

**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: FORTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/40/23)



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New York, 1987

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/40/23 (Part I) of 30 October 1985; A/40/23 (Part II) of 4 September 1985; A/40/23 (Part III) of 25 September 1985; A/40/23 (Part IV) of 9 September 1985; A/40/23 (Part V) of 19 September 1985; A/40/23 (Part VI) of 20 August 1985; A/40/23 (Part VII) of 4 October 1985; and A/40/23 (Part VIII) of 11 September 1985.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

30 September 1985

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report to the General Assembly of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/91 of 14 December 1984. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1985.

(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.

* Previously issued as A/40/23 (Part I).

7. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of a recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains 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-ninth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 39/91 of 14 December 1984, 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 1984, including the programme of work envisaged for 1985; 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 fortieth 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, on the basis of the recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984, the annex to which contains the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"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 6/ 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; 7/

"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."

In the same context, the General Assembly adopted decision 39/420 of 14 December 1984 by which it approved the recommendation of the Special Committee in respect of specific aspects of the Programme of Activities.

10. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 23 resolutions, 3 consensuses and 5 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)	39/6	1 November 1984
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	39/30	5 December 1984
American Samoa	39/31	5 December 1984
Guam	39/32	5 December 1984
Bermuda	39/33	5 December 1984
British Virgin Islands	39/34	5 December 1984
Cayman Islands	39/35	5 December 1984
Montserrat	39/36	5 December 1984
Turks and Caicos Islands	39/37	5 December 1984
United States Virgin Islands	39/38	5 December 1984
Anquilla	39/39	5 December 1984
Western Sahara	39/40	5 December 1984
Namibia	39/50 A-E	12 December 1984

(b) Consensuses and decisions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Tokelau	39/408	5 December 1984
Pitcairn	39/409	5 December 1984
Gibraltar	39/410	5 December 1984
St. Helena	39/411	5 December 1984

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 e of the Charter of the United Nations	39/41	5 December 1984
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	39/42	5 December 1984
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	39/43	5 December 1984
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	39/44	5 December 1984
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	39/45	5 December 1984
Dissemination of information on decolonization	39/92	14 December 1984

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	39/412	5 December 1984

11. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 21 September 1984, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23), decided to defer consideration of the "Question of East Timor" and include the item in the provisional agenda of its fortieth session (decision 39/402).

12. At its 44th plenary meeting, on 31 October, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee 8/ on the hearings in connection with the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 39/404).

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

13. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session that were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and that 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.1536).

14. Prior to the adoption of resolutions 39/91, by which the General Assembly approved the proposals contained in the report of the Special Committee regarding the Committee's proposed programme of work for 1985, 39/92 of 14 December 1984 concerning the question of dissemination of information on decolonization and 39/93 relating to the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration, the Assembly had before it the report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the recommendations contained in those resolutions. 9/ Consideration of this matter by the Fifth Committee was based on the related statement by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/39/80 and Add.1) and the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/39/7/Add.14).

15. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly had before it a letter dated 30 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/39/723), in which he communicated the wish of his Government to join the membership of the Special Committee.

16. At the 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, the President of the General Assembly stated that he had received several communications from Member States, including Papua New Guinea, expressing the desire to be appointed members of the Special Committee.

17. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the President, the General Assembly decided to entrust the President with the task of holding further consultations with a view to making an appointment as soon as possible.

18. In a letter dated 9 January 1985 addressed to the President of the General Assembly (A/40/92), the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations informed the President of the decision of the Government of Australia to withdraw from the membership of the Special Committee.

5. Membership of the Special Committee

19. As at 9 January 1985, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan
Bulgaria
Chile
China
Congo
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Ethiopia
Fiji
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Iraq
Ivory Coast
Mali
Sierra Leone
Sweden
Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
United Republic of Tanzania
Venezuela
Yugoslavia

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1985 appears in documents A/AC.109/INF/23 and Add.1 and 2.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1985

20. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1985 (1271st meeting) was held on 21 February.

1. Opening statement of the Secretary-General

21. The Secretary-General stated that the conjunction of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration was a reminder of the vast changes which had resulted from the process of decolonization and of the central role of the Organization in that process. One of the signs of the transformation of the world's political map was the tripling of the membership of the United Nations. The emergence since the adoption of the Declaration of more than 80 million people from a dependent to a sovereign status was a historic achievement. That accomplishment notwithstanding, the promise of the Declaration was yet to be fulfilled in respect of people in different parts of the world who still lived under colonial rule.

22. With regard to the question of Namibia, the strenuous efforts that had been made in the past to achieve a peaceful transition to independence under the terms of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 had yet to meet with success. He assured the Committee that he would spare no effort to secure the implementation of that resolution, which constituted the only basis for a peaceful settlement in Namibia.

23. With regard to the small Territories, while the Committee continued to receive the close co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in its examination of the situation existing in most of these Territories, it was essential to bear in mind that, without some degree of flexibility on the part of all concerned, viable solutions might remain elusive and hard to attain. Irrespective of the size and population of these Territories, their inhabitants had the same inalienable rights as peoples elsewhere and it was the duty of the United Nations to assist them towards the exercise of those rights.

24. In expressing his appreciation to the Chairman of the Special Committee for the intensive consultations he had carried out in connection with the Programme of

Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration, the Secretary-General was certain that the Committee would conduct its activities in a manner most appropriate both to the present fiscal circumstances and to the objective of the commemoration.

2. Election of officers

25. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

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

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Oscar Oramas-Oliva (Cuba)
Mr. Jan Lundvik (Sweden)
Mr. Jiří Pulz (Czechoslovakia)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)

3. Opening statement by the Chairman

26. The Chairman stated that as a consequence of the tireless and unremitting efforts of the United Nations to bring about the full and complete implementation of the Declaration, some 50 former Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories had emerged from dependent status and joined the membership of the United Nations, due in very large measure to the unstinting endeavours of the Special Committee.

27. Since 1961, by establishing close and continuing contacts with the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa, the Special Committee had laid the groundwork for their active participation in the work of the Committee and the General Assembly, as well as in the related work of other organizations within the United Nations system. In its efforts to mobilize international support for, and assistance to, the dependent peoples, the Committee had maintained close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the various programmes of the United Nations system and had effectively enlisted the help of the non-governmental organizations concerned. Further, by maintaining a close working relationship with the administering Powers, and with their continuing co-operation, the Committee had dispatched a large number of visiting missions to dependent Territories during the period.

28. With the acceleration of the process of decolonization during the second decade after the adoption of the Declaration, some 20 Territories had emerged as independent States. Notable among them were the former Portuguese Territories of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, shortly followed by Zimbabwe, all of which had won their independence after a long, relentless and courageous struggle for liberation. Those positive developments clearly demonstrated the fact that neither repression, violence or murder could arrest the historically irreversible tide of the liberation struggle and that colonial and alien domination of colonial peoples was doomed to irrevocable failure. It was ultimately on the basis of the freely expressed wishes of its inhabitants that the destiny of a colonial Territory would be decided.

29. Despite the continuing efforts of the international community, the people of Namibia had not achieved their basic rights and fundamental freedoms. The international community should continue to give its unequivocal moral, political and material support to the Namibian people, under the leadership of its national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

30. Owing to special circumstances, many of the small colonial Territories in the Caribbean and in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans were facing different and often highly complex problems. The Committee would continue to examine those and other pressing problems extensively. In the light of their solemn obligation under the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant decisions of the United Nations, it was the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned to ensure that all the rights and privileges of the peoples of the Territories were fully respected at all times and that the aspirations of the peoples for which they were responsible were fulfilled. It was incumbent upon the administering Powers to intensify programmes of political education of the peoples of the Territories under their administration and to continue to strengthen the economies of those Territories by organizing systematic development programmes, enlisting to the maximum extent the assistance available from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations, as well as the regional intergovernmental bodies concerned. Such programmes should carefully protect and safeguard the best interests, both present and future, of the peoples of the Territories concerned.

31. The underlying principles embodied in the Charter and the Declaration continued to apply fully to those Territories which were the subject either of conflicting claims to sovereignty or of special interest to some Governments by reason of geographical, historical or other circumstances. At the same time, the international community must always be mindful of the need to facilitate the peaceful resolution of divergent claims and interests through negotiations, mutual accommodation and goodwill. The Chairman noted with satisfaction the progress achieved with respect to Gibraltar's border problem, as well as the process of bilateral negotiations in progress between the two Governments concerned. He was confident that similarly complex issues confronting other Territories would be resolved amicably and expeditiously through negotiation and consultation, given the necessary will and commitment of the parties concerned.

32. With a view to enlisting world public opinion in support of the struggling people in Namibia, as well as of the dependent peoples in many of the island Territories scattered throughout the world, the Committee would intensify its activities in relation to the concerned non-governmental organizations.

33. The General Assembly, in resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984, had entrusted the Committee with a series of activities to be undertaken in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. In keeping with that decision, the Special Committee would hold two regional seminars, one at Port Moresby and the other at Havana, as well as an extraordinary plenary session away from Headquarters. Recalling that the Committee had always been in the forefront of the Organization's efforts to ensure cost-effective operations, the Chairman assured the Secretary-General that the Committee, in carrying out those tasks, would continue to adhere to its long-standing practice of curtailing the expenditures covering its activities to the maximum extent.

34. The Chairman expressed his deep regret at the decision of the Government of Australia, a founding member of the Committee, to withdraw from membership. Apart

from its role as administering Power, Australia had greatly contributed to the efforts of the Committee to arrive at decisions by consensus whenever possible. He thanked the delegation for the co-operation and assistance rendered the Committee by the Government of Australia.

C. Organization of work

35. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

36. 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 37, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

37. 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	"	"
Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	"	"
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 1984 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
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	"	"
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	"	"
Anquilla	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As appropriate

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Pattern of conferences	"	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	As separate item
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Dissemination of information on decolonization	Plenary/ sub-committees	"
Matters relating to the small Territories	"	"
Week of Solidarity with the 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		"

38. Statements relating to organization of work were made at the 1271st meeting, by the Chairman and the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1271); at the 1272nd meeting, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1); at the 1278th, 1282nd and 1283rd meetings, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1278, 1282, 1283); at the 1284th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Cuba and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1284); and at the 1285th, 1286th and 1292nd meetings, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1285, 1286, 1292).

39. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568), the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its organization of work.

Representation of the Special Committee

40. At its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August, 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) Forty-third ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Accra in January/February (see para. 134);

(b) Conference on "Colonialism, Neo-colonialism and Africa's Path to a Peaceful Future", organized by the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic, by the Council for Asian, African and Latin American Studies of the German Democratic Republic and by Humboldt University, at Berlin in February (see para. 140);

(c) Briefing of non-governmental organizations at the United Nations in February (see para. 141);

(d) Forty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa in February/March (see para. 135);

(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. 120);

(f) World Peace Council Presidential Committee Session, at Moscow in March (see para. 142);

(g) Seminar organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia on intensification of international action for the immediate independence of Namibia, at Brazzaville in March (see para. 111);

(h) Special session of the International Council of World Affairs, at New Delhi in April (see para. 143);

(i) Extraordinary Ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, at New Delhi in April;

(j) Asian Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, at Beijing in April (see para. 129);

(k) Symposium, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People led by their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), at Sofia in April (see para. 112);

(l) Symposium, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, at Singapore in May (see para. 113);

(m) International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in May (see para. 121);

(n) International Conference on Sports Boycott against South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA) and the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) and with the assistance of the Fédération Sportive et Gymnique du Travail (FSGT) in France, at Paris in May (see para. 122);

(o) Extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Vienna in June (see para. 114);

(p) International Non-Governmental Organization Conference to mark the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, organized by the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special NGO Committee on Human Rights, at Geneva in June (see para. 144);

(q) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day, in New York in June (see para. 123);

(r) Special session of the United Nations Council for Namibia to focus the attention of the international community on the installation by South Africa of a so-called "interim Government" in illegally-occupied Namibia, in New York in June (see para. 115);

(s) Latin American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in Georgetown in June (see para. 130);

(t) Special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, in New York in June (see para. 124);

(u) Forty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in July (see para. 136);

(v) North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", organized by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, in New York in July (see para. 131);

(w) Forty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 137);

(x) Twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of OAU, at Addis Ababa in July (see para. 137);

(y) Seminar on the South African régime's intransigence with regard to Namibia: strategies for hastening the independence of Namibia, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Georgetown in July/August (see para. 116);

(z) Solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York in August (see para. 115);

(aa) Australian Conference on Namibia, organized by the Campaign against Racial Exploitation (CARE) (Australia), at Canberra in August/September (see para. 145);

(bb) Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at Luanda in September;

(cc) International Seminar on racist ideologies and organizations hindering efforts for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Budapest in September (see para. 125);

(dd) Seminar on "Community relations commissions and their functions", organized in connection with the Programme for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, at Geneva in September (see para. 103);

(ee) 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;

(ff) Special meeting to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in New York in October.

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

1. Special Committee

41. The Special Committee held 23 meetings during 1985, as follows:

First session:

1271st meeting, 21 February, Headquarters,
1272nd to 1277th meetings, 13 to 17 May, Tunis;

Second session:

1278th to 1293rd meetings, 1 to 15 August, Headquarters.

2. Working Group

42. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 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 (Sweden) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (see para. 52).

43. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held one meeting, on 2 August, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted one report (A/AC.109/L.1568).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

44. At its 1271st meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

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

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

47. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 21 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 25 February and 2 August, and submitted eight reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Four reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1538, L.1543, L.1560 and Corr.1, and L.1562 and Corr.1);

(b) Three reports dealing with communications containing requests for hearing (A/AC.109/L.1539, L.1563 and L.1565);

(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.1561 and Add.1).

48. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 47 (a) and (c) above is set out in chapters III and VII, respectively, of the present report.

49. With regard to paragraph 47 (b) above, the Sub-Committee considered 14 communications containing requests for hearing relating to specific items. An account of the hearings is set out in chapters VI, VII, X, XI, XVIII and XXVI of the present report.

4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

50. At its 1271st meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

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

52. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Ammar Amari (Tunisia) Chairman of the Sub-Committee. At its 493rd meeting, on 16 April 1985, the Sub-Committee elected Mr. Anders Bjurner (Sweden) Rapporteur.

53. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 20 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 20 March and 25 June, and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

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

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

E. Consideration of Territories

55. 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>
Namibia	1272-1277
East Timor	1278, 1280, 1283-1284
Western Sahara	1278, 1280, 1284
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1280-1281, 1285
Gibraltar	1285
(b) <u>Territories referred to Sub-Committee on Small Territories</u>	
Pitcairn	1278
Tokelau	1278
Turks and Caicos Islands	1278
Cayman Islands	1278
St. Helena	1278
British Virgin Islands	1278
Montserrat	1278
American Samoa	1278
United States Virgin Islands	1278
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1278, 1282
Bermuda	1278
Guam	1278
Anquilla	1278

56. 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 XXVI of the present report.

F. Rationalization of procedures and organization

57. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401, the Special Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1984 session 10/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its fortieth session.

58. At its 1278th meeting, on 1 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

59. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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-ninth session, 11/ 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 1985, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 39/91, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1985.

60. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"16. 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 fortieth 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.1-6 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 Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples."

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

Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning
Puerto Rico 12/

62. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up

separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

63. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1287th to 1292nd meetings, between 12 and 14 August.

64. At the 1287th meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to the report of the Rapporteur (A/AC.109/L.1571) and to a communication dated 9 July 1985 addressed to the Chairman by the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations (A/AC.109/833).

65. At the 1287th, 1288th and 1290th meetings, on 12 and 13 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>Meeting</u>
Olaquibeet A. López-Pacheco Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1287th
Carlos Vizcarrondo Irizarry Pro Estado Libre Asociado (PROELA)	1287th
Cirilo Tirado Juventud Autonomista Puertorriqueña	1287th
Conchita Rinaldi Respetable Loqia Femenina Julia de Burgos	1287th
Philip Oke Christian Peace Conference	1287th
Rev. Wilfredo Vélez Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico	1287th
Eduardo Morales Coll Ateneo Puertorriqueño	1287th
Abraham Díaz González Puerto Rico Bar Association	1288th
Rafael Soltero Peralta Gran Loqia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1288th
Juan García Passalacqua Americans for Democratic Action	1288th
Michael E. Deutsch Puerto Rico Sub-Committee of the National Lawyers Guild	1288th
Narciso Rabell-Martínez Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño	1288th

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meeting</u>
William Arkin Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee	1288th
José E. López Movimiento de Liberación Nacional Puertorriqueño	1288th
José Luis Rodríguez National Committee to Free Puerto Rican Prisoners of War	1288th
Hector Dávila Alonso Casa Nacional de la Cultura	1289th
Humberto Durán Gran Oriente Interamericano de Puerto Rico	1289th
Rev. José Antonio Ramos Ecumenical Committee on the Future of Puerto Rico	1289th
Aida Negrón de Montilla Ciudadanos Pro Cultura Puertorriqueña	1289th
Herminia Cruz Resto Comité Unitario Independentista	1290th
Rita Elena Zenqotita Comité Unitario contra la Represión y para la Defensa de los Presos Políticos	1290th
Ileana Carrión Movimiento Puertorriqueño Antinuclear	1290th
Fernando Martín Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1290th
Juan Mari Bras Comité Puerto Rico en la ONU	1290th
Antonio José Herrera-Rodríguez Comité Internacional Permanente de Solidaridad con la Independencia de Puerto Rico	1291st
Carlos Gallisá Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1291st

66. At the 1289th meeting, on 13 August, the representative of Cuba, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1289), introduced, on behalf of his Government, a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1574), together with certain oral revisions to operative paragraphs 2 and 3 (see para. 67).

