative of the World Bank to the effect that the Bank has terminated business relations with the South African régime, the World Bank and also 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, and expresses the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with the racist régime;

9. Strongly condemns the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa, in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, particularly the granting of a loan of \$1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to rescind the loan, to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime of South Africa;

10. Commends those non-governmental organizations which, by their activities, as exemplified by the co-operation between the Center for International Policy and the United Nations Council for Namibia, are helping to inform public opinion, in the United States of America and elsewhere, and mobilize it against the assistance rendered by the International Monetary Fund to South Africa, and calls upon all non-governmental organizations to redouble their efforts in this respect;

11. Once again 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;

12. 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, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

13. Once again requests 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;

14. 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);

15. 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;

16. Recommends that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity should be included in the agenda of future high-level meetings between the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, with a view to strengthening further the existing measures of co-ordination of action to ensure the best use of available resources for assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories;

17. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that 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;

18. 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;

19. Notes with satisfaction the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the

United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations that have not so far granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

20. 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 to support more effectively 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 and Mozambique, through puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria;

21. 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 of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

22. 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, that they 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;

23. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 10/ 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 Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting, in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement;

24. 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, 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;

25. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 24 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;

26. 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 in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution, since the circulation of his previous report;

27. 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;

28. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to mark, in their respective fields of operation, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report to the Secretary-General on the measures taken;

29. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ A/39/293 and Add.1-3.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1509.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1514 and Add.1.

4/ A/AC.109/L.1504.

5/ See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.

7/ A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex, sect. I.

8/ A/AC.115/L.611.

9/ Chap. III, para. 16, of the present report.

10/ 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.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/39/3), chaps. I and VI.

12/ The present chapter.

Annex\*

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Chairman: Mr. Jiří PULZ (Czechoslovakia)

...

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The Sub-Committee notes with deep concern the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia as the result of the obdurate refusal of the Pretoria régime to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Sub-Committee condemns the increased support being given to South Africa by certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields, as well as the granting of a large loan to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1982.\*\*

(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 institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to support the liberation struggle in southern Africa, particularly in Namibia, more effectively and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant United Nations resolutions 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) of 14 December 1960.

(4) Once again, the Sub-Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions 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 exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary and moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

(5) The Sub-Committee commends those specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of

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\* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1514 and Add.1.

\*\* The representative of Sweden reserved the position of his Government on this paragraph.

African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions. The Sub-Committee urges those 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.

(6) The Sub-Committee, while commending those organizations which are doing so, urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their liberation movements, particularly in southern Africa where the increasing number of refugees and people seeking assistance is placing excessive burdens on the national liberation movements.

(7) The Sub-Committee is of the view that the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions conducive to development after these peoples have exercised their right to self-determination and independence.

(8) The Sub-Committee continues to deem it necessary to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, particularly in southern Africa, struggling for their liberation. In this connection, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion 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 OAU, and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active co-operation of their national liberation movements. Furthermore, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that these organizations should 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 the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(9) The Sub-Committee, while noting the existence of channels of communication between certain specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions 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 a 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 in their struggle for freedom and independence.

(10) The Sub-Committee commends the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU and by the United Nations to participate fully as observers in the proceedings of these organizations relating to matters concerning their countries and calls upon those agencies and organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay.

(11) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, continue to be the beneficiaries 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 SWAPO, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to SWAPO, as well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

(12) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, all specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should take all necessary measures to stop any form of co-operation with or assistance to the racist régime of South Africa in financial, economic, technical or other fields so as to compel that régime to implement the resolutions of the United Nations concerning Namibia and apartheid. It is also of the view that these organizations should discontinue all forms of co-operation with and support to that régime until it withdraws its troops and terminates its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence is regained and until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Security Council. The Sub-Committee also reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, support for or legitimization of the domination of the Territory by that régime. 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 continue to extend this kind of assistance to South Africa.

(13) The Sub-Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of the World Bank before the Sub-Committee on 16 May 1984, in which he stated that the Bank had made no loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all loans made to that country had been fully repaid; that South Africa had not participated in an election for Executive Director of the Bank Group since 1972 and was not represented on the Board of the Bank, the International Development Bank (IDB) or the International Finance Corporation (IFC). The Sub-Committee regrets, however, that the World Bank and IMF continue to maintain links with the racist South African régime as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both organizations and is of the view that these two organizations should put an end to all links with that racist régime.\*

(14) The Sub-Committee deeply deplores the persistent collaboration between IMF and South Africa in disregard of General Assembly resolution 38/51 of 7 December 1983 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly and is of the view that IMF should put an end to such collaboration. It strongly deplores in particular the granting by IMF of a credit of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982.

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\* The representatives of Mali and Sweden reserved the position of their Governments on this paragraph.



(15) The Sub-Committee therefore reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly, at its thirty-ninth session, should propose once more, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, the 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 IMF to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting in compliance with the Agreement between it and the United Nations.\*

(16) The Sub-Committee also reiterates its recommendation that a high-level mission be sent 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 United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

(17) The Sub-Committee 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 of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies.

(18) The Sub-Committee 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, 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.

(19) The Sub-Committee reiterates its conviction that the consultations with the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system are an appropriate means of further strengthening the role of those organizations in the process of decolonization, as well as for the Special Committee to benefit from their experience in that process. In this connection, the Sub-Committee expresses the view that, in order for it to derive the most benefit from the consultations, the agencies and organizations concerned should submit, in advance, relevant information on their assistance to the colonial peoples, the national liberation movements, refugees from colonial Territories and the front-line States. The Sub-Committee is also of the opinion that the agencies and organizations, particularly IMF, should inform it of the results of the consideration by their respective bodies of the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly aimed at enhancing their role in the decolonization process.

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\* The representatives of Mali and Sweden reserved the position of their Governments on this paragraph.

## CHAPTER VIII\*

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

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1258th meeting, on 17 August 1984.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, inter alia, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 4 of resolution 38/49 of 7 December 1983, by which the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and 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 the report of the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/790 and Corr.1) 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 1982 and 1983.
5. At the 1258th meeting, on 17 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1517).
6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 8).
7. On 21 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/792) was transmitted to the administering Powers for their attention.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/792) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1258th meeting, on 17 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part IV).

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on this item, 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 38/49 of 7 December 1983, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

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

1. Reaffirms that, in the absence of a decision by the General Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter 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 connection, to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

9. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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, 3/

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

Recalling also its resolution 38/49 of 7 December 1983, in which it requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

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 under the 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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ A/AC.109/790 and Corr.1.

2/ The present chapter.

3/ A/39/519.

NAMIBIA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1254th to 1259th and 1261st meetings, between 13 and 20 August 1984.
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 38/36 of 1 December 1983 relating to Namibia, and resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 38/54, 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 that 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-ninth 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. 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, as well as to the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok. 1/
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/781, 782 and 784).
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, a representative of SWAPO participated in the relevant proceedings of the Committee (see para. 7).
6. In accordance with established practice, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the work of the Special Committee relating to the item. The Acting President of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1254th meeting, on 13 August (A/AC.109/PV.1254).