67. At the 1290th meeting, on the same day, the Chairman drew attention to the revised draft resolution submitted by Cuba (A/AC.109/L.1574/Rev.1), which read as follows:

The Special Committee,

Recalling that this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the General Assembly's adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960),

Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 13/

Recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico and, in particular, the resolution adopted on 24 August 1984, 14/ in which it expressed 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)",

Conscious of the growing importance for the peoples and nations of Latin America of affirming their unity and cultural identity,

Having heard the testimonies and statements of petitioners representing the most diverse tendencies of the Puerto Rican people and its social institutions,

1. Reaffirms once again the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the full applicability of the fundamental principles of the said resolution in this case;

2. Expresses the hope of the international community that the Puerto Rican people may fully exercise its right to sovereignty, without external hindrance or interference, and may determine its political status in keeping with its identity as a Latin American and Caribbean people, in conformity with the prevailing principles of respect for the right of all peoples to the unrestricted enjoyment of self-determination and independence;

3 Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under review.

68. At the same meeting, 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.1290).

69. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1290), introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1575) on behalf of his Government.

70. At the 1291st meeting, on 14 August, statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1291).

71. At the 1292nd meeting, on the same day, the representative of Venezuela introduced revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1575/Rev.1.

72. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba informed the Committee that his delegation had become a sponsor of the revised draft resolution submitted by the delegation of Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1575/Rev.1) and that it would not press revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1574/Rev.1 to a vote.

73. The representative of Bulgaria made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1292).

74. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of the Congo, the Special Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1575/Rev.1, now sponsored by Cuba and Venezuela, by 11 votes to 1, with 10 abstentions (see para. 75). Further statements were made by the representatives of Chile, China and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1292).

75. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/844) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1292nd meeting, on 14 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 74, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Recalling that this year marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the General Assembly's adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Having examined the report of the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, 13/

Recalling the resolutions and decisions of the Special Committee concerning Puerto Rico and, in particular, the resolution adopted on 24 August 1984, 14/

Conscious of the growing importance for the peoples and nations of Latin America of affirming their unity and cultural identity,

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

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and 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 its 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 concerning Puerto Rico;

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

76. On 14 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 his Government.

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

77. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its programme of work for 1985, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"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. ..." 15/

78. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 39/91, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1985, including the decision quoted above.

79. 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.

80. An account of the 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.

81. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568), 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 1986, 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 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 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 1986, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

I. Matters relating to the small Territories

83. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

84. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/91, 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.

85. 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.

86. During the regional seminars held at Port Moresby and Havana in March and April, respectively, in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, specific aspects of the situation obtaining in small Territories were also reviewed (see chap. II).

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

87. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

88. 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".

89. In the light of the foregoing and as reflected in the 243rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1538), 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, para. 9, of the present report).

90. At the 1276th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, as regards the proposal by the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance for a joint meeting of the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia - contained in paragraph 9 (1) (a) of the report referred to in paragraph 89 - the three presiding officers had agreed that, in the light of a series of conferences and meetings being held during 1985 by the United Nations bodies concerned within their respective spheres of competence and responsibilities, the proposed joint meeting should be postponed sine die and that the presiding officers should continue consultations in that regard.

91. On 17 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued a statement in observance of the Week, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to the international community to make a determined effort to overcome the barriers which were impeding the final elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and, in particular, to continue to support the struggle of the Namibian people for independence (see chap. III, para. 10, of the present report).

K. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 16/

92. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

93. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"7. The Working Group recalled that in connection with the above question, the General Assembly, by resolution 39/21 of 23 November 1984, 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'.

"8. 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 fortieth 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 thirtieth session, 17/ 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 of the United Nations."

In submitting the foregoing recommendations, the Working Group was aware that in identical notes dated 12 February 1985 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 39/21.

94. 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

95. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

96. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"9. In conformity with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/19 of 23 November 1984 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."

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

98. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/10 of 26 February 1985 concerning the implementation of the Convention.

M. Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

99. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

100. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"10. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/16 of 23 November 1984 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 Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/19 of 19 May 1985 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade as well as the related report of the Secretary-General (E/1985/16)."

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

102. During the year, the Special Committee, in a related context, took into account the relevant provisions of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1985/11 of 26 February 1985 concerning the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

103. In response to an invitation extended by the Secretary-General for the Special Committee to be represented at a seminar on "Community relations commissions and their functions" organized in connection with the Programme for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination held at Geneva from 9 to 20 September, the Chairman represented the Committee on the occasion and made a statement.

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

1. Security Council

104. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 39/91, 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".

105. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to the Committee's decision of 16 May 1985 relating to

Namibia (S/17249). 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 June and, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the Council at its 2593rd meeting, on 17 June (S/PV.2593).

106. The Special Committee, on 2 August 1985, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/17385). An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter XVIII of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

107. 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.

108. The Special Committee, on 2 August 1985, drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August, concerning the Trust Territory.

3. Economic and Social Council

109. 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 39/43 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

110. 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, as well as his representative, participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia. The representative of the Council addressed the extraordinary session of the Special Committee at Tunis at its 1274th meeting, on 14 May (A/AC.109/PV.1274).

111. On behalf of the Special Committee, the Chairman sent a message to the Seminar on intensification of international action for the immediate independence of Namibia, organized by the Council and held at Brazzaville from 25 to 29 March.

112. The Chairman of the Special Committee attended and addressed the Symposium on the Strengthening of International Solidarity with the Heroic Struggle of the Namibian People led by their Sole and Authentic Representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), held at Sofia from 22 to 26 April.

113. The representative of Chile attended and addressed, on behalf of the Special Committee, the Symposium on the Immediate Independence of Namibia - A Common Responsibility, held at Singapore from 6 to 10 May.

114. The representative of India, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June, and addressed the Council on 5 June (A/AC.131/SR.440).

115. In addition, in response to invitations addressed to him, the Chairman of the Special Committee attended and addressed the following meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia at United Nations Headquarters: a special session on 17 June to focus the attention of the international community on the installation by South Africa of a so-called "interim Government" in illegally-occupied Namibia (A/AC.131/PV.444) and a solemn meeting in commemoration of Namibia Day, on 26 August (A/AC.131/PV.445).

116. The representative of Tunisia, on behalf of the Special Committee, participated in and addressed a seminar on the South African régime's intransigence with regard to Namibia: strategies for hastening the independence of Namibia, held at Georgetown from 29 July to 2 August.

5. Commission on Human Rights

117. 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.

118. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights, including resolutions 1985/5 to 1985/11 of 26 February 1985 and 1985/43 of 14 March 1985. The Committee also took into account the chapters on Namibia contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa (E/CN.4/1985/8), 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, 1984/4 and 1984/5 of 28 February 1984 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/42 of 24 May 1984.

6. Special Committee against Apartheid

119. 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.

120. 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.560).

121. On 3 May 1985, a message was sent by the Chairman, on behalf of the Special Committee, to an International Conference on Women and Children under Apartheid, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 7 to 10 May.

122. The representative of the Congo, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed an International Conference on Sports Boycott against South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 19 May.

123. The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, made a statement at a solemn meeting in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day at United Nations Headquarters on 14 June (A/AC.115/PV.567).

124. The Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, made a statement at a special meeting in observance of the thirtieth anniversary of the adoption of the Freedom Charter, at United Nations Headquarters on 26 June (A/AC.115/PV.569).

125. The representative of India, a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid, represented and made a statement on behalf of the Special Committee at the international seminar on racist ideologies and organizations hindering efforts for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa, held at Budapest from 9 to 11 September.

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

126. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee took decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, in the light of the requests addressed to it by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see paras. 92-94).

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

127. 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.

128. During the year, the Special Committee adopted decisions relating to the extension of assistance to the peoples of Namibia and, on the recommendation of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, to the peoples of other Non-Self-Governing Territories. These decisions are reflected in chapters VII, IX, XIII and XVIII to XXIV of the present report.

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

129. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in an Asian Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held at Beijing from 22 to 26 April.

130. The representative of Cuba, a member of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, represented and made a statement on behalf of the Special Committee at a Latin American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", held at Georgetown from 17 to 21 June.

131. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed a North American Regional Seminar on "The inalienable rights of the Palestinian people", at United Nations Headquarters on 8 July.

O. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

132. 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.

133. In particular, during the extraordinary session of the Special Committee held at Tunis in May 1985, Mr. Obed Asamoah, Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of OAU and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana, participated in the session and made a statement at the 1272nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1). Mr. Paul M. Rupia, representative of the Chairman of OAU and Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, and Mr. A. N. Chimuka, representative of the Secretary-General of OAU and Assistant Secretary-General of OAU, also participated in the session and made statements at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1) (see chap. II). In accordance with the standing invitation extended to him, the Executive Secretary of OAU also participated in the related work of the Committee at United Nations Headquarters and that of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

134. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the forty-third ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Accra from 31 January to 2 February, and submitted an oral report to the Committee at its 1271st meeting, on 21 February (A/AC.109/PV.1271).

135. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in and made a statement at the forty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 5 March.

136. The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended and addressed the forty-fourth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha from 4 to 6 July.

137. A delegation consisting of the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations and the Chairman represented the Special Committee at the forty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 17 and 18 to 20 July, respectively. The Chairman submitted an oral report to the Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August (A/AC.109/PV.1278), on the related action by the Assembly.

P. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

138. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 39/91 and 39/92, 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.

139. As authorized by the General Assembly, in its resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, the Special Committee held two regional seminars, one at Port Moresby in March and the other at Havana in April, with the participation of some 50 representatives of non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies. An account of these seminars is contained in their respective reports (A/AC.109/821; A/AC.109/822 and Add.1), as well as in chapter II of the present report.

140. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in a conference on "Colonialism, Neo-colonialism and Africa's Path to a Peaceful Future", organized by the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic, by the Council for Asian, African and Latin American Studies of the German Democratic Republic and by Humboldt University, held at Berlin from 6 to 8 February, and submitted an oral report thereon to the Committee at its 1271st meeting, on 21 February (A/AC.109/PV.1271).

141. On 14 February 1985, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement and answered questions on the subject of decolonization at a meeting of concerned non-governmental organizations, organized by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat at United Nations Headquarters.

142. On 20 March 1985, a message was sent by the Chairman on behalf of the Special Committee to the World Peace Council Presidential Committee Session, held in Moscow from 22 to 25 March.

143. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in and made a statement at a special session of the International Council of World Affairs, at New Delhi on 17 April.

144. In response to an invitation from the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization of the Special Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Human Rights to be represented at the International NGO Conference to mark the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, held at Geneva on 4 and 5 June, a special message by the Chairman was sent on the occasion.

145. Having regard to an invitation for the Special Committee to be represented at the Australian Conference on Namibia organized by the Campaign against Racial Exploitation (CARE) (Australia), held at Canberra from 30 August to 1 September, the Chairman, in a message, expressed the Committee's appreciation of the continuing efforts by CARE in support of the struggling peoples of Namibia.

Q. Consideration of other matters

1. Programme of Activities in Observance of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

146. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/93 and decision 39/420, the Special Committee undertook during the year a series of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. An account is set out in chapter II of the present report.

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

147. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/41, 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.

3. 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

148. In accordance with paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 39/42, 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.

4. 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

149. In accordance with paragraph 16 of General Assembly decision 39/412, 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.

150. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 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.

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

151. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

152. 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.

6. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

153. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1985, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"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. ..." 18/

154. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 39/91, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1985, including the decision quoted above.

155. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

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

156. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, the Special Committee, in connection with its work programme for 1985, 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 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 General 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." 19/

157. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 39/91, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1985, including the decision quoted above.

158. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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.

159. Having regard to its programme of work for 1986, the Special Committee, at its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 90th report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568). At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations of the Working Group, the Committee decided, inter alia, to include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly, first, a statement to the effect that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1986, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account (see para. 192).

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

160. 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 to XVII and XIX to XXV of the present report.

161. 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.

9. Pattern of conferences

162. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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. In so doing, the Committee was conscious of the fact that it had initiated a number of important measures in rationalizing its working methods, many of which were subsequently incorporated in the related resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, including decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978 and resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 35/10 of 3 November 1980, 36/117 of 10 December 1981, 37/14 of 16 November 1982, 38/32 of

25 November 1983 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984. Further recalling the measures it had 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.

163. In keeping with the foregoing decisions, the Special Committee had taken further measures during the year with a view to curtailing its conference and documentation requirements. On the basis of the extensive informal consultations undertaken by its Chairman with members, both within and outside the Working Group, the Committee adopted, for instance, the following decisions in connection with activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration:

(a) Interpretation: one language for the regional seminar at Port Moresby and the journalists' encounter at Headquarters; two languages for the media encounter at Tunis; three languages for the regional seminar at Havana;

(b) In-session documentation: one language for the Port Moresby seminar and two languages for the extraordinary session at Tunis and the Havana regional seminar.

During the year, the Committee also continued the practice of circulating communications and information material, as far as possible, in the form of informal notes and aide-mémoires in the original language of submission, thus curtailing documentation requirements by some 2,500 pages and accruing considerable savings for the Organization. A list of the official documents issued by the Committee during 1985 is contained in the annex to the present chapter.

164. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"11. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on the pattern of conferences, in particular resolution 39/68 of 13 December 1984. 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 formal meetings considerably. Further, in conformity with the provision of paragraph 4 of the above-mentioned resolution, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Committee that it should continue to monitor closely the utilization of the conference-servicing resources requested, in particular in relation to the work of its two sub-committees, to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellation of scheduled meetings.

"12. 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 1986, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1986 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.

"13. It was understood that this programme would not preclude the holding of extra-session meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. It was also understood that the Special Committee might, in early 1986, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

"14. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1987, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1986.

"15. 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 39/68 of 13 December 1984. 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."

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

10. Representation at seminars, meetings and conferences of intergovernmental and other organizations

166. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of recommendations contained in the 90th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1568). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

"6. In keeping with the related requirements for the provision of the necessary budgetary resources, the Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee should include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, first, a statement to the effect that the Committee would continue to be represented at relevant seminars,

meetings and conferences organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned and by non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, and secondly, a recommendation that the General Assembly should make appropriate budgetary provisions to cover such activities of the Committee in 1986."

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

11. Other questions

168. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 10.

169. 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

170. As noted in chapter II of the present report, the programme of work of the Special Committee for the year was extremely heavy in consequence of the fact that, in addition to its annual review of developments in colonial Territories, the Committee was requested by the General Assembly, in its resolution 39/93, to undertake a series of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In so doing, the Assembly emphasized that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary would be an appropriate occasion 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.

171. By renewing the mandate entrusted to the Special Committee in its resolution 39/91, the General Assembly also requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories that had not yet attained independence. 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; to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia; 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; and 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.

172. Despite its heavy programme of work arising from the foregoing decisions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee was able to give adequate consideration to all the items allocated to it by the Assembly by meeting both at New York and elsewhere and through holding extensive informal meetings and consultations, and completed its session in accordance with the established timetable as approved by the Assembly.

173. Pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/93 and its complementary decision, decision 39/420, the Special Committee undertook during its 1985 session a number of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. These activities included the holding of an extraordinary session at Tunis and regional seminars at Port Moresby and Havana, as well as journalists' encounters on decolonization at Tunis and United Nations Headquarters, an account of which is set out in chapter II of the present report. During its extraordinary session at Tunis in May, the Special Committee held a general debate on the twenty-fifth anniversary and considered, and adopted a consensus decision on, the question of Namibia. The Committee also took up the reports of the regional seminars, together with the conclusions and recommendations emanating from the seminars (see chap. II). In keeping with the importance attached to the occasion by the United Nations, the representation of the participating Member States and intergovernmental organizations at the session was at a very high level. Statements made by the representatives of Member States and organizations are reflected in the records of the meetings concerned. On the basis of the views expressed by the representatives and in light of the ensuing consultations, the Special Committee, as requested in resolution 39/93, formulated a draft resolution on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, to be submitted to the General Assembly for consideration at its fortieth session. By adopting the draft resolution, the Assembly would recommend to States, the competent United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations further measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

174. In a consensus decision adopted on the question of Namibia at the extraordinary session, the Special Committee reaffirmed that the question of Namibia was a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and noted with grave 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. The Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirmed the legitimacy of the freedom struggle of the Namibian people by all means at their disposal to achieve that right. In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until independence was achieved, the Committee condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, as well as its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Committee reiterated its conviction that the apartheid régime of South Africa was responsible for creating a situation which seriously threatened international peace and

security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their most basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its ruthless resort to repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978); and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement. The Committee rejected and denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia through fraudulent constitutional and political schemes designed to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia. It strongly condemned the latest attempt by South Africa to impose an internal settlement through the so-called Multi-Party Conference and the establishment of an "interim government", which had met with universal rejection. It declared that those actions of the Pretoria régime were null and void and called upon all States to deny any recognition to the so-called interim government or to any illegal entity which the Pretoria régime might impose upon the Namibian people. The Committee recalled that the Security Council had determined that in the international Territory of Namibia, there were only two parties to the conflict, the people of Namibia, led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa, on the other. It reiterated that any 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 the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and reiterated the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition. 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 and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt to portray it 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 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 a linkage between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It called upon those who drew such "linkage" to abandon the policy immediately as it would further delay the decolonization process and as it constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola. In reaffirming that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the Committee strongly condemned the illegal South African Administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It commended SWAPO for the exemplary leadership it had provided to the Namibian people over the past 25 years, for its continued constructive and flexible attitude, and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). It appealed to all States to intensify their political, diplomatic, material and military support for SWAPO. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of

12 August 1949 20/ and Additional Protocol I 21/ 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. The Committee condemned 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 and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries. 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, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constituted a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which posed a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urged the Security Council to adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also called for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee deplored the continuing collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields and reiterated its conviction that such collaboration undermined international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helped to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Committee condemned and rejected the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" which had further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, to escalate its aggression against independent African States and to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people. In reaffirming that 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, the proclamation of a purported exclusive economic zone off the coast of Namibia and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. It condemned the South African and other foreign economic interests which continued to exploit those resources in disregard of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 22/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. 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 by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African administration. The Committee recommended that the Security Council, which had been prevented from discharging effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security in the region owing to the opposition of certain Western permanent members, 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.

175. 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 reiterated also that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in those Territories as would enable their peoples 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. The Committee reaffirmed that it was ultimately for the people of those Territories themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Declaration. In that connection, the Committee also reaffirmed the importance of fostering an awareness among the peoples of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. 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 administering Powers.

176. 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. In that connection, the Committee accepted with appreciation an invitation extended to it by the Government of New Zealand to send a visiting mission to Tokelau in 1986. 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.

177. 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 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. 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 urged 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. The Committee requested all organizations of the United Nations system 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 had exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and until the inhuman system of apartheid had been totally eradicated. It reiterated the conviction that the organizations 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 of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa. In regretting that the World Bank and also the International Monetary Fund continued to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, the Committee expressed the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with the racist régime. The Committee strongly condemned the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, and called upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime in South Africa. The Committee reiterated its recommendation that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects. The Committee urged organizations 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. In noting with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enabled representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, the Committee called upon those agencies and organizations that had not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee requested the General Assembly to recommend that all Governments should intensify their efforts in those organizations of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also recommended that the Assembly, at its fortieth session, should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 23/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary 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. Further, the Committee urged the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to formulate and submit 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.

178. 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 countries 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, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their accession to independence and, in that connection, requested the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of 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 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 racist régime 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 that 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 leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, 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 would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia. The Committee reiterated 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 were 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, were illegal, contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and were a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. The Committee called upon all States to take all appropriate measures in compliance with the provisions of the Decree. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had 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. The Committee requested all States also to take legislative, administrative and other measures, as appropriate, in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the related resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories.

179. 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 installation in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did 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 and the Declaration. 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 other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The Committee reiterated its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were detrimental to the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again called upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Committee declared that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing,

dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The Committee also noted with serious concern that, in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, a critical situation continued to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The Committee demanded the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and called for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. 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 considered that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa constituted 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 and other countries in the military and nuclear fields belied their stated opposition to the racist practice of the South African régime and made them willing partners of its hegemonistic and criminal policies. The Committee condemned the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western and other countries with South Africa and called upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation. The Committee strongly condemned 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 declared that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia were null and void. In that 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 States. 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.

180. 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 the peoples concerned in southern Africa and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence. Bearing in mind the important role played by an increasing number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 39/93 on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, the Committee held two regional seminars with non-governmental organizations based in the Asia/Pacific region and in Latin America. The seminars, one held at Port Moresby in March and the other at Havana in April, were attended by the representatives of some 50 non-governmental organizations. In the related context, the Special Committee held two media

encounters on decolonization, one preceding an extraordinary plenary session at Tunis in May, and the other in New York in August. An account of those activities of the Committee is set out in chapter II of the present report. As clearly reflected in the report, 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. 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 1986 session with the results achieved.

181. 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 fortieth 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 1984 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 75 of the present chapter.

182. In accordance with the guidelines set forth in decision 33/417 and resolutions 43/50, 38/32 and 39/68 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 of 14 December 1978, the Committee was also able to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings. The Committee also took further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly (see paras. 162-165).

S. Future work

183. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's fortieth session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV), 35/118 and 39/91, the Special Committee intends during 1986 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 all States, in particular the administering 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.

184. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 39/91, 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.

185. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of General Assembly resolution 39/91, 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.

186. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/42 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 1985, 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 39/412 and other resolutions of the General Assembly.

187. 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 1986. 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 1986 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 39/43, 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.

188. In paragraph 13 of resolution 39/91, 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 1 August 1985 (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 the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and Africa. In that regard, the Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to appeal once again to the administering Powers concerned to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decision previously taken by the Committee and with such other decisions as it might take in 1986.

189. 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 39/92 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, again intends to give the question of 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 39/92, 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.

190. 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 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.

191. 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.

192. In the light of the provisions of 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 1986-1987 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 it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1986 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.

193. The Special Committee suggests that, when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its fortieth 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 1986. 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.

194. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1986. The Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the financial implications of visiting missions as envisaged in paragraph 188 would be in the order of \$US 69,000. The consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council and the participation of the Chairman in the second regular session of the Council at Geneva (see para. 187) would entail an expenditure of about \$US 5,000. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 187) would give rise to a further expenditure of \$US 40,000. Representation of the Special Committee at conferences and other meetings organized by the United Nations bodies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (see para. 190), would give rise to an expenditure of some \$US 125,000. The participation of the representative of SWAPO in the Committee's work, as well as the arrangements in consultation with OAU for securing information from individuals (see para. 191), would entail an expenditure of \$US 30,000. Further, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the foregoing estimates were calculated on a full-cost basis. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 192) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV) and when particulars of such meetings become available, it is understood that the Secretary-General will, subject to the availability of the requisite conference services and facilities, seek authorization to incur the resulting commitments from the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions under the procedure of unforeseen and extraordinary expenses. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate, taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

T. Conclusion of 1985 session

195. At its 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

196. At the 1293rd meeting, on 15 August, statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia (on behalf of the African States), Indonesia (on behalf of the Asian States), Cuba (on behalf of the Latin American States), Sweden, and Czechoslovakia (on behalf of the Eastern European States), as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1293), on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1985 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-ninth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1); and *ibid.*, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23); and *ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).
- 3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 B (A/8023/Rev.1/Add.2).
- 4/ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23).
- 5/ *Ibid.*, chap. I, sect. 5.
- 6/ *Ibid.*, chap. II.
- 7/ See General Assembly resolution 39/161 B.
- 8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Annexes, agenda item 26, document A/39/615.
- 9/ *Ibid.*, agenda items 18 and 109, document A/39/825.
- 10/ *Ibid.*, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. I, paras. 55 and 56.
- 11/ *Ibid.*, para. 175.
- 12/ *Ibid.*, para. 72.
- 13/ A/AC.109/L.1571.
- 14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. I, para. 72.
- 15/ *Ibid.*, para. 174.
- 16/ General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965, annex.
- 17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/39/18), paras. 574-583.
- 18/ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. I, para. 175.
- 19/ *Ibid.*, para. 181.
- 20/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.
- 21/ A/32/144, annex I.

Notes (continued)

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

23/ 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.

Annex

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		
A/AC.109/INF/23 and Add.1 and Add.2	List of delegations	21 March 1985 18 April 1985 16 August 1985
A/AC.109/687/Add.7 and Add.8	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Secretary-General - addendum	30 September 1985 22 October 1985
A/AC.109/801 and Corr.1	Tokelau (working paper)	11 January 1985 13 June 1985
A/AC.109/802	Pitcairn (working paper)	18 January 1985
A/AC.109/803	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	29 January 1985
A/AC.109/804	Montserrat (working paper)	4 February 1985
A/AC.109/805	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Montserrat	6 February 1985
A/AC.109/806	Anquilla (working paper)	8 February 1985
A/AC.109/807	Cayman Islands (working paper)	15 February 1985
A/AC.109/808 and Corr.1	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	13 February 1985 9 April 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/809	Bermuda (working paper)	20 February 1985
A/AC.109/810	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: Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	25 February 1985
A/AC.109/811	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: British Virgin Islands	22 February 1985
A/AC.109/812	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: United States Virgin Islands	8 March 1985
A/AC.109/813	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	11 March 1985
A/AC.109/814	St. Helena (working paper)	26 February 1985
A/AC.109/815	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Cayman Islands	28 February 1985
A/AC.109/816	Guam (working paper)	4 March 1985
A/AC.109/816/Rev.1	Guam (working paper)	3 April 1985
A/AC.109/817	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Guam	4 March 1985
A/AC.109/818	American Samoa (working paper)	25 March 1985
A/AC.109/819	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands	12 March 1985
A/AC.109/820	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	28 March 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/821	Report of the regional seminar on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to the remaining Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned and dissemination of information on decolonization, held at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March 1985	19 April 1985
A/AC.109/822 and Add.1	Report of the regional seminar on 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 and military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration, held at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985	23 April 1985 30 April 1985
A/AC.109/823	Letter dated 16 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	25 April 1985
A/AC.109/824	Namibia (working paper)	29 April 1985
A/AC.109/825	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Namibia	7 May 1985
A/AC.109/826	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Namibia	7 May 1985
A/AC.109/827 and Corr.1	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	14 May 1985 26 July 1985
A/AC.109/828	Extraordinary session of the Special Committee in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985: messages received by the Chairman of the Special Committee	30 May 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/829	Extraordinary session of the Special Committee ...: Regional seminars held at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March 1985 and at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985: conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Committee at its 1276th meeting on 16 May 1985	3 June 1985
A/AC.109/830	Extraordinary session of the Special Committee ...: question of Namibia: consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 1276th meeting on 16 May 1985	31 May 1985
A/AC.109/831	Extraordinary session of the Special Committee ...: Expression of appreciation to the Host Government: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1277th meeting on 17 May 1985	3 June 1985
A/AC.109/832	Western Sahara (working paper)	9 July 1985
A/AC.109/833*	Letter dated 9 July 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	16 July 1985
A/AC.109/834	Gibraltar (working paper)	29 July 1985
A/AC.109/835 and Corr.1	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	2 August 1985 7 August 1985
A/AC.109/836	East Timor (working paper)	1 August 1985
A/AC.109/837	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	30 July 1985
A/AC.109/838	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting on 1 August 1985	2 August 1985

* Reissued for technical reasons.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/839	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1279th meeting on 2 August 1985	2 August 1985
A/AC.109/840	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1282nd meeting on 7 August 1985	8 August 1985
A/AC.109/841	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1282nd meeting on 7 August 1985	12 August 1985
A/AC.109/842	Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas): resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1285th meeting on 9 August 1985	9 August 1985
A/AC.109/843	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 1286th meeting on 9 August 1985	12 August 1985
A/AC.109/844	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1292nd meeting on 14 August 1985	14 August 1985
A/AC.109/845	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1293rd meeting on 15 August 1985	19 August 1985
A/AC.109/846	Letter dated 2 August 1985 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	21 August 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/847	Letter dated 2 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	25 October 1985

Documents issued in the limited series

A/AC.109/L.1536	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly - note by the Secretary-General	14 February 1985
A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	14 February 1985 4 March 1985
A/AC.109/L.1538	243rd report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	30 April 1985
A/AC.109/L.1539	244th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	10 May 1985
A/AC.109/L.1540	Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Regional seminars held at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March 1985 and at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985 - draft conclusions and recommendations	29 May 1985
A/AC.109/L.1541	Twenty-fifth anniversary ...: Question of Namibia - draft decision	24 May 1985
A/AC.109/L.1542	Extraordinary session of the Special Committee in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985: Expression of appreciation to the host Government - draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	30 May 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1543	245th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	10 June 1985
A/AC.109/L.1544	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Chairman	2 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1545	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	5 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1546	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Tokelau	5 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1547	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	5 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1548	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	5 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1549	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: St. Helena	5 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1550	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	5 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1551	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Montserrat	5 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1552	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: American Samoa	9 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1553	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	9 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1554	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	9 July 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1555	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Bermuda	10 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1556	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Guam	10 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1557	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Anguilla	10 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1558	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: report of the Chairman	10 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1559	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution submitted by the Chairman	26 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1560 and Corr.1	246th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	26 July 1985 5 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1561 and Add.1	247th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: report on the implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies	2 August 1985 28 October 1985
A/AC.109/L.1562 and Corr.1	248th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: question of dissemination of information on decolonization	5 August 1985 8 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1563	249th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	26 July 1985
A/AC.109/L.1564	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations: draft resolution	30 July 1985

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1565	250th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	2 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1566	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: working paper	2 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1567	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: working paper	2 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1568	90th report of the Working Group	2 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1569	Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	5 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1570	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	6 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1571*	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico: report of the Rapporteur	9 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1572 and Corr.1 and Corr.2	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico: study prepared by the Rapporteur of the Special Committee	30 December 1985 29 January 1986 11 February 1986

* Reissued for technical reasons.

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1573*	Twenty-fifth anniversary ...: draft resolution	14 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1574	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	12 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1574/Rev.1	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico: revised draft resolution	13 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1575	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	13 August 1985
A/AC.109/L.1575/Rev.1	Special Committee decision of 24 August 1984 concerning Puerto Rico: revised draft resolution	14 August 1985

* Reissued for technical reasons.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. General

1. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, bearing in mind that the year 1985 would mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and on the recommendation of the Special Committee, adopted the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration set out in the annex to its resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984 and in its decision 39/420 of the same date.

2. In adopting resolution 39/93, the General Assembly emphasized that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration would be an appropriate occasion 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. To that end, the Assembly envisaged the following special Programme of Activities, as contained in the annex to the resolution:

*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.

*...

*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

* Previously issued as A/40/23 (Part II).

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.

"..."

3. The Committee considered the item at its 1271st to 1278th, 1280th, 1281st, 1291st to 1293rd meetings, on 21 February, 13 to 17 May, 1, 5, 6, 14 and 15 August 1985. In addition, the Chairman of the Committee held a series of informal meetings and consultations throughout the year in connection with the item.

4. An account of the seminars and the extraordinary session held by the Committee, in accordance with the foregoing decisions of the General Assembly, is set out in sections B and C below, respectively.

5. An account of the Special Committee's preparation of the text of a draft resolution on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, for submission to the General Assembly at its fortieth session, is set out in section D below.

B. Seminars

6. In its decision 39/420, the General Assembly envisaged the holding of two regional seminars by the Special Committee, one in the Asia/Pacific region and the other in Latin America.

7. Availing itself of the readiness of the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Cuba to be host to the seminars, the Special Committee held the regional seminar in the Asia/Pacific region, at Port Moresby, from 4 to 7 March 1985, and the regional seminar in the Latin American region, at Havana, from 8 to 10 April 1985.

8. The seminar at Port Moresby focused mainly on the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the remaining Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned and the dissemination of information on decolonization.

9. The seminar at Havana focused on the 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 and military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

10. The regional seminars were presided over by the Chairman of the Special Committee with the participation of the following members of the Committee:

(a) Port Moresby: Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic (Rapporteur), Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia;

(b) Havana: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Sweden (Rapporteur), Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela.

In addition, the seminars were attended by some 35 representatives of non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental bodies.

11. A detailed account of the organization and proceedings of the seminars held at Port Moresby and at Havana is contained in the reports prepared by their respective Rapporteurs, Mr. Mohamed Farouk Adhami (Syrian Arab Republic) and Mr. Anders Bjurner (Sweden), contained in documents A/AC.109/821 and 822 and Add.1, respectively.

12. On 3 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the two seminars, circulated to the members a working paper prepared by him, containing a set of draft conclusions and recommendations of the regional seminars, on which he invited members' comments or suggestions.

13. At the 1272nd meeting, held at Tunis on 13 May, the Chairman circulated the text of draft conclusions and recommendations of the two regional seminars (A/AC.109/L.1540), prepared on the basis of his consultations and taking into account various suggestions received by him on the working paper referred to in paragraph 12 above.

14. At the 1276th meeting, held at Tunis on 16 May, the Chairman, in his capacity as presiding officer of the two regional seminars, introduced the reports referred to in paragraph 11 above. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted the reports without objection.

15. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1276), during the course of which he read out revisions to the draft conclusions and recommendations (A/AC.109/L.1540), the Committee adopted without objection the conclusions and recommendations, as orally revised (see annex I). Statements were made by the representatives of Chile and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1276).

16. At the 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman reported on the consultations held by him under the terms of General Assembly resolution 39/93 and decision 39/420, concerning a seminar on dissemination of information on decolonization, to which reference is made in paragraph 2 above (A/AC.109/PV.1278). At the same meeting, taking into account a number of important conferences and special meetings of United Nations bodies during the remainder of the year and bearing in mind the need to ensure the effectiveness of those meetings by avoiding their possible duplication and proliferation, the Special Committee decided, rather than holding a separate seminar, to associate itself with a media encounter preceding a three-day international conference envisaged by the United Nations Council for Namibia in September 1985 with the participation of representatives of some 100 non-governmental organizations and a number of media agencies.

17. Further to the decision of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 16 above and on the basis of the consultations held by the Chairman in that regard, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat organized, on 30 August at the United Nations Headquarters, a journalists' encounter on decolonization, preparatory to the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration by the General Assembly at its fortieth session. The list of the participating journalists is contained in annex II to the present chapter. The panelists for the encounter consisted of: Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations and Chairman of the Special Committee; Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia, Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and Chairman of the Fourth Committee at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly; and Mr. Ammar Amari, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Tunisia to the United Nations and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories of the Special Committee. The moderator of the encounter was Mr. Gilberto Rizzo, Director, Press and Publications Division, Department of Public Information.

C. Extraordinary session

18. The Special Committee, availing itself of the readiness of the Government of Tunisia in that regard, held an extraordinary session at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985, under the terms of the General Assembly resolution 39/93. The session was attended by representatives at a very high level, commensurate with the importance attached to the occasion by the United Nations (see annex III).

19. The extraordinary session was preceded by a media encounter on 10 and 11 May, organized under the auspices of the Department of Public Information, in accordance with General Assembly decision 39/420, with the participation of 10 representatives of the media from Africa, Asia, Europe and North and South America (see annex IV), as well as Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman of the Special Committee, Mr. Mohamed Mestiri, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, and Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia, Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and Chairman of the Fourth Committee at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, as panelists.

20. On 2 May, the Chairman issued a statement (see annex V), setting out background information on the extraordinary session and an outline of the work envisaged during the session as agreed to by the members of the Special Committee during the related consultations. Thus the following items were placed on the agenda of the session:

(a) General debate on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(b) Question of Namibia.

(c) Reports of the two regional seminars and conclusions and recommendations thereon of the Special Committee.

21. At the opening (1272nd) meeting of the session, on 13 May, Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, addressed the Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1).

22. Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman of the Special Committee, then made an opening statement (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1).
23. The representative of the Secretary-General, Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, read the message of the Secretary-General to the Special Committee at its extraordinary session (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1).
24. Statements were made by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Obed Asamoah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana; the representative of the Chairman of OAU, Mr. Paul M. Rupia, Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania; the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Mr. L. N. Rangarajan, Ambassador of India to Tunisia; the representative of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Mr. Oscar Oramas-Oliva, Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations; the representative of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Miss Susan Nancy Gordon (Trinidad and Tobago); and the representative of the Secretary-General of OAU, Mr. A. N. Chimuka, Assistant Secretary-General of OAU (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1).
25. During the course of his statement (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1), the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries read the message from the Movement's Chairman, The Honourable Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India (A/AC.109/828).
26. The Chairman informed the members of the receipt of messages from the Prime Minister of New Zealand, The Honourable David Lange, and the Minister for Education of Viet Nam, Mme Nguyen Thi Binh (A/AC.109/828).
27. Statements in the general debate were made at the 1273rd to 1275th meetings, on 14 and 15 May, as follows: the representatives of Chile, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan, China, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ivory Coast, as well as the International Labour Organisation and the League of Arab States, at the 1273rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1273); the representatives of Portugal, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Mali, the Congo and the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the 1274th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1274); the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Papua New Guinea, in his capacity as Chairman of the Fourth Committee at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Fiji, Bulgaria, Iraq and Ethiopia, as well as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, at the 1275th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1275).
28. At the 1275th meeting, on 15 May, with the Committee's consent, the representative of Morocco made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1275).
29. At the 1276th meeting, on 16 May, the representative of Sweden read a message from Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden (A/AC.109/828).
30. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq (A/AC.109/PV.1276). At that meeting, with the Committee's consent, statements were also made by the representatives of Algeria and Morocco (A/AC.109/PV.1276).

31. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the reports of the two regional seminars and the conclusions and recommendations related thereto (see paras. 14 and 15). The Committee also adopted by consensus a decision on the question of Namibia. A detailed account of the Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter IX of the present report.

32. At the closing (1277th) meeting of the extraordinary session, on 17 May, Mr. Beji Caid Essebsi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, addressed the Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1277).

33. At the same meeting, the Chairman introduced a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1542) entitled "Expression of appreciation to the host Government", which the Committee adopted unanimously (see annex VI).

34. In connection with the closure of the session, statements were made by the Chairman and by the representatives of the Ivory Coast (on behalf of the African States); India (on behalf of the Asian States); Czechoslovakia (on behalf of the Eastern European States); Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Latin American States) and Sweden, as well as by the Chairman of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

D. Consideration of draft resolution

35. At the 1276th meeting, held at Tunis on 16 May, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, on the resumption of its work at Headquarters, an informal open-ended drafting group would be established to prepare a draft resolution to be submitted by the Committee to the General Assembly for consideration at its fortieth anniversary session under the terms of resolution 39/93. The Chairman further informed the Committee that a preliminary text of the draft resolution prepared by him would be made available to the members for their consideration and invited them to submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard so as to facilitate the task of the drafting group. The Chairman also informed the Committee that the related working paper prepared by the delegation of Cuba would also be made available to the Committee at a later date.

36. The Chairman circulated, on 13 June, the working paper prepared by him and, on 24 June, that by Cuba, referred to in paragraph 35 above, and on 2 August, a working paper submitted by the delegation of Czechoslovakia.

37. At its 1280th meeting, on 5 August, on the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee established the informal drafting group referred to in paragraph 35 above, consisting of the officers of the Committee and its Sub-committees and the representatives of India, the United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

38. At the 1281st meeting, on 6 August, the representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1281).

39. At the 1291st meeting, on 14 August, the Chairman circulated the text of a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1573*), prepared by him on the basis of his consultations, both within and outside the drafting group.

40. At its 1293rd meeting, on 15 August 1985, the Special Committee adopted the text of the draft resolution (see para. 42 below).

41. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/93, consultations would be held with the President of the General Assembly in connection with the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

E. Recommendation of the Special Committee

42. The Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution (A/AC.109/845):

Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting
of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

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

Having held, in the year of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, a special commemorative plenary meeting in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, in which the peoples of the world proclaimed their determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Recalling also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, 1/

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

Considering that the process of national liberation is irresistible and irreversible, and recalling that the Declaration solemnly proclaimed the necessity immediately and unconditionally to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Recognizing the significant and commendable role played by the United Nations, since its very inception, in the field of decolonization and noting the emergence, during this period, of about one hundred States into sovereign existence,

Noting with satisfaction, in particular, that during the past twenty-five years a large number of former colonial Territories have achieved independence, mainly through the courageous liberation struggle carried out by the peoples of those countries, led by their national liberation movements, and that many former Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories have exercised their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration,

Noting also with satisfaction the important contribution made by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in furthering the aims and objectives of the Declaration through the liberation of peoples from colonial rule,

Noting further with satisfaction the active and important role being played by former colonial Territories, as States Members of the United Nations and its system of organizations, in the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter, the preservation of international peace and security, decolonization and the promotion of human progress and the profound impact thereof on contemporary international relations,

Conscious of the fact that the Declaration has played an important role in assisting the peoples under colonial rule and will continue to serve as an inspiration in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter and in mobilizing world public opinion for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Deeply concerned at the fact that, twenty-five years after the adoption of the Declaration, colonialism in the world has not yet been totally eradicated, particularly in Namibia,

Strongly condemning the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia and the colonial oppression of its people by the racist régime of Pretoria, which completely disregards the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of peoples to colonial domination constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and is a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations,

Increasingly aware of the importance of economic, social and cultural development and self-reliance of colonial countries and peoples for the attainment and consolidation of genuine independence,

Convinced that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia, will be achieved peacefully and most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration,

Determined to take effective measures leading to the complete and unconditional elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without further delay,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial rule 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. Declares that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including racism and apartheid, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the principles of international law;
3. Expresses its conviction that the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration should provide an opportunity for Member States to rededicate themselves to the principles and objectives enunciated in that document and for concerted efforts to be made to remove the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all regions of the world;
4. Strongly condemns South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its defiance of United Nations resolutions, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its aggressive activities and acts of destabilization against neighbouring independent African States and its policies of apartheid, as well as its acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;
5. Calls upon Member States, in particular colonial Powers, to take effective steps with a view to the complete, unconditional and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and to the faithful and strict observance of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/ as well as other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and those of the Security Council;
6. Urges Member States to do their utmost to promote, in the United Nations and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, effective measures for the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in all colonial Territories to which the Declaration applies;
7. Calls upon Member States to render, as a matter of urgency, all moral and material assistance to the peoples under colonial rule in their struggle to achieve their right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;
8. Urges the administering Powers and other Member States to ensure that the activities of foreign economic and other interests in colonial Territories do not run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories and do not impede the implementation of the Declaration;
9. Requests Member States to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that illegally own and operate enterprises, including

transnational corporations, in the international Territory of Namibia in order to put an end to such operations;

10. Urges Member States to discontinue all economic, financial, trade and other relations with the racist minority régime of South Africa in respect of Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with South Africa which may lend legitimacy or support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

11. Requests Member States, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system, to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

12. Reaffirms that all administering Powers are obliged, under the Charter and in accordance with the Declaration, to create economic, social and other conditions in the Territories under their administration which will enable them to achieve genuine independence and economic self-reliance;

13. Requests the administering Powers concerned to adopt the necessary measures to discourage or prevent any systematic influx of immigrants and settlers into Territories under their administration which might disrupt the demographic composition of those Territories and prevent the genuine exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by their peoples, and to avoid any forced displacement, complete or partial, of the population of colonial Territories;

14. Further requests the administering Powers to preserve the cultural identity, as well as the national unity, of the Territories under their administration and to encourage the full development of the indigenous culture, with a view to facilitating the unfettered exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by the peoples of those Territories;

15. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of all kinds of military bases and installations in colonial Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the peoples of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration;

16. Calls upon 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 and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration;

17. Requests Member States, in particular the administering Powers, to adopt appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, financing, training and transit of mercenaries in their territories for use against the national liberation movements struggling for freedom and independence from the yoke of colonialism, racism and apartheid;

18. Considers it incumbent upon the United Nations to continue to play an active role in the process of decolonization and to intensify its efforts in the widest possible dissemination of information relating to decolonization, with a view to the further mobilization of international public opinion in support of complete decolonization;

19. Urges Member States to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

20. Invites the Security Council to continue to give special attention to the situation in and around Namibia and to consider imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter;

21. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render, or continue to render, within their respective spheres of competence, all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and to their national liberation movements, to take measures to withhold from the apartheid régime of South Africa any form of collaboration or assistance in the financial, economic and technical fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised their right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia and until apartheid has been eradicated and a non-racial, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

22. Invites non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization to intensify their activities in co-operation with the United Nations;

23. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, to seek most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories to which it applies and to propose to the General Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration in the remaining colonial Territories;

24. Invites all States to co-operate fully 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 in the complete fulfilment of its mandate.

F. Other matters

43. On 31 January 1985, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the text of a resolution adopted by that organization at its 8th plenary session, held on 17 November 1984 (see annex VII).

44. On 14 February, the Special Committee was informed by the Secretariat that, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 39/93, arrangements had been made by the United Nations Postal Administration for the slogan cancellation,

"Decolonization, Freedom, Independence", marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to be put into effect from 15 October 1985 until 14 January 1986.

45. On 2 August, the Chairman of the Group of Eastern European States for the month of August communicated to the Chairman, on behalf of the Group, the text of a statement delivered to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1985 on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration (A/AC.109/846).

46. Any further information received by the Special Committee relating to the activities undertaken by organizations concerned under the terms of General Assembly resolution 39/93 will be made available, as appropriate, at a later date.

Notes

1/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

2/ Resolution 217 A (III).

REGIONAL SEMINARS HELD AT PORT MORESBY FROM 4 TO 7 MARCH 1985
AND AT HAVANA FROM 8 TO 10 APRIL 1985

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SPECIAL
COMMITTEE AT ITS 1276th MEETING, ON 16 MAY 1985

1. Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984 on the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which emphasized the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the Declaration during the past 25 years, and considering that during the year 1985, which marks the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, specific measures should be formulated for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world, the Special Committee held regional seminars in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March 1985 and at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985.
2. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the manifest support shown by the non-governmental organizations participating in the seminars for 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 United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to colonial Territories, in particular Assembly resolution 39/91 of 14 December 1984.
3. The Special Committee further notes the view overwhelmingly expressed during the seminars that the United Nations has played a dynamic and vital role in the process of decolonization since its very inception, in particular following the adoption of the Declaration. The strength and composition of the United Nations today, which has come ever closer to the cherished goal of universality, constitute the most eloquent testimony to this effect.
4. The Special Committee takes note of the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and commends their activities in support of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions on decolonization. It calls for intensified co-operation with respect to the situation in the remaining colonial Territories between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization.
5. The Special Committee notes the strong condemnation expressed by the participating non-governmental organizations with regard to the Pretoria régime's continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of peoples in Namibia and South Africa and, in particular, the régime's illegal occupation of Namibia and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about the

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/829.

independence of the Territory in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which is the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

6. The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations - including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign economic and other interests of natural and human resources and the waging of colonial wars to suppress national liberation movements - is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights a/ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and may pose and has posed a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. The Special Committee, having reviewed conditions prevailing in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the light of the deliberations of the representatives of the participating non-governmental organizations, stresses the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the inalienable right of the peoples of all colonial Territories to self-determination and independence, in conformity with the Declaration.

8. The Special Committee requests all States, directly and through their actions in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa until the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence within a united and integrated Namibia, including Walvis Bay, has been restored and apartheid eradicated and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia.

9. The Special Committee calls upon the administering Powers to take all necessary steps, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 35/118 and 39/91 and all other United Nations resolutions on decolonization, to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

10. The Special Committee calls for the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

11. The Special Committee reiterates its strong support for the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all available means at their disposal.

12. The Special Committee condemns the continuing 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 colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia.

13. The Special Committee shall continue to monitor closely the situation in the 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.

14. The Special Committee 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 which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent any new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories.

15. The Special Committee reiterates that the exploitation and plunder 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, b/ are considered to be illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia.

16. 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 smaller Territories of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

17. The Special Committee emphasizes that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories under their administration as will enable the peoples of those Territories to exercise freely, and from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The Committee further emphasizes that it is ultimately for the peoples of the colonial Territories themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to decolonization. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Powers, in co-operation with the territorial Governments, to launch intensified programmes of political education, including the widest possible dissemination of information on the position of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, so that the peoples of the Territories will be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

18. 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 rights and interests 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, 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.

19. The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers 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 and the Declaration. 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 other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

20. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to ensure that the colonial Territories are not used for nuclear testing and to ban the dumping of nuclear waste and materials in the areas adjacent to those Territories. It further urges them not to deploy nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in colonial Territories.

21. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate a sustained and balanced growth of the fragile economies of the colonial Territories and to intensify their assistance in the development of all sectors of those economies, with particular emphasis on programmes of diversification, in order to promote the economic and financial viability of those Territories.

22. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories.

23. The Special Committee also urges the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to preserve and promote the cultures, languages and heritage of the indigenous populations of the Territories concerned.

24. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers, in co-operation with the territorial Governments, to continue to provide all necessary assistance in the field of education and to accelerate the process of local recruitment at all levels of the civil service so as to enable the peoples of the smaller Territories to conduct their own affairs and to accede rapidly to self-government.

25. The Special Committee requests the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with it during its consideration of the Territories for which they are responsible and to invite visiting missions to the Territories under their administration so as to enable the Committee to obtain first-hand information on the situation in those Territories and to ascertain the genuine wishes of the peoples concerned regarding their future status.

26. The Special Committee shall continue to study the information transmitted by the administering Powers to the Secretary-General under 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. The Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to continue to transmit such information until such time as the General Assembly has decided that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter. The Committee requests the administering Powers to continue to ensure the timely submission of the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter.

27. The Special Committee, aware that the direct association of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations 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, requests the administering Powers to facilitate the close association of representatives of the peoples of those Territories with the related work of the relevant United Nations bodies.

28. The Special Committee encourages the non-governmental organizations to continue to intensify their efforts to disseminate information and mobilize public opinion with regard to decolonization by providing accurate information on the struggle of the peoples of the colonial Territories and the recognized national liberation movements for freedom, self-determination and independence.

29. The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to continue to provide all non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization with relevant information on colonial issues, such as studies, monographs and other materials, which would enable them and the public at large to follow the situation in the colonial Territories, and to consider new, effective ways and means for the participation of non-governmental organizations in disseminating information on decolonization provided by the United Nations information centres.

30. The Special Committee requests all States, in particular the administering Powers, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, programmes of assistance to the peoples of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as the large-scale dissemination of information regarding the remaining colonial Territories.

31. The Special Committee affirms its determination to strengthen its links and seek new forms of mutual co-operation with non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization with a view to achieving the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Notes

a/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

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

Annex II

JOURNALISTS' ENCOUNTER ON DECOLONIZATION, HELD IN
NEW YORK ON 30 AUGUST 1985

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Simon ANEKWE United Nations Reporter	<u>Amsterdam News</u>
Mr. J. A. GONZALEZ-GONZALEZ Correspondent	<u>Claridad</u>
Mr. Don KIRK Special Projects Correspondent	<u>USA Today</u>
Mr. Manuel LUCDERT Assistant Editor	<u>Le Monde</u>
Mr. Eddie MOMOH Senior Correspondent	<u>West Africa Magazine</u>

Members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association

Mr. Thalif DEEN	<u>Asiaweek</u> (Hong Kong)
Mr. John FERCSEY	<u>La Prensa</u> (Buenos Aires)
Mr. Eugene FORSON	Ghana News Agency (Accra)
Mr. Roberto GONZALES-PEREZ	NOTIMEX Agencia Mexicana (Mexico)
Mr. Mukesh JHANGIANI	United News of India (New Delhi)
Miss Threes NIO	<u>Kompas</u> (Jakarta)
Mrs. Ruth PEARSON	<u>Business Week</u> (New York)
Mr. Claude ROBINSON	Inter-Press Service (Rome)

Annex III

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN OBSERVANCE OF
THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, HELD AT
TUNIS FROM 13 TO 17 MAY 1985

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Chairman

H.E. Mr. Abdul G. Koroma
Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone
to the United Nations

A. Member States

Afghanistan

H.E. Mr. Sarwar Yoresh
Deputy Foreign Minister

Mr. Abdullah Kesthmand
Chargé d'affaires of the Embassy, Paris

Bulgaria

H.E. Mr. Vladimir Videlov
Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr. Alexander Savov
Attaché, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Chile

H.E. Mr. Pedro Daza
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Demetrio Infante
Minister Counsellor

China

H.E. Mr. Xie Bangding
Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr. Fan Guoxiang
Counsellor

Mr. Yuan Guoho
Press Attaché, Chinese Embassy in Tunisia

Congo

Mr. Emmanuel Douma
Second Secretary

Cuba

H.E. Mr. Raúl Roa-Kouri
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Anais Callado
Ambassador to Tunisia

Czechoslovakia

H.E. Mr. Stefan Murin
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Vaclav Jizdny
Ambassador to Tunisia

H.E. Mr. Frantisek Penazka, Head,
Department of the International Organizations,
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jiří Pulz
First Secretary

Ethiopia

H.E. Mr. Yilma Taddesse, Head,
Department of Africa and the Middle East,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Berhanu Gizaw
Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Fiji

H.E. Mr. Ratu Jone Filipe Radrodro
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

India

H.E. Mr. L. N. Rangarajan
Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr. Amitav Banerji
First Secretary

Indonesia

H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Boer Mauna
Minister Counsellor

Mr. Muzammil Basyuni
Third Secretary, Tunis

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

H.E. Mr. Saeed Zeela-Kalam, Head,
Department of International Organizations,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Morteza Khorramian-Kermanshah
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Alireza Deyhim
Counsellor

Iraq

H.E. Mr. Ismail Elweis
Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr. Abdul Karim Al-Sudani
First Secretary

Ivory Coast

H.E. Mr. Amara Essy
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

H.E. Mr. Vieira Collet
Ambassador to Tunisia

Mr. Djabia Joachim Anviré
Counsellor

Mali

Mr. Cheick Cissé
First Counsellor

Sierra Leone

H.E. Mr. Abdul G. Koroma
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Sweden

Mr. Jan Lundvik
Deputy Permanent Representative to the
United Nations

Mr. Carl Johan Persson, Director,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Anders Bjurner
Counsellor

Syrian Arab Republic

Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss
Second Secretary

Trinidad and Tobago

H.E. Mr. Nathan Hazel
High Commissioner to Nigeria

Ms. Susan Nancy Gordon
First Secretary

Tunisia

S.E. M. Mahmoud Mestiri
Secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Ministère des
Affaires Etrangères
Chef de la Délégation

S.E. M. Néjib Bouziri
Représentant permanent de la Tunisie auprès
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

S.E. Madame Jaouida Tnani
Directeur des Organisations et Conférences
Internationales
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

S.E. M. Abdelhamid Ammar
Directeur des Affaires Politiques pour
l'Afrique
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Tunisia (continued)

S.E. M. Saïd Ben Mustapha
Ambassadeur
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

S.E. M. Taoufik Larqui
Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

M. Mohamed Fourati
Directeur
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

M. Hedi Drissi
Charqué de Mission
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

M. Haythem Lasram
Attaché de Cabinet
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

M. Abderrazak Azaïez
Chef de Division
Direction des Organisations et Conférences
Internationales

M. Sadok Houas
Chef de la Division d'Afrique
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

M. Ammar Amari
Membre de la Mission Permanente auprès
de l'Organisation des Nations Unies

Mlle. Neila Chela
Attaché de Cabinet
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Mlle. Rim Memmi
Secrétaire des Affaires Etrangères
Direction des Organisations et Conférences
Internationales

M. Ali Ben Malek
Secrétaire
Direction des Organisations et Conférences
Internationales

Mr. M'Hamed Chelaifa
Secrétaire
Direction des Organisations et Conférences
Internationales

M. Slaheddine Jebali
Attaché
Protocole, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

H.E. Mr. U. G. Usmanov
Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers
of the Tadjikskaya Soviet Socialist Republic

H.E. Mr. A. A. Shvedov, Chief,
First African Department of Foreign Affairs of
the USSR

Mr. L. E. Bidniy
First Secretary
Department of International Organizations
of the Soviet Foreign Ministry

Mr. A. I. Klinenko

United Republic of
Tanzania

H.E. Mr. Paul M. Rupia
Principal Secretary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Muhammad Ali Foun
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Venezuela

H.E. Mr. José Francisco Sucre-Figarella
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Yugoslavia

H.E. Mr. Jovan Pecenovik
Assistant Foreign Secretary
Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

Mr. Slavko Nikolesic, Special Counsellor
Department of International Organizations
of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign
Affairs

B. Administering Powers

Portugal

H.E. Mr. Rui Eduardo Barbosa de Medina
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. Queiros de Barros, Minister
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

C. United Nations bodies

Special Committee
against Apartheid

Miss Susan Nancy Gordon
First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of
the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the
United Nations

United Nations Council for
Namibia

Mr. Amitav Banerji
First Secretary of the Permanent Mission of
India to the United Nations

D. Eminent personalities

H.E. Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
of Tunisia

E. United Nations

Representative of the
Secretary-General

Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed
Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs,
Trusteeship and Decolonization and Special
Representative of the Secretary-General for
Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia

F. United Nations system of organizations

United Nations Industrial
Development Organization
(UNIDO)

Mr. Habib Khoudja

United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)

Mr. Riad Tabbarah

International Labour
Organisation (ILO)

Mr. B. Bolin

G. Regional and intergovernmental organizations

Movement of Non-Aligned
Countries

H.E. Mr. L. N. Rangarajan
Ambassador of India to Tunisia

Organization of African
Unity

H.E. Mr. Paul M. Rupia
Representative of the Chairman

H.E. Mr. A. N. Chimuka
Assistant Secretary-General
Representative of the Secretary-General

Mr. Mensa Bonsu, Chief, Decolonization

Co-ordinating Committee
for the Liberation of
Africa of OAU

H.E. Mr. Obed Asamoah
Chairman
Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana

**Organization of the
Islamic Conference**

**H.E. Mr. El-Hadi Hnetish
High Commissioner for the Islamic Bureau
for the Boycott of Israel**

League of Arab States

**H.E. Mr. Adnan Omran
Under-Secretary-General for International
Political Affairs**

**Mr. Fayez Abdel-Nabi
Deputy Under-Secretary-General
Department of International Affairs**

**Mr. Abdelhakim Mabrouk, Director
Office of the General Department of
International Affairs**

**Mr. Mohamed Hassan Shabbo
Director of African Affairs**

**Mr. Sunji Batikhia
Department of African Affairs**

H. National liberation movement

**South West Africa People's
Organization (SWAPO)**

**Mr. Peter Mueshihanqe
Member of the Political Bureau of the SWAPO
Central Committee and Secretary for Foreign
Affairs**

I. Observers

Algeria

**M. Benheili Ahmed
M. C. Boufais
M. Messaoud Aitchaal**

Morocco

**H.E. Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi
Minister Plenipotentiary
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

H.E. Mr. Mohamed Khamlichi
Consul General of Morocco in Tunisia**

Papua New Guinea

**H.E. Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia
Permanent Representative to the United Nations**

Annex IV

MEDIA ENCOUNTER HELD AT TUNIS ON 10 AND 11 MAY 1985

LIST OF JOURNALISTS

Mr. Gerald M. Connors	<u>Daily News</u> (New York)
Mr. Anders Jerichow	<u>Weekend-Avisen</u> (Copenhagen)
Mr. Jorge Castro	<u>Tiempo Argentina</u> (Buenos Aires)
Mr. Vladimir Yondansky	<u>Za Rubejom</u> (Moscow)
Mr. Amadou Less Camara	Radiodiffusion/Télévision (St. Louis, Senegal)
Mr. François Soudan	<u>Jeune Afrique</u> (Paris)
Mrs. Carol Haslam	Channel Four (London)
Mr. Richard Umaru	<u>Guardian</u> (Lagos)
Mr. Joneed Khan	<u>La Presse</u> (Montreal)
Mr. Koest Lindyear	<u>NRC Handelsblad</u> (Nairobi)

Annex V

STATEMENT ISSUED ON 2 MAY 1985 BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE CONCERNING ACTIVITIES TO MARK THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

The year 1985 marks a dual anniversary for the international community: the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

To commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, the General Assembly adopted, on the recommendation 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, a programme which would include various activities to be undertaken at the international, regional and national levels, culminating in a commemorative plenary meeting of the General Assembly at its fortieth session.

Within the context of this year-long Programme of Activities set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984, the Special Committee has already held two regional seminars, one at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March and the other at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985.

Under the Programme of Activities, the Special Committee will be holding an extraordinary session in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration at Tunis, from 13 to 17 May 1985.

Invited to attend and address this important session, under the terms of the above-mentioned resolution of the General Assembly, are the representative of the Secretary-General, the presiding officers of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the administering Powers, representatives of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, representatives of regional intergovernmental organizations, the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and several eminent personalities.

It is expected that representation of Committee members at this extraordinary session will be at a high level, commensurate with the importance attached to the occasion by the United Nations.

By holding the general debate on the anniversary at this extraordinary session, the Special Committee intends to evaluate the progress achieved in the process of decolonization, in particular in the implementation of the Declaration during the past 25 years, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, with a view to considering further measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world. In so doing, particular emphasis will be placed on the question of Namibia - a most critical issue which continues to elude the full and speedy application of the Declaration.

Following the general debate, the Special Committee plans to take up the reports of the two regional seminars held earlier this year, and to consider the draft conclusions and recommendations prepared on the basis of discussions which took place at those seminars. The Committee also expects to consider a draft decision on the question of Namibia.

In order to provide the maximum possible publicity coverage for this important session, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, under the terms of the same General Assembly resolution, will organize a media encounter on 10 and 11 May, preceding the extraordinary session. Some 15 journalists from all over the world have been invited to participate in the media encounter.

The Chairman wishes to express his confident hope that, along with the two successful regional seminars held earlier this year, the results of the extraordinary session of the Special Committee will further enhance the ability of the United Nations to assist effectively the peoples of the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories in their achievement of the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

Annex VI*

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN OBSERVANCE OF
THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, HELD AT TUNIS
FROM 13 TO 17 MAY 1985

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its
1277th meeting, on 17 May 1985

Expression of appreciation to the host Government

The Special Committee,

Availing itself of the readiness of the Government of Tunisia to host an extraordinary session of the Special Committee in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Having held the extraordinary session at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985,

Having heard the important address by His Excellency Mr. Beji Caid Essebsi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, a/

Having also heard the statement of His Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, b/

Having been accorded a warm and cordial reception by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Dar El Maghribia on 14 May 1985,

Expresses its profound gratitude to the Honourable Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, and the Government and the people of Tunisia for the contribution they have made to the success of the work of the Special Committee, and in particular for their very generous and kind hospitality and for the cordial reception accorded to the Special Committee throughout its stay in Tunis.

Notes

a/ A/AC.109/PV.1277.

b/ A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/831.

Annex VII

RESOLUTION AG/RES.741 (XIX-0/84) ON THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES, ADOPTED ON 17 NOVEMBER 1984 AT THE EIGHTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

WHEREAS:

Resolution AG/RES.107 (III-0/73) established that "the evolution of the situation in the Americas, particularly with regard to the process of eliminating colonialism, is of interest to the Organization of American States";

In the fourth operative paragraph of resolution AG/RES.429 (IX-0/79), adopted at its ninth regular session, the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction with the progress the nations of the hemisphere have made in achieving independence and reaffirmed its determination to aid in the continuing process of decolonization of the region so as not to defer the exercise of the legitimate right of peoples to forge their own destiny;

Although the principles of equality of rights and self-determination of peoples have been recognized in the United Nations since its creation in 1945, the need to define those principles and make them more effective led the United Nations General Assembly, at its fifteenth session, held in 1960, to adopt resolution 1514, known as the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

That Declaration firmly established the right to self-determination; it considered foreign domination to be a form of denial of fundamental human rights, as well as an impediment to world peace and co-operation; it called on the colonial Powers to take effective steps toward granting independence to the Territories under their trusteeship; and it reaffirmed that any attempt to disrupt the national unity or territorial integrity of a country was incompatible with the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter;

Beginning with resolution AG/RES.107 (III-0/73), the General Assembly has attested to its concern for this matter by keeping on the agenda of its regular annual meetings, without prejudice to specific initiatives, the topic of examination of the "constitutional evolution of nonautonomous territories in the American hemisphere and other territories in the Americas having ties with countries outside the hemisphere"; and

In accordance with the principles of the OAS Charter and the practices of the inter-American system, and in view of the urgent need to adopt all measures necessary to eliminate immediately the vestiges of colonialism in the world, it is indispensable for the inter-American system to express its solidarity with the cause of decolonization,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

RESOLVES:

1. To declare that the question of granting independence to colonial countries and peoples is one of the innumerable principles that the OAS and the United Nations closely share.
2. To associate itself enthusiastically with the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
3. To request that, with this end in view, the General Secretariat endeavour to co-ordinate with the appropriate organs of the United Nations the manner in which the OAS can, to such extent as may be appropriate and within the limits of its possibilities, join in the commemorations that are being planned.
4. To instruct the General Secretariat to transmit the text of this resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, through him, to the General Assembly of that organization.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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, as appropriate, at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1276th and 1286th meetings, on 16 May and 9 August 1985, 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 39/92 of 14 December 1984 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 39/91 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 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 1276th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1276), introduced the 243rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1538), outlining its programme of work for 1985, including suggestions concerning the observance in 1985 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 243rd report, within the context of the items which had been allocated to it by the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part III).