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/39/23 (Part V).

7. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the item, the Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations made a statement at the 1254th meeting, on 13 August (A/AC.109/PV.1254).

8. The general debate on the item took place at the 1255th to 1259th meetings, between 14 and 17 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: China, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1255th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1255); Afghanistan and Cuba at the 1256th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1256); Sweden, Iraq and Sierra Leone at the 1257th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1257); India, Bulgaria and the Congo at the 1258th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1258); Tunisia at the 1259th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1259).

9. At the 1257th meeting, on 16 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft decision on the item (A/AC.109/L.1524) prepared on the basis of the latest developments concerning the Territory and his consultations with the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations.

10. At the 1258th meeting, on 17 August, the Chairman drew attention to a corrigendum to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1524 (A/AC.109/L.1524/Corr.1).

11. At the 1261st meeting, on 20 August, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, India, Tunisia, Bulgaria, Australia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq and the representative of SWAPO as well as the Chairman took part (A/AC.109/PV.1261), the Special Committee agreed on the incorporation of certain oral revisions (see A/AC.109/PV.1261) to draft decision A/AC.109/L.1524 and Corr.1.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia submitted an oral amendment to paragraph 14 of the draft decision by which, in the third sentence, the phrase "particularly the United States and Israel," would be deleted.

13. The Special Committee then took action on draft decision A/AC.109/L.1524 and Corr.1, as orally revised (A/AC.109/PV.1261), and the oral amendment submitted thereto by Australia, as follows:

(a) The oral amendment by Australia to paragraph 14 was rejected by 13 votes to 6, with 2 abstentions;

(b) Draft decision A/AC.109/L.1524 and Corr.1, as orally revised, as a whole, was adopted by 19 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 15).

Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Australia, Sweden, Chile, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, the Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia (A/AC.109/PV.1261). The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1261).

14. On 23 August, the text of the decision (A/AC.109/794) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/16715). On the same date, the text of the decision was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations for the attention of his Government. Copies of the decision were also transmitted to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to SWAPO.

## **B. Decision of the Special Committee**

15. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/794) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 13, is reproduced below:

1. Having considered the question of Namibia in 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 statements by the representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia and the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, 2/ the Special Committee notes with great concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa, its persistent defiance of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and its sinister attempts to impose neo-colonial institutions on the people of Namibia, through bogus and puppet political groupings, to legitimize an internal settlement.

2. The apartheid régime of South Africa is thus responsible for a situation which seriously threatens international peace and security. This situation has been created by the régime's persistent denial to the people of Namibia, 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; by its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States; and by its adamant refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, in particular its manoeuvres to subvert the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia.

3. South Africa's intransigence, its persistent delaying tactics to prevent the speedy 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 imperative than ever for the United Nations to reassert its legal responsibility for Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about the faithful and unqualified compliance of the racist régime of South Africa with the resolutions and 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 Namibian people to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia. 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 Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay and the islands off the shore of Namibia which are an integral part of the Territory. This has been 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, and any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory or claim sovereignty over them is illegal, null and void.

6. The Special Committee reaffirms that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until self-determination and national independence are achieved. It strongly condemns South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Committee draws particular attention to the Final Communiqué of the Symposium on South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia: The Threat to International Peace and Security, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 5 April 1984 3/ and the conclusions and recommendations of the participants in the Seminar on the Efforts by the International Community to End South Africa's Illegal Occupation of Namibia, held at Montreal from 23 to 27 July 1984. 4/

7. The Special Committee categorically rejects and denounces all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime or any other fraudulent constitutional and political schemes designed to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia. It condemns the latest attempts by South Africa to circumvent the United Nations plan by promoting an internal settlement through the so-called Multi-Party Conference. Such attempts by the racist régime, following on the heels of the decision to establish a so-called State Council with the object of drawing up a "Constitution", once again make it clear that the Pretoria régime has no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan and seeks, instead, to consolidate its illegal hold on the Territory through the installation of puppet political institutions subservient to its own interests. The Committee declares that all illegal acts taken in an effort to create a sham independence are null and void and calls upon all States to deny any recognition to and to refuse all co-operation with any illegal entity which the Pretoria régime 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 political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and 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). It reiterates that the United Nations plan for Namibia, contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question, and it reaffirms the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition. 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. The Committee deprecates any attempt to undermine the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as well as the continued illegal occupation of Namibia in breach of General



Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

9. The Special Committee denounces and rejects the attempts by South Africa and its allies to impart to the question of Namibia a dimension different from what it is, namely, an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the Charter and of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The question of Namibia has always been and remains a decolonization issue and must be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt, therefore, to portray the Namibian question as part of an East-West confrontation, or to link it with other extraneous considerations, is in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community, as reflected in the position adopted by the United Nations, and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia. The Committee firmly rejects the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It recalls that both the General Assembly and the Security Council have rejected such linkage and emphasizes unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts would only retard the decolonization process in Namibia as well as constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola. The Committee thus calls upon those who draw this linkage to abandon immediately the policy, which is unacceptable and repugnant to the international community. In the same context, the Committee fully endorses the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984. 5/

10. The Special Committee reaffirms its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle, by all available means, under the gallant leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, to put an end to the colonial, illegal and repressive occupation of their country by the racist minority régime of South Africa. The Committee commends the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization for its constructive attitude, expressed commitment and determination to bring about a peaceful transition in Namibia and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards that end on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

11. In the context of Pretoria's continued intransigence and refusal to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the brutal, racist repression it has unleashed for decades on the Namibian people by force of arms, the Special Committee reiterates its conviction that the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people continues to be an important and decisive factor in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

12. 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, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror

carried out in perpetuation of the Pretoria régime's ruthless system of oppression, exploitation and colonial domination of the Territory.

13. 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 they have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, either in Namibia or in South Africa. It also demands that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 6/ and Additional Protocol I 7/ thereto pending their release and that South Africa ensure that all Namibians 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 liberation in a free and united 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, which were established in support of the efforts of the South West Africa People's Organization in its liberation struggle.

14. The Special Committee condemns South Africa for its ever-increasing and large-scale military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States, its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries, and the 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, economic and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States, particularly the United States and Israel, and expresses its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field, which it considers to constitute a serious violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 imposing a military embargo against South Africa, as well as a threat to international peace and security. The acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability by the Pretoria régime, with its infamous record of violence, destruction and aggression, adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation, since such development can only help the régime further to attempt to intimidate independent States in the region into submission, while posing a threat to all mankind. The Committee accordingly calls for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith. In particular, the Committee condemns and rejects the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" pursued by the United States Government which has further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the people of South Africa and Namibia and to escalate aggression against the front-line States. Such a policy has also encouraged the régime to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people and in defiance of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. 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 particular attention to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 38/36, the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, 8/ resolution CM/Res.934 (XL) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fortieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 27 February to 7 March 1984, 9/ the Political Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 10/ the Final Communiqué issued at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at New Delhi from 23 to 29 November 1983 11/ and the resolution relating to Namibia adopted by the Fourth Islamic Conference, held at Casablanca from 16 to 19 January 1984. 12/

15. The Special 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, 13/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith. In reaffirming that all the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the 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 notes with grave concern the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory as a result of their systematic illegal plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, and considers it as a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. The Committee also 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 is thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. 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 ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and generally by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African administration. The Committee draws attention to the conclusions and recommendations adopted at the Seminar on the Activities of Foreign Economic Interests in the Exploitation of Namibia's Natural and Human Resources, held at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, from 16 to 20 April 1984. 14/

16. The Special Committee strongly condemns the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by South African armed forces against sovereign neighbouring States and its use of the territory of Namibia to launch such attacks, which have resulted in the loss of innocent lives and the destruction of property. It calls upon the Member States to extend all possible moral and material assistance to those States so that they may better defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South African aggression.