5. At the same meeting, the Special Committee approved the 243rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1538) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that further consultations would be held in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations (see para. 9).

6. At the 1286th meeting, on 9 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1286), introduced the 245th report (A/AC.109/L.1543), 246th report (A/AC.109/L.1560 and Corr.1) and 248th report (A/AC.109/L.1562 and Corr.1) of the Sub-Committee. The 245th report contained an account of the Sub-Committee's consultations with non-governmental organizations, while the 246th report dealt with the Sub-Committee's consultations with the representatives of the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to the United Nations and those of the national liberation movements concerned. The 248th report related to the Sub-Committee's consultations with representatives of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization.

7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 245th report (A/AC.109/L.1543) and 246th report (A/AC.109/L.1560 and Corr.1) of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, it being understood that consultations would be held, as appropriate, in connection with the implementation of specific recommendations contained in the two reports (see paras. 12 and 13).

8. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Sweden, Chile, Fiji, Tunisia, the Ivory Coast and Trinidad and Tobago (A/AC.109/PV.1286), the Special Committee adopted the 248th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1562 and Corr.1), and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, 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 specific recommendations contained in the report (see para. 14).

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

9. The 243rd report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1538), approved by the Special Committee at its 1276th meeting, on 16 May 1985 (see para. 5), contained, inter alia, the conclusions and recommendations that the following activities should be undertaken in connection with the observance in 1985 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:

(1) (a) The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia should hold a joint solemn meeting on 24 May 1985, the occasion of the celebration of Africa Liberation Day, to observe 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;

(b) The Department of Public Information should provide radio, television, film and photographic coverage of the joint solemn meeting of the three bodies and issue appropriate press releases;

(c) Declarations or messages issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the President of the Council on the occasion of the Week should be included in the UN Chronicle;

(d) Activities in connection with the Week should be announced at the daily briefings for the press corps, who would be invited to attend the activities;

(e) Dispatches covering activities in connection with the Week should be sent to the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool;

(f) A briefing of non-governmental organizations concerned with the southern African issue should be held;

(g) The weekly News Digest should report on activities undertaken during the Week;

(h) A special issue of Objective: Justice, focusing on 40 years of decolonization, should be published and should contain information regarding the Week;

(i) Information regarding the Week should be included in the booklet United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers);

(j) The special film on the theme of decolonization being produced in connection with the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration should be screened during the Week;

(k) Films on the struggle for freedom, independence and human rights should be screened for the public in the Dag Hammarskjöld Auditorium;

(l) During the Week, anti-apartheid radio programmes for the month of May should include coverage of all activities in connection with the Week;

(m) A special exhibition of photographs and publications depicting the struggle of the colonial peoples for freedom and independence should be opened during the Week;

(n) United Nations information centres and other United Nations field offices should organize public information programmes, particularly for non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, for the promotion of the Week, using printed and audio-visual materials provided by Headquarters;

(o) In response to the mandate contained in paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 39/92, the United Nations information centres in Western

Europe and the Americas should intensify their activities in connection with the Week.

(2) The fact that the year 1985 marks the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, should be taken into consideration, and the role being played by the United Nations in the process of decolonization should be emphasized in all activities undertaken during the Week.

(3) The situation in southern Africa and an expression of support for the legitimate struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for self-determination, freedom, independence and human rights should be emphasized in all activities undertaken during the Week. Emphasis should also be placed on the situation in all other colonial Territories considered by the Special Committee, as well as all other items on the Committee's agenda, such as the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration and the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in the Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

(4) Representatives of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Trusteeship Council and all United Nations bodies concerned with human rights should be invited to participate in the above-mentioned joint solemn meeting.

(5) Up to three prominent personalities of international stature who are actively supporting the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for freedom, independence and human rights should be invited to participate in the joint solemn meeting.

(6) Taking into account that 1985 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, the Member States should be invited to consider sending messages by their heads of State or Government to honour the occasion of the Week. The messages should be read at the joint solemn meeting.

10. Pursuant to the decision referred to in paragraph 9 (1) (c) above, the Chairman of the Special Committee issued, on 17 May, the following statement in commemoration of Africa Liberation Day:

"Statement issued by the Chairman on 17 May 1985 on the
Week of Solidarity"

"Thirteen 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, and proposed that the Week should begin on 25 May to coincide with Africa Liberation Day. At that time, a large part of southern Africa remained under the heel of colonialism.

"The scope of the Week of Solidarity was expanded by the General Assembly in 1982 to include the peoples of all other dependent Territories, as well as

those in South Africa fighting for freedom, independence and human rights. This was in conformity with the purposes and tenets embodied in the United Nations Charter, in particular the reaffirmation of faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small. It was also in full accord with the principles enshrined in the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples which, inter alia, proclaimed that immediate steps should be taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of Territories which have not yet attained independence, without any conditions and in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order that they might enjoy complete independence and freedom.

"The complete achievement of the lofty goals set out in these fundamental instruments of the United Nations has thus far eluded peaceful realization as regards Namibia and South Africa. The gap between purpose and accomplishment does not imply a lack of deep concern or close study or indeed constructive effort on the part of the Organization. On the contrary, during the years past, the United Nations has not simply been in the forefront of support for the right of colonial peoples to self-determination; it has done a great deal to encourage and assist those peoples, in Africa and elsewhere, in their progress towards freedom from colonial rule.

"During the past 13 years, in Africa alone, the world community has witnessed the accession to independence successively of Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Djibouti and Zimbabwe. Thus, over 26 million men and women of Africa have achieved their long-sought-after freedom from colonial rule. In the same period, no fewer than 25 colonial Territories, in Africa and elsewhere, have acceded to independence, many of them becoming full-fledged members of the world community.

"The successes achieved stand in sharp contrast to the present situation in Namibia and South Africa. Indeed, the question of Namibia has been before the United Nations since its inception and few colonial situations have received so much attention from the international community, as evidenced in the establishment by the General Assembly during the period, of several subsidiary bodies especially devoted to the question, including the United Nations Council for Namibia. Over the years, the situation with regard to Namibia has deteriorated further and the explosive state of affairs in and around the international Territory now constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security throughout the entire region. The international community cannot allow this situation to continue.

"As repeatedly proclaimed in a number of decisions on the question of Namibia adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Special Committee, 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. The world community must continue to make a determined effort to overcome the barriers which are impeding a solution. It must ensure that the people of Namibia freely exercise their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. To this end, it must continue to support the struggle for

independence of the Namibian people, led by their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization.

"In South Africa, the apartheid régime continues its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, school children and other opponents of apartheid, and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters. The policies and actions of the apartheid régime, the strengthening of its military forces and its escalating acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States have resulted in incessant breaches of peace and security in the region.

"The world community cannot allow South Africa to continue to defy international opinion. All necessary measures must be taken in order to bring about the complete isolation of the régime until it complies with the relevant United Nations decisions. It is the Special Committee's conviction that the universal application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations will be the most appropriate and effective means by which the international community can assist the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"On the occasion of the Week of Solidarity, the Special Committee pays a particular tribute to all those courageous peoples who have given their lives to the cause of freedom and justice for colonial peoples everywhere, as well as those many other patriots who have been imprisoned, detained or restricted for no reason other than their opposition to the inhuman system of apartheid, or are otherwise banned and restricted because of their actions in support of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

"In observance of the Week of Solidarity this year, I wish, on behalf of the Special Committee, to address a special appeal to all Member States to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere, struggling for freedom, independence and equal rights. In particular, I wish to request that they prepare and organize concrete programmes of publicity with a view to effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the just cause of those peoples and to encouraging and securing support actions in their favour of all media operating under the jurisdiction of Member States.

"I wish also to address an urgent appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to increase their assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

"Aware that this year marks not only the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations but also the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee held earlier in the year two regional seminars on specific aspects of the process of decolonization, as well as an extraordinary session at Tunis from 13 to 17 May, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 39/93 and decision 39/420, both of 14 December 1984. As reflected in the various decisions adopted by the Committee to date in connexion with these seminars

and the extraordinary session; the commemorative events envisaged during the year will provide an excellent opportunity to pledge the international community's renewed dedication to the eradication of the remaining vestiges of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. They will also afford an appropriate opportunity to evaluate the activities undertaken by the United Nations over the past 25 years to promote the decolonization of the dependent Territories and, in the light of that evaluation, to formulate a specific programme of measures designed to speed up that process.

"Indeed, as called for in the resolution of the General Assembly referred to above, the Special Committee will be submitting a number of recommendations in that regard to the Assembly for its consideration at its fortieth anniversary session this autumn. The Chairman wishes to express his confident hope that those recommendations of the Committee will further facilitate the efforts of the Organization towards the final elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations."

11. At the 1276th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, as regards the Sub-Committee's proposal for a joint meeting of the three bodies concerned, referred to in paragraph 9 (1) (a) above, the three presiding officers had agreed that in the light of a series of conferences and meetings being held during 1985 within the respective spheres of competence and responsibilities, the proposed joint meeting should be postponed sine die and that they should continue consultations in that regard.

12. The 245th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1543), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1286th meeting, on 9 August 1985 (see para. 7), 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 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 disseminating information on the position of the United Nations with regard to decolonization, by monitoring the activities of foreign economic interests impeding 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, 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, particularly those in southern Africa, 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 in all its forms and manifestations by, inter alia, supporting the provisions and widely disseminating, particularly to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the texts of the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration

on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to colonial questions.

(4) The Special Committee should also 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 further encourage the non-governmental organizations to continue their efforts to counteract the hostile campaign being waged by South Africa, its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other 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 the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

(6) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information to continue to provide 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 in colonial Territories, including military bases, is of particular importance. The Special Committee should request the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat 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. The non-governmental organizations should be encouraged to assist in disseminating those materials, in particular to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(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 of the Secretariat and to provide frequent briefings on decolonization at United Nations Headquarters to interested non-governmental organizations and student groups, as well as to university students at campuses away from Headquarters.

(8) The Special Committee and the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization should attend relevant seminars and similar activities on decolonization matters organized by the non-governmental organizations substantially connected with the mandate and the work of the Special Committee in order to disseminate and explain the position of the United Nations on decolonization issues, to discuss their experiences in disseminating information on decolonization and providing assistance to the

colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and to obtain additional information on the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

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

(10) The Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization should be requested to utilize, when appropriate, the information furnished by the non-governmental organizations concerning the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories on the agenda of the Special Committee when preparing working papers for the Special Committee.

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

13. The 246th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1560 and Corr.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1286th meeting, on 9 August 1985 (see para. 7), 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, racism and apartheid 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, and the attention it devotes to the struggle of independent States in southern Africa against aggression, subversion, destabilization and all forms of colonial or neo-colonial pressures by the Pretoria régime.

(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 for intensifying their legitimate struggle against apartheid and 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 increase their support to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa struggling for freedom, independence and human rights, and 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 another appeal be addressed to all Member States to adopt all necessary measures for the dissemination of objective and accurate information on the struggle of the 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 strongly recommends that all Member States be asked to report to the Secretary-General on measures undertaken in response to that 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 on Decolonization of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization increase further the press coverage of the situation in southern Africa in order to counter effectively the destructive and hostile propaganda campaign now being waged against the national liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia by the racist régime of Pretoria and its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries. For this purpose, the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee, should give preference to the preparation and widest possible dissemination of relevant materials and programmes that reflect the position of the United Nations on the question of Namibia and on the struggle against apartheid, particularly through the United Nations information centres and those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization on the Special Committee's mailing list.

(8) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Chairman of the Special Committee transmit the message of the Executive Committee of ANC on the occasion of its seventy-third anniversary, the call for an oil embargo by ANC and SWAPO, and Nelson Mandela's response to the conditional offer of freedom made by Pretoria's President, to all States Members of the United Nations, intergovernmental organizations, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

(9) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Chairman of the Special Committee discuss with the presiding officers of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia the holding of periodic consultations in order to co-ordinate the relevant activities of the three bodies, particularly with regard to raising support for and its effect on the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom, self-determination, independence and human rights. Among the matters to be considered in the course of those consultations should be effective measures to be taken, within the mandate of the three bodies, to increase the contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

14. The 248th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1562 and Corr.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1286th meeting, on 9 August 1985 (see para. 8), 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, accurate and topical 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 colonial 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 extensive links and collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, economic, nuclear, military and other fields. The Committee should also strongly denounce the attempts by South Africa, its Western and other allies and certain mass media in some Western and other countries to misrepresent the struggle for freedom and independence in southern Africa as terrorist activities and to label the national liberation movements as terrorist organizations. The Committee 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 make the international community and world public opinion aware that recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of southern Africa entails as a corollary the extension of all moral and material support to them and their national liberation movements.

(3) 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 Special Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization. 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.

(4) 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. The Committee 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.

(5) 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; 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, including information on all military bases or facilities in any of those Territories;

(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 of 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 decolonization resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, including those adopted by the Special Committee, and other basic materials concerning decolonization and to distribute them, especially through United Nations information centres, in native languages when appropriate, in particular in those regions where there are still colonial Territories;

(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 by 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 News 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, including through exhibitions to be shown outside United Nations Headquarters, 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;

(l) To utilize materials pertaining to the participation of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in the decolonization process, and to distribute those materials, as appropriate, through the United Nations information centres.

(6) 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 1985 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 1986.

(7) 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.

(8) 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, especially through journalists' encounters, and to report to the Sub-Committee in 1986 on the results achieved.

(9) 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 across 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.

(10) 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, particularly through briefings on colonial issues and through the provision of relevant printed materials on decolonization.

(11) 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.

(12) 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.

(13) 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.

(14) 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.

15. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984 relating to the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, the Special Committee held two regional seminars in 1985 - one at Port Moresby in March and the other at Havana in April - and an extraordinary session at Tunis in May, which had been preceded by a media encounter. An account of those meetings as they relate to the dissemination of information on decolonization is set out in chapter II of the present report.

16. In connection with the commemoration of the Declaration by the General Assembly, the Department of Public Information organized a seminar on the dissemination of information on decolonization with media representatives on 30 August at United Nations Headquarters. An account of the seminar is also given in chapter II of the present report.

17. The Special Committee also took decisions during the year 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 1276th meeting, on 16 May (see chap. IX, para. 12, 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";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1282nd meeting, on 7 August (see chap. V, para. 10, 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 1282nd meeting, on 7 August (see chap. VI, para. 11, 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)".

18. On 14 February 1985, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on the subject of decolonization and answered questions at a meeting of concerned non-governmental organizations, organized by the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters.

CHAPTER IV*

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 39/31 to 39/39 of 5 December 1984, relating respectively to American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States Virgin Islands and Anguilla, and Assembly decisions 39/408 and 39/411 of 5 December 1984, 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.1544) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1253rd meeting, on 7 August 1984. ^{1/} 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 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.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part III).

5. In a letter dated 16 April 1985 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/823), the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, on behalf of his Government and the General Fono of Tokelau, extended an invitation to the Committee to send a visiting mission to Tokelau in 1986.
6. In a message dated 10 May 1985 addressed to the Chairman in connection with the extraordinary session of the Special Committee held at Tunis (A/AC.109/828), the Prime Minister of New Zealand expressed the hope that the Special Committee would be able to accept the invitation of his Government and that of Tokelau referred to in paragraph 5.
7. At its 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee decided to accept the invitation with appreciation and authorized the Chairman, on the basis of his consultations, to constitute the visiting mission for the purpose of making a further first-hand assessment of the situation in Tokelau and of ascertaining the wishes of the people of the Territory concerning their future status.
8. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1559). Following a statement by the representative of Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1278), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 12).
9. On 5 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/838) 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, 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>
XIII	Tokelau
XV	St. Helena
XVI	American Samoa
XVII	Guam
XIX	Bermuda
XX	British Virgin Islands
XXI	Cayman Islands
XXII	Montserrat
XXIII	Turks and Caicos Islands
XXIV	Anquilla
XXV	United States Virgin Islands

B. Decision of the Special Committee

12. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/838) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the dispatch in September 1984 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to Anquilla at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Taking note with appreciation of the invitation extended to the Special Committee by the Government of New Zealand to send a visiting mission to Tokelau in 1986,

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 on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 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-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. IV, para. 12.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1544.