17. 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's actions, 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.

18. The Special Committee pays 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 movement, the South West Africa People's Organization. It deems it imperative that the international community increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize and debilitate them.

19. The Special Committee affirms its full support for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and views with indignation and grave concern South Africa's attempts to thwart the work of the Conference. The Committee endorses the view that there is no basis for co-operation between apartheid South Africa and the Conference countries, inasmuch as the inhuman philosophy of racial superiority is diametrically opposed to the liberation philosophy of the Conference. South Africa's aggressive military superiority and its equally aggressive and arrogant economic superiority do not alter that basic incompatibility between apartheid and the Conference. The Committee calls upon all States to render every possible assistance to the Conference in its efforts to promote regional economic co-operation and development and to reduce the economic dependence of countries of the area on racist South Africa.

20. Conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal Administering 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 Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the Council on 25 May 1984 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Bangkok. 1/ 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 to benefit the Namibian people and to prepare them for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.

21. The Special Committee recalls that the year 1984 marks the hundredth anniversary of the Berlin Declaration, which partitioned the African continent among various colonial Powers, and recalls the heroic struggle of the African people in general and the Namibian people in particular against colonial domination and racist oppression and appeals to all States and the international community to exert every effort in support of that struggle, so that the people of Namibia can break their colonial shackles and an independent Namibia can take its rightful place in the community of States.

22. The Special Committee notes with profound concern the continued assistance provided to the South African régime by certain international organizations and institutions, as exemplified by the granting of a loan of \$US 1.1 billion in November 1982 by the International Monetary Fund. Such assistance only serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it to continue the brutal suppression of the oppressed majority in South Africa itself, while subsidizing its illegal occupation of Namibia and, at the same time, encouraging the apartheid régime to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States. The Committee calls once again upon the Fund to terminate all co-operation with and assistance to the apartheid régime and urges all States members of the Fund to take appropriate action towards that end. It further calls upon all other international organizations and institutions to bear in mind and respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria régime.

23. In view of the massive publicity campaign by the racist régime of South Africa designed to whitewash and gain support for its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Special Committee reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. The Committee emphasizes the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individual men and women, in mobilizing Governments and public opinion, particularly in the Western countries, in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia. It commends all those who have steadfastly supported the Namibian cause for their unflagging commitment and urges them to co-ordinate and intensify further their efforts.

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

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. B.

2/ A/AC.109/PV.1254.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part three, chap. II, sect. C.

4/ A/AC.131/135.

5/ A/AC.115/L.611.

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

Notes (continued)

7/ A/32/144, annex I.

8/ See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

9/ See A/39/207, annex.

10/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.

11/ See A/38/707-S/16206, annex.

12/ See A/39/131, annex.

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

14/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/39/24), part two, chap. III, sect. D.

## CHAPTER X\*

### WESTERN SAHARA

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1258th meeting, on 17 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/40 of 7 December 1983 relating to the item. 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.109/785).
5. At its 1258th meeting, on 17 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Madjid Abdullah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO). At the same meeting, Mr. Abdullah made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1258).
6. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Sweden, Mali and the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1258).

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

7. At its 1258th meeting, on 17 August 1984, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1258), 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-ninth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

## EAST TIMOR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1254th and 1260th meetings, on 13 and 20 August 1984, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth 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.
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.109/783). The Committee also had before it two letters, dated 14 and 16 August 1984, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee by the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations (A/AC.109/791 and Add.1).
5. On the basis of the recommendation contained in the 240th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1508), and following the consultations held in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the text of a statement received from the Minority Rights Group was made available to the members of the Committee on 13 July 1984.
6. At its 1254th meeting, on 13 August, by approving the 242nd report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1515), the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. José Ramos-Horta, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN).
7. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Miss Margo Picken, on behalf of Ms. Maggie Nicholson, Amnesty International; Mr. Martinho da Costa Lopes; and Ms. Felice D. Gaer, on behalf of Mr. Roger S. Clark, The International League for Human Rights. The representative

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).



of Indonesia made a statement in that connection (A/AC.109/PV.1260). At the same meeting, statements were made by Mr. Ramos-Horta, Ms. Nicholson and Mr. Clark (A/AC.109/PV.1260).

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the requests. Statements were made by the representatives of Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (A/AC.109/PV.1260).

9. The representative of Portugal, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1260).

10. The representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1260).

#### **B. Decision of the Special Committee**

11. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August 1984, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1260), 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-ninth session.

GIBRALTAR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1260th meeting, on 20 August 1984.

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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 38/415 of 7 December 1983 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.109/780).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1260th meeting, on 20 August 1984, 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-ninth session, and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

## **CHAPTER XIII\***

### **COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS**

1. At its 1269th meeting, on 24 August 1984, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in pursuance of General Assembly decision 38/420 of 7 December 1983 relating to the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, the Secretary-General had dispatched in April 1984 a United Nations visiting mission to observe an act of self-determination by the people of the Territory, consisting of Fiji, Sierra Leone, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, under his chairmanship (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

2. The Chairman further informed the Special Committee that the Mission had submitted its report (A/39/494), which included information on the Territory prepared by the Secretariat, to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

## CHAPTER XIV\*

### TOKELAU

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 38/413 of 7 December 1983, by which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this 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-ninth 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.109/763).
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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1253), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1501), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

8. On 7 August 1984, 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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee, having considered the question of Tokelau 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 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, and reaffirms further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of that right. In this regard, the Committee notes that the people of the Territory have expressed the view that, for the time being, 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 and notes that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance should they 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 notes with satisfaction that the administering Power is making a compilation of all laws and regulations applying to the Territory, including traditional laws, and urges the administering Power to expedite this process as well as the translation of the laws and regulations into Tokelauan. The Committee is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to inform the Tokelauan people of the consideration of their Territory by the United Nations. The Committee recognizes that the political and economic development of Tokelau is an important element in the process of self-determination. In this connection, the Committee notes with satisfaction that the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau is assuming greater authority in local political, economic and financial affairs. The Committee notes further 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 people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. In this connection, the Committee notes with satisfaction the conclusion, in September 1983, of a fisheries access agreement with the American Tunaboat Association covering the combined economic zones of the Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Western Samoa. The Committee notes that the Treaty of Tokehega, between New Zealand and the United States of America, which delimits the maritime boundary between Tokelau and American Samoa, entered into force on 3 September 1983. 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 that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Committee considers 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.

### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft consensus:

#### 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 1/ 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 United Nations in the exercise of its responsibility towards Tokelau. The Assembly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in 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 that right. In this regard, the Assembly 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 Assembly 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 and 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 Assembly 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 Assembly notes with satisfaction that the administering Power is making a compilation of all laws and regulations applying to the Territory, including traditional laws, and urges the administering Power to expedite this process as well as the translation of the laws and regulations into Tokelauan. The Assembly is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to inform the Tokelauan people of the consideration of their Territory by the United Nations. The Assembly recognizes that the political and economic development of Tokelau is an important element in the process of self-determination. In this connection, the Assembly notes with satisfaction that the General Fono (Council) of Tokelau is assuming greater authority in local political,

economic and financial affairs. The Assembly notes further 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 people of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. In this connection, the Assembly notes with satisfaction the conclusion, in September 1983, of a fisheries access agreement with the American Tunaboat Association covering the combined economic zones of the Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Tuvalu and the State of Western Samoa. The Assembly notes that the Treaty of Tokehega, between New Zealand and the United States of America, which delimits the maritime boundary between Tokelau and American Samoa, entered into force on 3 September 1983. The Assembly is of the opinion that the administering Power should continue to expand its programme of budgetary support and development aid to the Territory. The Assembly notes with appreciation the continuing efforts of the administering Power to make improvements in the fields of public health, public works and education. The Assembly 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 them to continue providing assistance to the Territory. Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Assembly considers 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 requests 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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

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

## PITCAIRN

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 38/414 of 7 December 1983, by which it requested the Committee "to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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.109/762).
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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1253), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1506) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Australia (in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories) and Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee) (A/AC.109/PV.1253), the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).



8. On 7 August, 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 Pitcairn, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 respect the wishes of the people of Pitcairn when it considers the future constitutional arrangements for the Territory and to give further encouragement to the people of Pitcairn to pursue the way of life which they themselves have chosen and which best suits their own particular circumstances and calls once again upon the administering Power to continue to take the necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the people of Pitcairn.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft consensus:

The General Assembly, having examined the relevant chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 1/ 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 respect the wishes of the people of Pitcairn when it considers the future constitutional arrangements for the Territory and to give further encouragement to the people of Pitcairn to pursue the way of life that they themselves have chosen and that best suits their own particular circumstances. The Assembly calls once again upon the administering Power to continue to take the necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the people of Pitcairn. The Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the question at its next session and to report thereon to the Assembly at its fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ The present chapter.

## CHAPTER XVI\*

### ST. HELENA

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1268th meeting, on 24 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 38/416 of 7 December 1983, by which the Assembly requested the 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-ninth 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.109/775).
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 1268th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1527) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 10), 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 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Fiji, Sweden, Australia and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1268).

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

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1268).

9. On 24 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

10. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning St. Helena, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1268th meeting, on 24 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The Special Committee, having heard the statements 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 in relation to their future political status. The Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary steps, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territory and in that connection reaffirms the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(3) The Special Committee expresses the hope that the administering Power will continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of forestry and handicrafts. The Committee also notes the willingness of the administering Power to revitalize the fishing industry of the Territory.

(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.

(5) The Special Committee notes with concern the presence of a military base on the dependency of Ascension Island. In this regard, the Committee recalls all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(6) 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.

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

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

#### 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 in relation to their future political status and, in that regard, urged the administering Power, in consultation with the Legislative Council and other representatives of the people of St. Helena, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of this Territory and in that connection reaffirmed the importance of promoting an awareness among the people of St. Helena of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. The Assembly expressed the hope that the administering Power would continue to implement infrastructure and community development projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community and to encourage local initiative and enterprise, particularly in the areas of forestry and the handicrafts industry. The Assembly noted the willingness of the administering Power to revitalize the fishing industry of the Territory. 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 forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. The Assembly noted with concern the presence of a military base on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalled all the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories. 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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ Chaps. IV and VI of the present report and the present chapter.

## CHAPTER XVII\*

### AMERICAN SAMOA

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/41 of 7 December 1983, 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, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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.109/767).
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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1253), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1507) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories) (A/AC.109/PV.1253), the Special Committee

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9). The representative of Bulgaria made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1253).

8. On 7 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**

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning American Samoa, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 American Samoa.

(3) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee in regard to American Samoa, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory.

(4) The Special Committee 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. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility 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.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that a constitutional convention was held in American Samoa and that the convention adopted on 16 February 1984 a revised draft constitution for the Territory which is currently before the Congress of the United States.

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

(7) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa in order to reduce its heavy dependence on economic and financial support from the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory. The Committee notes that the first five-year

development plan for the Territory is due to end during 1984 and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen and extend the responsibilities of the Development Planning Office.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic welfare of the people of American Samoa.

(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) 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 American Samoa should be kept under review, in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### 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, including in particular its resolution 38/41 of 7 December 1983,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to 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 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,

Reiterating 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 accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),

Noting that the first five-year economic development plan for the Territory, implemented by the Development Planning Office of the Government of American Samoa, is due to expire at the end of 1984,

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

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 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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with 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 carry out a thorough programme of political education so as to ensure that the people of American Samoa are kept fully aware of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

6. Takes note of the fact that a constitutional convention was held in American Samoa and that the convention adopted, on 16 February 1984, a revised

draft constitution for the Territory, which was transmitted to the Congress of the United States;

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 to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa in order to reduce its heavy dependence on economic and financial support from the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen and extend the responsibilities of the Development Planning Office following the expiration of the five-year development plan at the end of 1984;

10. Urges the administering Power to continue to facilitate close relations and co-operation between the peoples of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities and between the territorial Government and the regional institutions in order to enhance further the economic welfare of the people of American Samoa;

11. 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;

12. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa should be kept under review;

13. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a further visiting mission to American Samoa, in consultation with the administering Power, taking into account, in particular, the wishes of the people of the Territory, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

#### Notes

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

2/ The present chapter.

## CHAPTER XVIII\*

### GUAM

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1269th meeting, on 24 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/42 of 7 December 1983, 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 Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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 working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/766 and 770).
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 1269th meeting, on 24 August 1984, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1533) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories), Bulgaria and Mali, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1269), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 10),

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

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 Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Bulgaria, Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

9. On 24 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

10. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Guam, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1269th meeting, on 24 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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, which fully applies to Guam.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued active participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power, in the work of the 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 towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Committee notes that a referendum on political status was organized in the Territory, the final phase of which was held on 4 September 1982. In that referendum, 75 per cent of the participants voted for Commonwealth status in association with the United States. The Committee also notes the statement by the administering Power that the Congress of the United States has requested the Guamanian Status Commission to draft legislation establishing Guam as a Commonwealth of the United States and submit it to the Congress for approval.