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 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item 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 1278th and 1280th to 1282nd meetings, between 1 and 7 August 1985.
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 39/42 of 5 December 1984, 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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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.109/803), Montserrat (A/AC.109/805), British Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/811), United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/812), Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/815), Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/819) and Namibia (A/AC.109/826).
5. At the 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft resolution on the item, prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account the related developments. In so doing, the Chairman recalled that the working paper had been circulated to members on 29 July, with the request that they submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard.
6. The general debate on the item took place at the 1280th to 1282nd meetings, between 5 and 7 August. The following Member States took part in the debate:

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part IV).

Yugoslavia at the 1280th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1280); Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Syrian Arab Republic and Sierra Leone at the 1281st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1281); and India, Cuba Czechoslovakia, China, Bulgaria and Ethiopia at the 1282nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1282).

7. At the 1281st meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1566) prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account various suggestions received by him on the working paper referred to in paragraph 5.

8. At its 1282nd meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1566 without objection (see para. 10). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Chile, Mali, Trinidad and Tobago, Fiji, the Ivory Coast, Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1282).

9. On 12 August, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/840) 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

10. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/840) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1282nd meeting, on 7 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, 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,

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,

Recalling the relevant provisions of its consensus on Namibia adopted at its extraordinary session held at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985, 1/

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/ and of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 3/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna,

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 subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 39/42 of 5 December 1984, 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 and other countries 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 and uncontestable 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, and emphasizing 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 individuals, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

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 and other countries 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, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their 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 and all other countries, 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, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, 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 the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

19. 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, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983 and 39/50 A of 12 December 1984;

20. 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;

21. 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;

22. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

23. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned 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;

24. 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;

25. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic

and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic divestment in corporations doing business in South Africa;

26. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 this question, 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,

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,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the consensus on Namibia adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its extraordinary session held at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985, 1/

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/ and of the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 3/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna,

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 subject and that they have failed to implement, in particular, the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 39/42 of 5 December 1984, 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 and other countries 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 and uncontestable 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, and emphasizing 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 individuals, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia,

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 and other countries 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, at promoting the economic and financial viability of those Territories and at speeding their 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 and all other countries, 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, leading to the rapid depletion of such resources, 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 the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

19. 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, 38/36 A of 1 December 1983 and 39/50 A of 12 December 1984;

20. 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;

21. 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;

22. Urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories;

23. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned 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;

24. 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;

25. Appeals to mass media, trade unions and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individuals, to co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to mobilize international public opinion against the policy of the

apartheid régime of South Africa and to work for the enforcement of economic and other sanctions against that régime and for encouraging a policy of systematic divestment in corporations doing business in South Africa;

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

Notes

- 1/ A/AC.109/830. See also chap. IX, para. 12, of the present report.
- 2/ See A/38/132-S/15675 and Corr.1 and 2, annex.
- 3/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex.
- 4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), para. 513.
- 5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, 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, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), part two, chap. II, sect. C; chap. IX, sect. C; and part four, chap. II, sects. E and F.

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 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th and 1280th to 1282nd meetings, between 1 and 7 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984. 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, to refrain from establishing new ones and not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 39/412 of 5 December 1984, 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 fortieth 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: Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/810), Guam (A/AC.109/817) and Namibia (A/AC.109/825).
5. At the 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew the attention of the members to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft decision on the item, prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account the related developments. In so doing, the Chairman recalled that the working paper had been circulated to members on 29 July, with the request that they submit any suggestions or observations they might have in that regard.
6. At its 1280th meeting, on 5 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Mr. Rafael Anlada López, who made a statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1280).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part IV).

7. The general debate on the item took place at the 1280th to 1282nd meetings, between 5 and 8 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Czechoslovakia at the 1280th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1280); the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Syrian Arab Republic and Sierra Leone at the 1281st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1281); and India, Cuba, China, Bulgaria and Ethiopia at the 1282nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1282).

8. At the 1281st meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft decision (A/AC.109/L.1567), prepared by him on the basis of his consultations and taking into account various suggestions received by him on the working paper referred to in paragraph 5.

9. At its 1282nd meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee adopted draft decision A/AC.109/L.1567 without objection (see para. 11). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Fiji, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1282).

10. On 12 August, copies of the decision (A/AC.109/841) 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 decision (A/AC.109/841) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1282nd meeting, on 7 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 9, 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 21 August 1984 on the item, 1/ deplures 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 39/91 of 14 December 1984, 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) of 14 December 1960 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 colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers 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 and the Declaration. 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 other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration 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 Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the rights and interests 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, 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.

4. The Special Committee declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The Special Committee notes with serious concern 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 and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Botswana, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

6. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its ever-increasing and large-scale military build-up in Namibia, particularly its massive military offensive launched recently in northern 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 and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 2/ and that it should adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls

for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 3/ the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna, and Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985 and 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985.

7. The Special Committee demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. 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 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 and other countries 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 condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western and other countries with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

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

10. In recalling 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, the Special Committee strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

11. 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.

12. The Special Committee 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 General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The Special Committee decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may give in this connection at its fortieth session, to continue to consider the item at its next session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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", 5/ and recalling its decision 39/412 of 5 December 1984 on this subject, 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 39/91 of 14 December 1984, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

2. In recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and all other relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, the General Assembly reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers 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 and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and 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 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 reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the rights and interests 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 the relevant resolutions of the Assembly, 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.

4. The General Assembly declares that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

5. The General Assembly notes with serious concern 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 and its inhuman repression of the people of South Africa. The racist régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of those peoples and, in its escalating war against them and their national liberation movements, struggling for freedom, justice and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Botswana, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

6. The General Assembly strongly condemns South Africa for its ever-increasing and large-scale military build-up in Namibia, particularly its massive military offensive launched recently in northern 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 and its illegal

use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries. The Assembly calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Assembly urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 2/ and that it should adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Assembly also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 3/ the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 7 June 1985 at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna, and Security Council resolutions 567 (1985) of 20 June 1985 and 568 (1985) of 21 June 1985.

7. The General Assembly demands the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the international Territory of Namibia and calls for the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. 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 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 and other countries 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 condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western and other countries with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

9. 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 States.

10. The General Assembly, in recalling 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, strongly condemns the continuing collaboration of certain countries with the racist régime in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration as it undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

11. 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.

12. 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).

13. The General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-first session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. VI, para. 13.

2/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

3/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex.

4/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), para. 513.

5/ 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 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th, 1279th, 1281st, 1282nd and 1286th meetings, between 1 and 9 August 1985.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 39/43 of 5 December 1984 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 29 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth 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 39/50 of 12 December 1984 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1985/59 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 52nd plenary meeting, on 26 July 1985. By paragraph 16 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 1985 of the Economic and Social Council" (E/1985/SR.52).
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report of the Secretary-General (A/40/318 and Add.1), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 26 of resolution 39/43, containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.
6. On the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance contained in the 244th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1539) and following the related consultations by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance heard a statement concerning the item by Mr. Jim Morrell, Center for International Policy, at its 400th meeting, on 31 May.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part V).

7. During the course of his statement at the 1279th meeting, on 2 August (see A/AC.109/PV.1279), the Chairman introduced his report on the item (A/AC.109/L.1558) 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 39/43.
8. At the 1282nd meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 247th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1561). The report contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (A/AC.109/L.1561/Add.1). Also contained in the report were the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1561, para. 6). The 246th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1560 and Corr.1), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1286th meeting, on 9 August, also contains a reference to the item.
9. At the 1281st meeting, on 6 August, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1281).
10. At the 1282nd meeting, on 7 August, the representative of Bulgaria, in the course of a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1282), introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1570), on behalf also of Afghanistan, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Syrian Arab Republic.
11. At the 1286th meeting, on 9 August, following statements by the representatives of Sweden, Chile, Fiji, Tunisia, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.1286), the Special Committee adopted the 247th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1561) 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.
12. At the same meeting, following a brief suspension of the meeting, the Chairman informed the Committee of the following revisions to draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1570: in operative paragraph 2, the word "endorses" was deleted; and in operative paragraph 9, the phrase "membership of South Africa in both agencies" was replaced by the phrase "participation of South Africa in the work of both agencies".
13. The Committee then adopted, without objection, draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1570, as orally revised (see para. 15). Statements were made by the representatives of Sweden, Chile, Mali, Fiji, the United States of America, Bulgaria and the Islamic Republic of Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1286).
14. On 14 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/843), together with a copy of the 247th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1561), 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

15. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/843) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1286th meeting, on 9 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 13, 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/ 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 39/43 of 5 December 1984,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 39/50 of 12 December 1984 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, 5/

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, 6/ the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 7/ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau,

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, and the so-called policy of constructive engagement, 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,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa, linked with the economic and military collaboration maintained by some Western countries and Israel with Pretoria, has only

encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security,

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,

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

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,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on the one hand and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization on the other will help the above agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 39/50 C of 12 December 1984 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

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 liberation movements in educating the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

Noting 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,

Deploing 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, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

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 its consultations with non-governmental organizations and the relevant conclusions and recommendations on the seminars with non-governmental organizations held at Port Moresby and Havana,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep 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 2/ and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance 3/ 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 of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

9. Regrets that the World Bank and also the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of 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, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime in South Africa;

11. Urges once again 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. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

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. 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;

16. 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;

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

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. 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 colonial Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

20. Requests the specialized agencies to abide by Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

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

22. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, should reiterate its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 8/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary 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 International Monetary Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting in September 1985 in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the action taken;

23. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration of 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 to their national liberation movements;

24. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 12 and 23 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular

specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

26. 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 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;

27. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on their implementation of the present resolution;

28. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its fortieth session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

16. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 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 39/43 of 5 December 1984,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Economic and Social Council 9/ 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, 10/

Recalling also its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 39/50 of 12 December 1984 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia, 4/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985, 5/

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, 6/ the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 7/ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau,

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, and the so-called policy of constructive engagement, 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,

Concerned that the policy of "constructive engagement" with the apartheid régime of South Africa, linked with the economic and military collaboration maintained by some Western countries and Israel with Pretoria, has only encouraged and strengthened the racist régime in its continued illegal occupation and massive militarization and exploitation of Namibia in violation of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the continued imperialist and neo-colonialist support for South Africa's oppressive and aggressive policies in Namibia and with respect to independent States in southern Africa, in particular the front-line States, as exemplified by the discussions and resolutions of the Security Council,

Conscious of the worsening of the situation in southern Africa because of South Africa's racist policies of oppression, aggression and occupation which constitute a clear threat to world peace and security,

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,

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,

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,

Expressing its firm belief that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system on the one hand and the Organization of African Unity and the South West Africa People's Organization on the other will help the above agencies and organizations to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 39/50 C of 12 December 1984 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

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 liberation movements in educating

the populations of colonial Territories concerning self-determination and independence,

Noting 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,

Deploring 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, thus enhancing neo-colonialist practices in the system of international relations,

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,

Mindful of the imperative need to keep 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,

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 seminars held by the Special Committee with non-governmental organizations at Port Moresby and Havana, 11/

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; 10/

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 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);

3. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African

Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

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

6. 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 of Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Regrets that the World Bank and also the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of 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, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to put an end to such collaboration and not to grant any new loans to the racist régime in South Africa;

10. Urges once again 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;

11. 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;

12. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States so as to enable them to achieve genuine economic independence;

13. 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);

14. 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;

15. 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;

16. 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;

17. 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;

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

19. Requests the specialized agencies to abide by Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, in which the Council condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and declared that action to be illegal and null and void;

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

21. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 8/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item, and urges the International Monetary Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting in September 1985 in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement and to report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the action taken;

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

23. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 13 and 22 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

24. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

25. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies

and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

26. Requests the specialized agencies to report periodically to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on their implementation of the present resolution;

27. Requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Notes

1/ A/40/318 and Add.1.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1558.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1561 and Add.1.

4/ 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.

5/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/40/24), para. 513.

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

7/ A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex.

8/ 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.

9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/40/3/Rev.1), chaps. I and VI.

10/ The present chapter.

11/ Chap. II, annex I of the present report.

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 and decisions of the United Nations. The Sub-Committee condemns the extensive links and collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and other fields.**

(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 within their competence, 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, and particularly in Namibia, more effectively and to resist the violation of their sovereignty and 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 resolutions and decisions 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) of 14 December 1960.

(4) 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 African Unity (OAU) in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, and urges all the 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 and decisions of the United Nations, particularly on the assistance provided to colonial peoples and their national liberation movements.

* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1561 and Add.1.

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

(5) 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 increase by the United Nations system of organizations of its moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their internationally recognized national liberation movements.

(6) The Sub-Committee continues 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 struggling for their liberation, particularly in southern Africa. In this connection, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those that have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples and their national liberation movements directly or, where appropriate, through the relevant international bodies, particularly OAU, and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active co-operation of their national liberation movements. 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 internationally recognized 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, taking into consideration the need to preserve indigenous cultures and traditions, as well as the benefits they may provide for development.

(7) 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 that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Sub-Committee 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.

(8) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), continue to be the beneficiaries of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, 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.

(9) The Sub-Committee underlines the importance of co-ordination at the country, regional and Headquarters levels of the programmes of assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in

southern Africa. The Sub-Committee considered that such co-ordination would enable the peoples concerned to derive the maximum benefit from those programmes.

(10) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that, in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions 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 all collaboration with or assistance to the racist régime of South Africa in financial, economic, technical, nuclear or other fields so as to compel that régime to implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations concerning Namibia, apartheid, and neighbouring States. It is also of the view that these organizations should discontinue all collaboration 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, united and democratic State based on the will of all South African people has been established in accordance with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The Sub-Committee reiterates also 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 that 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 that continue to co-operate with and extend this kind of assistance to South Africa.

(11) The Sub-Committee takes note of the statement made by the representative of the World Bank before the Sub-Committee on 5 June 1985, in which he said that the Bank had made no loans to South Africa since 1966 and that all links with regard to the previous loans had ended; that South Africa had not participated in an election for Executive Director of the Bank Group since 1972 and it was not represented in the Board of the Bank, the International Development Association or the International Finance Corporation. However, the Sub-Committee regrets that the World Bank continues to maintain links with the racist South African régime, as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of that organization, and is of the view that the World Bank should put an end to all such links with that racist régime.

(12) The Sub-Committee deeply deplores the persistent support by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to South Africa in disregard of relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and is of the view that IMF should put an end to such support. It strongly deplores in particular the granting of a credit of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982. The Sub-Committee regrets that IMF continues to maintain links with the racist South African régime as exemplified by the continued participation of South Africa in the work of that organization, and is of the view that IMF should put an end to all such links with that racist régime. The Sub-Committee is strongly convinced that the apartheid system implies a serious instability in the South African economy, including its balance of payments, and thus that IMF according to its rules should not, as long as apartheid continues to exist, extend any credits to South Africa.

(13) The Sub-Committee therefore reiterates its recommendation that the General Assembly, at its fortieth session, should propose once more, under

article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, a/ the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa. It further recommends that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the General Assembly should propose that 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 above-mentioned item.

(14) 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.

(15) 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 with regard to the aims and objectives of the Declaration as well as for the Special Committee to benefit from their experience in that process. The Sub-Committee is also of the opinion that the agencies and organizations, particularly IMF, in accordance with their charters should inform it of the results of the consideration by their respective bodies of the appeals addressed to them in the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly aimed at enhancing their role in the decolonization process.

Notes

a/ 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.

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 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th and 1279th meetings, on 1 and 2 August 1985, respectively.
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 Committee, and paragraph 4 of resolution 39/41 of 5 December 1984, 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 fortieth session. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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.109/837) 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 1983 and 1984.
5. At the 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1564).
6. At its 1279th meeting, on 2 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 8).
7. On 5 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/839) was transmitted to the administering Powers for their attention.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part V).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/839) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1279th meeting, on 2 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 6, is reproduced below:

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, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 39/41 of 5 December 1984, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

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 Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

9. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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,

Recalling also its resolution 39/41 of 5 December 1984, 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 in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory;

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

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

Notes

- 1/ A/AC.109/837.
- 2/ The present chapter.
- 3/ A/40/629.

NAMIBIA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1272nd to 1277th meetings, between 13 and 16 May 1985, during its extraordinary session held at Tunis in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in accordance with General Assembly decision 39/420 of 14 December 1984 (see para. 7). An account of the extraordinary session is set out in chapter II of the present report.
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 39/50 of 12 December 1984 relating to Namibia, and resolution 39/91 of 14 December 1984 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 39/91, 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 fortieth 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. It also took into account the Final Document of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 1/ as well as the decisions adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Accra from 31 January to 2 February 1985, and the Council of Ministers of OAU at its forty-first session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 February to 5 March 1985.
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.109/824-826).
5. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee invited the

* Previously issued as A/40/23 (Part VI).