(5) Mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, the Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military

bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power in this regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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 of the United Nations. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Power in Guam, the Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

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

(8) The Special Committee reiterates that one obstacle to economic development, particularly in the agricultural sector, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the federal authorities and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue the transfer of land to the people of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee, noting the great potential for diversifying and developing the economy 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 take measures aimed at removing constraints to growth in these areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent.

(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 right of the people of Guam to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development. The Committee requests the administering Power to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee takes note of the steps taken by the administering Power to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who are the indigenous people of the Territory, and reaffirms the importance of further efforts in this field.

(12) 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 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. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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, including in particular its resolution 38/42 of 7 December 1983,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to Guam,

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 towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration,

Noting that a referendum on political status was organized in the Territory, the final phase of which was held on 4 September 1982,

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

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 and development offered by commercial fishing, agriculture and 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 speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Guam;

4. Takes note of the fact that in the referendum on political status, the final phase of which was held on 4 September 1982, 75 per cent of the participants voted for Commonwealth status in association with the United States of America, and of the statement by the administering Power that the Congress of the United States has requested the Guamanian Status Commission to draft legislation establishing Guam as a Commonwealth of the United States and to submit it to the Congress for approval;

5. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to expedite the process of decolonization strictly in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people of the Territory;

6. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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 of the United Nations;

7. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

8. 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, with a view to reducing the Territory's economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. Reiterates the view that one obstacle to economic development, particularly in the agricultural sector, stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the federal authorities and calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue the transfer of land to the people of the Territory;

10. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take measures aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of commercial fishing, agriculture and the transportation industry and to ensure their development to the fullest extent;

11. 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 over their future development and requests the administering Power to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the people of the Territory;

12. Takes note of the steps taken by the administering Power to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who are the indigenous population of the Territory, and reaffirms the importance of further efforts in that field;

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

14. 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 Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ Chaps. IV and VI of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.



## CHAPTER XIX\*

### TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1253rd, 1256th and 1269th meetings, between 7 and 24 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth 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.109/776).
5. On the basis of the recommendation contained in the 240th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1508) and following the consultations held in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, at its 481st meeting, on 21 June, heard a statement by Ms. Sue Rabbitt Roff.
6. At its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, by approving the 241st report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1511), the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. Glenn Alcalay, United States Pacific Issues Network, and to Mr. Jonathan M. Weisgall, on behalf of Mr. Tomaki Juda, Mayor, Bikini Atoll. At the 1256th meeting, on 15 August, statements were made by Mr. Juda, Mr. Weisgall and Mr. Alcalay (A/AC.109/PV.1256).
7. At its 1256th meeting, on 15 August, statements in connection with the hearing were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1256).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

8. At the 1269th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1532), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

10. The Special Committee adopted, at the same meeting, the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1532) and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 12), 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, Sweden, Chile, Fiji and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

11. On 24 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/16721) and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

12. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1269th meeting, on 24 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 10, 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 right 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 the Territory.

(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 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 its examination of the situation in the Trust Territory. It calls once again upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, to ensure that its representative is present at meetings of the Committee to provide vital and up-to-date information so as to assist the Committee in the formulation of its 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 the view 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, with full knowledge of the possible options and without interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee notes the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council 2/ as well as the statements delivered by petitioners 3/ relating to the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Committee notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Committee in relation to the Territory and reiterates its readiness to engage in such co-operation.

(6) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals addressed to the Administering Authority that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced. The Committee recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to take any action which might impede the unity of the Trust Territory or the rights of its people in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), until those rights are implemented.

(7) The Special Committee takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the earliest possible date and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this is done in strict conformity with the Charter.

(8) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority in this regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(9) 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 connection, the Committee recalls that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all powers to the people of the Trust Territory.

(10) The Special Committee notes that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority and that the structural imbalances in the economy appear not to have been reduced. The Committee is of the view that the Administering Authority should increase its economic assistance to the Trust Territory in order to enable its people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes that the budgetary allocation for operations of the local authorities and the grant for infrastructural improvements have increased and recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(12) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the local 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.

(13) In this connection, 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.

(14) The Special Committee notes that, as indicated in the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 11 January 1984, 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.

(15) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. The Committee wishes to encourage the local authorities of the Trust Territory to develop closer relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system. The Committee joins the Trusteeship Council in urging that priority continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region, not only in the economic field but also at the political, educational and cultural levels.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

13. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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/

Taking note also of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council 2/ as well as the statements delivered by petitioners 3/ relating to the situation in the Trust Territory,

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,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories and aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

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 still maintains the power, although it is rarely invoked, to suspend certain legislation,

Recalling that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all powers to the people of the Trust Territory,

Noting that the Trust Territory is still, to a large extent, economically and financially dependent on the Administering Authority and that the structural imbalances in the economy appear not to have been reduced,

Noting that the budgetary allocation for operations of the local authorities and the grant for infrastructural improvements have increased and recalling the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory,

Noting with satisfaction the continued co-operation in the health field between the Trust Territory and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system such as the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

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 11 January 1984, 4/ the reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are a matter of which the Security Council is currently seized,

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. Expresses 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 Trust Territory;

4. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the Administering Authority concerned, to ensure that its representative is present at meetings of the Special Committee in order to provide vital and up-to-date information so as to assist the Committee 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 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, with full knowledge of the possible options and without interference, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

6. Notes with regret that there is no co-operation between the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee in relation to the Territory, despite the expressed readiness of the Special Committee to engage in such co-operation;

7. Recalls the appeals of the Special Committee addressed to the Administering Authority that the people of Micronesia should be given the

fullest opportunity to inform and educate themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and expresses the view that such programmes should be extended and reinforced;

8. Recognizes that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory to decide their political destiny and calls upon the Administering Authority not to take any action which might impede the unity of the Trust Territory or the rights of its people in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), until those rights are implemented;

9. Takes note of the intention of the Administering Authority to seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement at the earliest possible date and urges the Administering Authority to ensure that this is done in strict conformity with the Charter;

10. Affirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Trust Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the population of the Trust Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

11. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Trust Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

12. Expresses the view that the Administering Authority should increase its economic assistance to the Trust Territory in order to enable its people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and to reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory;

13. Urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the local 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;

14. 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;

15. 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;

16. Encourages the local authorities of the Trust Territory to develop closer relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those of the United Nations system, and in that connection joins the Trusteeship Council in urging that priority continue to be given to the promotion of closer contacts with countries of the region, not only in the economic field but also at the political, educational and cultural levels.

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-ninth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/16738).

3/ See A/AC.109/PV.1256.

4/ S/16270.

5/ The present chapter.



BERMUDA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/43 of 7 December 1983 concerning Bermuda. By paragraph 15 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 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-ninth 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 working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/761, 778 and 779).
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 1261st meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1261), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1520) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 10), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Statements

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

were made by the representatives of Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Mali, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee), the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan and Yugoslavia (A/AC.109/PV.1261).

8. The representative of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1261) at the same meeting. Further statements were made by the representatives of Mali, Bulgaria and Tunisia (in his capacity as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories) (A/AC.109/PV.1261).

9. On 20 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

10. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 Bermuda of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee, while welcoming the continued 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, 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).

(4) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of 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.

(5) The Special Committee notes the statement of the representative of the administering Power, in which he said that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory, and 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.

(6) The Special Committee, noting that the Territory has been somewhat isolated from its Caribbean neighbours, welcomes the recent exchanges and visits undertaken by the territorial Government in the region and recommends that further regional contacts be pursued.

(7) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power in this regard to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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 of the United Nations. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Power and other countries in Bermuda, the Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(8) 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 right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee, noting that the economy of Bermuda continues to be based on revenue generated from tourism and the registration of foreign companies, thereby creating a heavy dependence on those activities, strongly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to make every effort to diversify the economy of the Territory, including increased efforts to promote agriculture, fisheries and the manufacturing sector, which will benefit the people of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specifically in programmes of agriculture, forestry 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.

(11) The Special Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization" and, in this connection, urges that particular attention be paid to greater localization of the managerial, executive and professional positions of the public service and the private sector.

(12) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special

Committee calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to receive such a mission in the Territory at an appropriate time. The Committee considers that such a mission would enable it to acquire first-hand information on the situation prevailing in the Territory and to ascertain the views of the people concerning their future political status.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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, including in particular its resolution 38/43 of 7 December 1983,

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,

Welcoming the continued co-operation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Bermuda, which contributes to informed consideration of conditions 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, and aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Power and other countries in Bermuda,

Noting that the economy of the Territory continues to be based on revenue generated from tourism and the registration of foreign companies, which creates a heavy dependence on those activities,

Noting also that Bermuda has been somewhat isolated from its Caribbean neighbours,

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 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 to self-determination and independence, in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Bermuda;

4. Urges the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as 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 its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the Territory could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does 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;

8. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference

directed against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

9. Welcomes the recent exchanges and visits undertaken by the territorial Government with its Caribbean neighbours and recommends that further regional contacts be pursued;

10. 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;

11. 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, fisheries and the manufacturing sector, which will benefit the people of the Territory;

12. Welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme in providing assistance in the fields of agriculture, forestry 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;

13. 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 managerial, executive and professional positions of the public service and the private sector;

14. 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;

15. 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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ Chaps. IV, V and VI of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/44 of 7 December 1983 concerning the British Virgin Islands. By paragraph 12 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 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-ninth 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.109/764 and Add.1).
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 1261st meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1261), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1521), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

8. On 21 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 the British Virgin Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 exercise by the people of the British Virgin Islands of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued active participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the 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.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power, 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. 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 and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the 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 takes note of the general elections held in the Territory on 11 November 1983 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) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the economy of the Territory has continued to grow, particularly in the fields of real estate and construction, tourism and banking, although at a slower pace due to the world



recession. The Committee also takes note of the industrialization programme, including the establishment of the Virgin Islands Industrial Development Company, Ltd. and the expansion of the Wickhams Cay Industrial Development Park.

(7) 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 Government of the British Virgin Islands to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries. It reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in consultation with the local authorities, to intensify its efforts in this regard.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands 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) 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 or intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the contribution which the United Nations Development Programme continues to make to the development of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee recalls the recommendation of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the British Virgin Islands in 1976 <sup>1/</sup> that the administering Power should facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member in various organizations of the United Nations system as part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process. The Committee notes the admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as well as of other various international and regional organizations. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations.

(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.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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, 2/

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, including in particular its resolution 38/44 of 7 December 1983,

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 the economy of the Territory has continued to grow, particularly in the real estate, construction, tourist and banking industries, although at a slower pace, due to the world recession,

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,

Recalling the recommendation of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the British Virgin Islands in 1976 1/ that the administering Power should facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member in various organizations of the United Nations system as part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process,

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; 3/
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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with 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 United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as 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 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 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, takes note of the general elections held in the Territory on 11 November 1983 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. 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 reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in consultation with the local authorities, to intensify its efforts in this regard;
7. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands 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. 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 or intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands and, in that regard, notes with appreciation the contribution which the United Nations Development Programme continues to make to the development of the Territory;
9. Notes with satisfaction the admission of the British Virgin Islands as an associate member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the

Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, as well as of various other international and regional organizations, and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations;

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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVIII, annex, para. 162.

2/ Chap. IV of the present report and the present chapter.

3/ The present chapter.

## CHAPTER XXII\*

### CAYMAN ISLANDS

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/45 of 7 December 1983 concerning the Cayman Islands. By paragraph 12 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 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-ninth 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.109/768).
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 1253rd meeting, on 7 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1253), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1502), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria, Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

the Sub-Committee on Small Territories), Czechoslovakia, Mali and Australia (in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee), as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1253), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9).

8. On 7 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 the Cayman Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 in accordance with the Declaration contained in the General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the 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.

(4) The Special Committee further notes the statement of the representative of the administering Power, in which he said 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 and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the 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 and independence.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that although the main sectors of the economy of the Cayman Islands, specifically tourism, international finance and real estate, continued to sustain some degree of growth during the period under review, they have shown signs of being affected by the world recession. The Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support, to the fullest extent possible, to the development 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. In this connection, the Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue its efforts to persuade the Government of the United States of America to relax its ban on the importation of turtle products from the Cayman Islands.

(8) The Special Committee calls upon 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 take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory.

(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.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### 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, including in particular its resolution 38/45 of 7 December 1983,

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 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 that although the main sectors of the economy of the Cayman Islands, specifically tourism, international finance and real estate, continued to sustain some degree of growth during the period under review, they have shown signs of being affected by the world recession,

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 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 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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Notes with appreciation the participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as 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 Cayman Islands as will enable the people of the Territory 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;

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 fullest extent possible, to the development of programmes of economic diversification that 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 and, in that connection, to continue its efforts to persuade the Government of the United States of America to relax its ban on the importation of turtle products from the Cayman Islands;

9. Calls upon 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 take all necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Cayman Islands and, in that respect, notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory;

10. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman 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 Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ Chaps. IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

MONTSERRAT

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/46 of 7 December 1983 concerning Montserrat. By paragraph 12 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 to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth 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.109/769).
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 1261st meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1261), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1522), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

8. On 21 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 Montserrat, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 exercise by the people of Montserrat of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the Committee in regard to Montserrat, thereby enabling it to conduct a more 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, in which he said 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, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, 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) The Special Committee notes the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was inevitable and desirable and that the Government would work towards that end.

(6) 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. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to launch programmes of political education so that the people of Montserrat will be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the

administering Power for the economic and social development of Montserrat. The Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy of the Territory and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote the economic and financial viability of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes with concern that during the period under consideration, the general slowdown in the world economy also affected Montserrat, particularly in its vital sectors, such as tourism, construction, agriculture and manufacturing. The Committee urges the administering Power to take the necessary measures in co-operation with the territorial Government to restore sustained and balanced growth to the economy of the Territory and to intensify its assistance in the development of all sectors thereof, which will benefit the people of the Territory, and expresses the hope that Montserrat's non-budgetary grant-in-aid status can be maintained.

(9) 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.

(10) The Special Committee welcomes the establishment of the Civil Service Training Centre in the Territory. The Committee notes that the review of organization and training needs of the Civil Service is expected to be completed in 1984. The Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the localization of the Civil Service at all levels, particularly at the senior levels.

(11) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. The Committee notes in particular the increase in assistance envisaged by the Programme for the period 1982-1986. The Committee also notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development, as well as such regional organizations as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and in 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

## 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/

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 Montserrat, including in particular its resolution 38/46 of 7 December 1983,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat, in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Noting the statement of the Government of Montserrat that independence was inevitable and desirable and that the Government would work towards that end, 2/

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the general slowdown in the world economy also affected Montserrat, particularly in its vital sectors, such as tourism, construction, agriculture and manufacturing,

Welcoming the establishment of a Civil Service Training Centre by the Government of Montserrat and noting that the review of the organization and training needs of the civil service was expected to be completed in 1984,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat and noting in particular the increase envisaged by the Programme for the period 1982-1986,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Recalling the dispatch, in 1975 and 1982, of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories,

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. 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);

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 to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Montserrat;

4. Notes with appreciation the continued participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Montserrat, 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 Montserrat as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference, from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, 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;

6. 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 and reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to launch programmes of political education so that the people of Montserrat will be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

7. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification in order to promote the economic and financial viability of the Territory;

8. Urges the administering Power to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to restore sustained and balanced growth to the economy of the Territory and to intensify its assistance in the development of all sectors thereof, which will benefit the people of the Territory, and expresses the hope that Montserrat's non-budgetary grant-in-aid status can be maintained;

9. Also 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;

10. Further urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the localization of the civil service at all levels, particularly the senior levels;

11. Takes note of the continued participation of the Territory in the work of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development, as well as such regional organizations as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank, and calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

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

13. 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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

- 1/ Chap. IV of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ See A/AC.109/769, para. 9.
- 3/ The present chapter.

## CHAPTER XXIV\*

### TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/47 of 7 December 1983 concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands. By paragraph 12 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 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-ninth 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 working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/765 and Add.1, 778 and 787).
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 1261st meeting, on 20 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1261), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1523), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).



8. On 21 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 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the participation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, in the work of the 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.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power, in which he said 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 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, 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) 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, which will benefit the people of the Territory. In this connection, the Committee takes note of the statement of the administering Power that an experimental farm has been set up on North Caicos to study agricultural techniques.

(7) The Special Committee recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people 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) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system as well as such regional institutions as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands. In this connection, the Committee welcomes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, which has budgeted an indicative planning figure of \$US 850,000 for the Territory for the period 1982-1986.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling its strong conviction that military bases and installations must not hinder the population of the Non-Self-Governing Territories from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, takes note of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that the military facility in the Turks and Caicos Islands has been closed and that the territorial Government now has complete control over the disposition of the land vacated by the base.

(10) The Special Committee requests the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the necessary assistance for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of economic and social sectors of the Territory.

(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 mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### 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, including in particular its resolution 38/47 of 7 December 1983,

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 participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

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 its strong conviction that military bases and installations must not hinder the populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting the statement of the administering Power that an experimental farm has been set up on North Caicos to study agricultural techniques, 2/

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; 3/

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, 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 to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Turks and Caicos Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as 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, which will benefit the people of the Territory;

7. Recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people 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. Takes note of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that the military facility in the Turks and Caicos Islands has been closed and that the territorial Government now has complete control over the disposition of the land vacated by the base; 4/

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as such regional institutions as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands and welcomes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme;

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 economic and social sectors 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 fortieth session.

### Notes

- 1/ Chaps. IV, V and VI of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ See A/AC.109/765, para. 21.
- 3/ The present chapter.
- 4/ See A/AC.109/778, para. 20.

## UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1268th meeting, on 24 August 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/48 of 7 December 1983 concerning the United States Virgin Islands. By paragraph 14 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 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-ninth 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.109/777 and Add.1 and 778).
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 1268th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1531 and Corr.1), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1531 and Corr.1) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9), it being

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\* Previously issued as part of A/39/23 (Part VI).

understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Tunisia (in his capacity as Chairman of the Sub-Committee), Australia (in his capacity as Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee), Cuba, Bulgaria and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1268).

8. On 24 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**

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the United States Virgin Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1268th meeting, on 24 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, 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 United States Virgin Islands.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the work of the 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. In this connection, the Committee also welcomes the participation of a representative of the territorial Government in the work of the Committee.

(4) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(5) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the express wish of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, 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 and decisions of the United Nations. The Committee notes that the Senate of the United States Virgin Islands has established a Select Committee to ascertain the views of the people of the Territory on their future status and to make recommendations in that regard to the Legislature. The Committee further notes that hearings have started throughout the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee notes that the territorial Government has

undertaken to intensify its efforts to expand and diversify the economy of the United States Virgin Islands. The Committee notes the growth in the manufacturing, construction and tourism sectors and in the per capita income, as well as the relatively low unemployment rate in the Territory. The Committee also notes that the territorial Government is encouraging the growth of agriculture and to that end recently purchased 804 hectares of land on St. Croix for agricultural development, home ownership and construction of a vocational school.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter for the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands. The Committee 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 with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(8) The Special Committee is of the view that the participation of Territories as associate members in organizations of the United Nations system is a part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process. The Committee notes with satisfaction the recent admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(9) The Special Committee 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 to guarantee 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 administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to improve social conditions and to pay particular attention to overcoming problems of public housing, health, education and crime. In this connection, the Committee notes that further efforts are necessary to revitalize the health care programme, to improve crime prevention, to discourage juvenile delinquency and to expand and upgrade school facilities.

(11) The Special Committee, aware of the fact that in 1967 the administering Power transferred possession of its former naval base on St. Thomas to the territorial Government while retaining the right to reoccupy it, and that it maintains a radar and sonar calibration station and an underwater tracking range off the west coast of St. Croix, urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

(12) 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 United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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, including in particular its resolution 38/48 of 7 December 1983,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as 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,

Welcoming the participation of a representative of the territorial Government in the work of the Special Committee,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the United Nations Virgin Islands,

Noting that the territorial Government has undertaken to intensify its efforts to expand and diversify the economy and further noting the growth in the manufacturing, construction and tourism sectors and in per capita income, as well as the relatively low unemployment rate in the Territory,

Noting that the territorial Government is encouraging the growth of agriculture and to that end recently purchased 804 hectares of land on St. Croix for agricultural development, home ownership and construction of a vocational school,

Reiterating the view that the participation of Territories as associate members in organizations of the United Nations system is a part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process,

Aware that in 1967 the administering Power transferred possession of its former naval base on St. Thomas to the territorial Government while retaining the right to reoccupy it, and that it maintains a radar and sonar calibration station and an underwater tracking range off the west coast of St. Croix,

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 exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the United States Virgin Islands as will enable the people of the Territory to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Calls upon the administering Power, taking into account the express wish 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 and decisions of the General Assembly;

6. Notes that the Senate of the United States Virgin Islands has established a Select Committee to ascertain the views of the people of the Territory on their future status and to make recommendations in that regard to the Legislature and further notes that public hearings are being held throughout 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 with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

9. Notes with satisfaction the recent admission of the United States Virgin Islands as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory in other organizations of the United Nations system;

10. 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 to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

11. Also 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 public housing, health care, education and crime and, in that connection, notes that further efforts are necessary to revitalize the health care programme, to improve crime prevention, to discourage juvenile delinquency and to expand and upgrade school facilities;

12. Further urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

13. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

14. 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 fortieth session.

#### Notes

1/ Chaps. IV and VI of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1257th and 1261st meetings, on 16 and 20 August 1984, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 38/12 of 16 November 1983 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.109/788).
5. At the 1257th meeting, on 16 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1525).
6. At the 1261st meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.
7. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a communication from the Acting Civil Commissioner of the Territory conveying the wish of the Legislative Council of the Territory to be given the opportunity to present its views on the item.
8. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Cuba with the Special Committee's consent, Mr. Anthony T. Blake and Mr. Lionel G. Blake, Councillors of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1261).

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\* Previously issued as A/39/23 (Part VII).

9. At the same meeting, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts, Mrs. Barbara Minto de Pennissi and Mrs. Susan Coutts de Maciello. Mr. Betts, Mrs. Minto de Pennissi and Mrs. Coutts de Maciello made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1261).
10. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1261).
11. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1261).
12. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela, in a statement to the Special Committee, introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1525) on behalf also of Chile and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1261).
13. At the same meeting, further statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina (A/AC.109/PV.1261).
14. At the same meeting, following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of Australia, Sweden and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1261), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1525) by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 16). A further statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of India (A/AC.109/PV.1261). The representative of Argentina made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1261).
15. On 22 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/793) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

16. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/793) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1261st meeting, on 20 August 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 14, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976, 37/9 of 4 November 1982 and 38/12 of 16 November 1983 and its resolution of 1 September 1983, 1/

Noting with concern that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2065 (XX) and despite the fact that the existence of the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) was recognized by Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in previous negotiations, this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled and the process of negotiations has not yet been resumed,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to that dispute,

Taking note of the joint communiqué issued by the representatives of the Governments of Brazil and Switzerland at Berne on 20 July 1984, 2/ as well as of the letter dated 23 July 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, 3/

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 4/

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the renewed mission of good offices requested by General Assembly resolutions 37/9 and 38/12,

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the islands in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 37/9 and 38/12,

1. Reiterates that the way to put an end to the special and particular colonial situation in the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) is the peaceful settlement of the continuing dispute over sovereignty between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the fact that the Government of Argentina has expressed its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. Urges the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9 and 38/12;

4. Reiterates its firm support for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made by the General Assembly in paragraph 1 of its resolutions 37/9 and 38/12;

5. Decides to keep under review, subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue at its thirty-ninth session, the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. XXVI, para. 16.

2/ A/39/364, annex, appendix.

3/ A/39/359.

4/ A/AC.109/PV.1261.

## ANGUILLA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1249th meeting, on 13 February 1984, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1496), 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 1251st, 1269th and 1270th meetings, between 3 May and 25 October 1984.
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 38/54 of 7 December 1983 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 that 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-ninth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 38/418 of 7 December 1983 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. In a note dated 2 May 1984, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations conveyed to the Chairman of the Special Committee, on behalf of his Government, an invitation to the Committee to send a visiting mission to Anguilla in the first half of September 1984 (A/AC.109/772). At its 1251st meeting, on 3 May, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Committee decided to accept the invitation with appreciation and authorized the Chairman, on the basis of his consultations, to appoint and dispatch a United Nations visiting mission to Anguilla in 1984.
5. On 15 August, the Chairman informed the members that, in pursuance of the above decision, he had appointed India, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia to the membership of the Visiting Mission, for the purpose of securing first-hand information on the situation prevailing in the Territory and ascertaining the wishes of the people of the Territory regarding their future status. Subsequently, the delegations concerned designated the following representatives to serve on the Visiting Mission: Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) (Chairman), Mr. Kunwar Bahadur Srivastava (India) and Mr. Deryck Murray (Trinidad and Tobago).
6. At the 1269th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman announced that, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, the Committee would hold an extra-sessional meeting during the thirty-ninth session of the Assembly to take up the report of the Visiting Mission to Anguilla (A/AC.109/PV.1269).

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\* Previously issued as A/39/23 (Part VIII).

7. At the 1270th meeting, on 25 October, the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1270), introduced the report of the Visiting Mission (A/AC.109/799).

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, speaking as the representative of Tunisia, introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1535), on behalf of Chile, India, Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia.

9. Following statements by the Chairman and by the representative of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power (A/AC.109/PV.1270), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 11).

10. On 25 October, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/800) was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/800) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1270th meeting, on 25 October 1984, to which reference is made in paragraph 9, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission 1/ dispatched to Anguilla in September 1984, at the invitation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 2/ as the administering Power,

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, 3/

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power, 3/

Welcoming the co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee related to the Territories under United Kingdom administration and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions to those Territories,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its location, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view 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 Anguilla,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla 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);



2. Approves the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to Anguilla in 1984 1/ and endorses the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 4/

3. Expresses its appreciation to the administering Power and to the Government of Anguilla for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

4. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to expand the programmes of political education so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

5. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Anguilla;

6. Requests the administering Power, in the light of the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, 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 development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

7. Further requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

8. Decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in this regard at its thirty-ninth session, to continue the full examination of 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 at an appropriate time, in consultation with the administering Power.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1249th and 1260th meetings, on 13 February and 20 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### Question of Anguilla

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Anguilla,

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, 5/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to Anguilla in September 1984, 1/ at the invitation of ~~the~~ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, 2/

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of the Visiting Mission,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Welcoming the co-operation of the administering Power with regard to the work of the Special Committee relating to the Territories under United Kingdom administration and its readiness to permit access by United Nations visiting missions to those Territories,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its location, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Reiterating the view 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 Anguilla,

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 Anguilla; 6/

2. Approves also the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla in 1984; 1/

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla 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);

4. Expresses its appreciation to the administering Power and to the Government of Anguilla for the close co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;

5. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of Anguilla, to expand the programmes of political education so as to improve the awareness of the people of the Territory of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;

6. Expresses the view that measures to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla are an essential element in the process of self-determination and, in that connection, calls upon the administering Power, in close co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to intensify and diversify its programmes of development assistance to Anguilla;

7. Requests the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission, 4/ 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 development and strengthening of the economy of the Territory;

8. Further requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member of various organizations of the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies;

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

10. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

#### Notes

- 1/ A/AC.109/799.
- 2/ See A/AC.109/772.
- 3/ A/AC.109/PV.1270.
- 4/ A/AC.109/799, sect. IV.
- 5/ Chap. IV of the present report and the present chapter.
- 6/ The present chapter.

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