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, Mr. Peter Mueshihange, member of the SWAPO Central Committee and Secretary for Foreign Affairs, participated in the relevant proceedings of the Committee and, at the 1274th meeting, on 14 May, made a statement and delivered a message to the Committee by Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO (A/AC.109/PV.1274).

6. In accordance with established practice, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as his representatives, participated in the work of the Special Committee relating to the item. The representative of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1274th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1274).

7. Within the context of the Special Committee's extraordinary session held at Tunis (see para. 2), statements relating to the question of Namibia were made at the 1272nd to 1275th and 1277th meetings, between 13 and 16 May, as follows: the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, the Chairman, the representative of the Secretary-General, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of OAU and the representatives of the Chairman of OAU, the Chairman of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid as well as the Assistant Secretary-General of OAU, at the 1272nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1); the representatives of Chile, Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan, China, Trinidad and Tobago and the Ivory Coast, as well as the International Labour Organisation and the League of Arab States, at the 1273rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1273); the representatives of Portugal, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Mali, the Congo and the Islamic Republic of Iran, at the 1274th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1274); the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Papua New Guinea, in his capacity as Chairman of the Fourth Committee at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Venezuela, Fiji, Bulgaria, Iraq and Ethiopia, as well as the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, at the 1275th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1275); the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, at the 1277th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1277).

8. At the 1272nd meeting, on 13 May, the Chairman drew attention to a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft decision on the item prepared by him on the basis of the latest developments concerning the Territory and on his consultations with the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO.

9. At the 1276th meeting, on 16 May, the Chairman introduced a draft decision on the item (A/AC.109/L.1541) together with oral revisions thereto (see A/AC.109/PV.1276).

10. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1276), the Committee adopted, by consensus, draft decision A/AC.109/L.1541, as orally revised (A/AC.109/PV.1276), 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 Chile, Sweden, China, Czechoslovakia, Mali, the Syrian Arab Republic and Venezuela, as well as by the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia (A/AC.109/PV.1276).

11. On 5 June, the text of the decision (A/AC.109/830) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/17249). 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 Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, SWAPO, all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

12. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/830) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1276th meeting, on 16 May 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 10, is reproduced below:

1. The Special Committee, meeting in extraordinary session at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985 in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration and having heard statements by the representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as other delegations, 2/ reaffirms that the question of Namibia is a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and notes with grave 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.
2. The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirms the legitimacy of their freedom struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve that right.
3. The Special Committee reiterates that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other islands off the shore of Namibia which are integral parts of the Territory, and that any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory or claim sovereignty over them is illegal, null and void, as has been repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations. 3/
4. 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 efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, as well as its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.
5. The Special Committee reiterates its conviction that the apartheid régime of South Africa is responsible for creating a situation which seriously threatens international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions,

in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their most basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its ruthless resort to repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement.

6. South Africa's intransigence makes it more imperative than ever for the United Nations to reassert its direct responsibility over Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about the faithful and unqualified compliance by 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.

7. The Special Committee categorically rejects and denounces all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia through fraudulent constitutional and political schemes designed to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia. It strongly condemns the latest attempt by South Africa to impose an internal settlement through the so-called Multi-Party Conference and the establishment of an "interim government", which has met with universal rejection. Such attempts by the racist régime once again make it clear that the Pretoria régime has no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Committee declares that these actions of the Pretoria régime are null and void and calls upon all States to deny any recognition to the so-called interim government or to any illegal entity which the Pretoria régime may impose upon the Namibian people.

8. The Special Committee recalls that the Security Council has determined that in the international Territory of Namibia, which is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, there are only two parties to the conflict, the people of Namibia, led by the South West Africa People's Organization, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa on the other.

9. The Special Committee reiterates that any 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 the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirms that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and reiterates the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition. The Committee recommends that the Security Council resume forthwith its consideration of further measures to give effect to these and other Council resolutions on this question, as called for by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985 1/ and by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Accra from 31 January to 2 February 1985.

10. The Special Committee denounces and rejects the attempts by South Africa or any other State 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 to portray it 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 and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia.

11. The Special Committee firmly rejects the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish a linkage between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The Committee calls upon those who draw such "linkage" to abandon the policy immediately as it will further delay the decolonization process and as it constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Angola. In that context, the Committee fully supports the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984. 4/ The Committee condemns the Pretoria régime and holds it accountable for sabotaging the Namibia independence talks held at Lusaka from 11 to 13 May 1984 and at Mindelo on 25 July 1984 by insisting on "linkage" as a pre-condition to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

12. The Special Committee 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 strongly condemns the illegal South African Administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It commends the South West Africa People's Organization for the exemplary leadership it has provided to the Namibian people over the last 25 years, for its continued constructive and flexible attitude, and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

13. The Special Committee reaffirms its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle, by all available means, for self-determination and national independence in the context of Pretoria's continued intransigence and the brutal, racist repression it has unleashed for decades on the Namibian people by force of arms. It reiterates its conviction that the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West Africa People's Organization and its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, continues to be an important and decisive factor in their efforts to achieve independence in a united Namibia. It appeals to all States to intensify their political, diplomatic, material and military support for that organization at this critical stage of its struggle to achieve national liberation. In this regard, it 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.

14. 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 5/ and Additional Protocol I 6/ 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.

15. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its ever-increasing and large-scale military build-up in Namibia, particularly its massive military offensive launched recently in northern 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 and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries. 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, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) 7/ and that it should adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the Pretoria régime adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation. The Committee calls for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith.

16. The Special Committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It reiterates its conviction that such collaboration undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

17. The Special Committee condemns and rejects the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" which has further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, to escalate its aggression against independent African States and to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people.

18. The Special Committee reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people. It strongly condemns South Africa's illegal exploitation of such resources, including its

illegal extension of the territorial sea, the proclamation of a purported exclusive 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, which it considers to be a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. It condemns the South African and other foreign economic interests which continue to exploit those resources in disregard of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 8/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith.

19. The Special Committee also condemns the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constitutes a violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and is thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. In that context, the Committee requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco.

20. The Special 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 by putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African Administration. The Committee reaffirms that the activities of all foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and that all such interests would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia.

21. 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. The Committee strongly recommends that the Security Council, which has been prevented from discharging effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security in the region owing to the opposition of certain Western permanent members, 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.

22. The Special Committee pays particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line and other African States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia and their determined efforts to extend all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization. It is convinced that continuing solidarity with and support for those States remain an important factor for success in the international effort towards the liberation of Namibia. It deems it imperative that the international community increase, as a matter of urgency, its 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.

23. The Special Committee affirms its full support for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and views with indignation South Africa's attempts to thwart the work of the Conference. The Committee urges 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.

24. The Special Committee reaffirms its support for the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. 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 the United Nations Fund for Namibia and all programmes of assistance organized by the Council to benefit the Namibian people and to prepare them for the responsibilities of independent nationhood.

25. The Special Committee notes with profound concern the continued assistance provided to the South African régime by certain international organizations and institutions. Such assistance 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 International Monetary 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.

26. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the pressures being exerted by non-governmental organizations in a number of Western countries to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid. It believes that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilization of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle against apartheid. The Committee urges Member States to take appropriate steps with a view to strengthening such campaigns and encouraging those organizations also to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The Committee calls upon all Member States to abide scrupulously by relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist régime.

27. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction also that a number of Governments have taken legislative and other measures, in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, aimed at bringing about the isolation of the racist régime. It calls upon those Governments which have not yet done so to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions

against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions.

28. In view of the massive publicity campaign by the racist régime of South Africa designed to justify 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. 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 in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa 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.

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

Notes

1/ See A/40/307-S/17184 and Corr.1, annex; see also S/17114.

2/ A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1-1275.

3/ See, for example, 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.

4/ A/AC.115/L.611.

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

6/ A/32/144, annex I.

7/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179.

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

CHAPTER X*

WESTERN SAHARA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th, 1280th and 1284th meetings, between 1 and 8 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/40 of 5 December 1984 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.109/832). The Committee also had before it a communication dated 2 August 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/40/529).
5. At its 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Special Committee, by approving the 249th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1563), granted a request for hearing to Mr. Ali Habib Kentaoui, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO). At its 1280th meeting, on 5 August, the Committee approved the 250th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1565) and granted requests for hearing to Mr. Maelainine Mohamed Taquiollah and Mr. Zerouali Breika. At the 1284th meeting, on 8 August, statements were made by Mr. Kentaoui, Mr. Taquiollah and Mr. Breika (A/AC.109/PV.1284).
6. At the 1284th meeting on 8 August, statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Afghanistan and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1284).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

7. At its 1284th meeting, on 8 August 1985, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1284), 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 fortieth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

CHAPTER XI*

EAST TIMOR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th, 1280th 1283rd and 1284th meetings, between 1 and 8 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth 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.109/836).
5. At its 1278th meeting, on 1 August, following a statement by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1278), the Special Committee approved the 249th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1563) and granted requests for hearing to Mr. Michel Robert, Ligue Internationale des Droits des Peuples; Msgr. Martinho da Costa Lopes; Miss Margo Picken, Amnesty International; and Mr. José Ramos-Horta, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN). At its 1280th meeting, on 5 August, following a statement by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1280), the Committee approved the 250th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1565) and granted a request for hearing to Miss Felice Gaer, International League for Human Rights. In approving the requests for hearing, it was the understanding of the Committee that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meetings.
6. At the 1283rd meeting, on 8 August, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1283). At the same meeting, statements were made by Mr. Robert, Miss Picken and Mr. Ramos-Horta; and by Mr. Roger S. Clark, on behalf of the International League for Human Rights (A/AC.109/PV.1283).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegations of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, 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 Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (A/AC.109/PV.1283).

8. The representative of Portugal, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1283).

9. At the 1284th meeting, on 8 August, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1284).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. At its 1284th meeting, on 8 August 1985, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1284), 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 fortieth session.

GIBRALTAR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1285th meeting, on 9 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 39/410 of 5 December 1984 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.109/834).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1285th meeting, on 9 August 1985, 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 fortieth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

CHAPTER XIII*

TOKELAU

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 39/408 of 5 December 1984, by which the Assembly requested the 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". 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.109/801 and Corr.1).
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. In a letter dated 16 April 1985 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/823), the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, on behalf of his Government and the General Fono of Tokelau, extended an invitation to the Committee to send a visiting mission to Tokelau in 1986.
7. In a message dated 10 May 1985 addressed to the Chairman in connection with the extraordinary session of the Special Committee held at Tunis (A/AC.109/828), the Prime Minister of New Zealand expressed the hope that the Special Committee

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

would be able to accept the invitation of his Government and that of Tokelau referred to in paragraph 6.

8. At the 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1546), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

9. 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. 12).

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided to accept with appreciation the invitation referred to in paragraph 6 and authorized the Chairman, on the basis of his consultations and bearing in mind the related programme budget implications, to constitute the visiting mission for the purpose of making a further first-hand assessment of the situation in Tokelau and of ascertaining the wishes of the people of the Territory concerning their future status.

11. On 2 August 1985, 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

12. The text of the consensus concerning Tokelau, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 9, 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 but that they desire to be given some latitude and some degree of autonomy in decision-making. 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 that it is committed to responding positively to the expressed desires of the people of Tokelau. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue its programme fostering awareness among the people of Tokelau of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. 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 with satisfaction that the General Fono has established two additional committees to deal with health and agriculture. 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 regard, the Committee also notes that the Tokelau public service, with support from the administering Power, is currently investigating ways of improving Tokelau's copra growing and marketing schemes. In particular, the Committee notes with satisfaction the measures being taken to lessen the Territory's isolation, namely, the upgrading of telecommunications facilities and the study to determine the feasibility of constructing landing strips for aircraft on each of the three atolls and the efforts to facilitate regular air transport to the Territory. 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 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 Committee welcomes the invitation from the administering Power, New Zealand, and from the people of the Territory, to send a visiting mission during 1986.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

13. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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, for the time being, they do not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand but that they desire to be given some latitude and some degree of autonomy in decision-making. 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 that it is committed to responding positively to the expressed desires of the people of Tokelau. The Assembly calls upon the administering Power to continue its programme fostering awareness among the people of Tokelau of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. 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 with satisfaction that the General Fono has established two additional committees to deal with health and agriculture. 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 regard, the Assembly also notes that the Tokelau public service, with support from the administering Power, is currently investigating ways of improving Tokelau's copra growing and marketing schemes. In particular, the Assembly notes with satisfaction the measures being taken to lessen the Territory's isolation, namely, the upgrading of telecommunications facilities and the study to determine the feasibility of constructing landing strips for aircraft on each of the three atolls and the efforts to facilitate regular air transport to the Territory. 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 welcomes the invitation from the administering Power, New Zealand, and from the people of the Territory, to send a visiting mission during 1986 and notes the related decision of the Special Committee. 2/ 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 forty-first session.

Notes

- 1/ Chapter II and IV of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ See para. 10 of the present chapter.

PITCAIRN

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 39/409 of 5 December 1984, 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 fortieth 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.109/802).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1545), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

8. On 2 August 1985, 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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 that his Government's policy was one of respect for the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory had freely chosen and that it perceived its role as the administering Power as doing what it could to preserve, promote and protect it.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft consensus:

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/ takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland affirming that his Government's policy was one of respect for the very individual lifestyle that the people of the Territory had freely chosen and that it perceived its role as the administering Power as doing what it could to preserve, promote and protect it. 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 forty-first session.

Notes

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

ST. HELENA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 39/411 of 5 December 1984, 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 fortieth 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.109/814).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1549), 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

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Fiji, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1278).

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1278).

9. On 2 August 1985, 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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, 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 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 fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture.

(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 military facilities 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 fortieth session, to continue to examine the question of St. Helena at its next session.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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, 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 Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960. The Assembly notes 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, urges 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 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. The Assembly 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 fisheries development, forestry, handicrafts and agriculture. The Assembly reaffirmed 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. The Assembly notes with concern the presence of military facilities on the dependency of Ascension Island and, in that regard, recalls 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 considers that the possibility of dispatching

such a mission to St. Helena at an appropriate time should be kept under review. The Assembly requests 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 forty-first session.

Notes

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

CHAPTER XVI*

AMERICAN SAMOA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/31 of 5 December 1984, by paragraph 13 of which the Assembly requested the 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". 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.109/818).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1552), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

8. On 2 August 1985 , the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning American Samoa, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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 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.

(3) The Special Committee notes the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the work of the Committee in regard to American Samoa, which enables 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 rights, interests and wishes, of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, 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 Special Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the elections held on 6 November 1984. The Committee notes that the newly elected Governor has stated his intention to recommend legislation establishing clearly the powers and duties of the various government departments in order to avoid conflicts of authority and to ensure sufficient budgetary control.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory. The Committee expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year

development plan will be continued and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen and extend the responsibilities of the Development Planning Office.

(7) 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 and social welfare of the people of American Samoa.

(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 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 with a view to creating conditions for a balanced and viable economy.

(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 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 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 39/31 of 5 December 1984,

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,

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

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 dispatch in 1981 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to 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 rights, interests and wishes of the people of American Samoa as expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, 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 and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of American Samoa of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

5. Takes note of the elections held on 6 November 1984 and of the fact that the newly elected Governor has stated his intention to recommend legislation establishing clearly the powers and duties of the various government departments in order to avoid conflicts of authority and to ensure sufficient budgetary control;

6. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote the economic and social development of the Territory and calls upon the administering Power to intensify its efforts to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to make it more viable in order to reduce its heavy economic and financial dependence on the United States and to create employment opportunities for the people of the Territory;

7. Expresses the hope that the development planning process initiated by the first five-year development plan be continued and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen and extend the responsibilities of the Development Planning Office;

8. 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 and social welfare of the people of American Samoa;

9. 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 with a view to creating conditions for a balanced and viable economy;

10. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to American Samoa should be kept under review;

11. 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 forty-first session.

Notes

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

2/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XVII*

GUAM

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/32 of 5 December 1984, by paragraph 14 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Guam at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fortieth 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.109/816/Rev.1 and 817).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1556), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1278), the Special Committee adopted the report of the

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

8. On 2 August 1985, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Guam, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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 with 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) Mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, the Special Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and 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.

(5) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by a representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984 to deal with the status question in a manner acceptable to the people of the Territory for submission to the United States Congress for approval, hopes to hold a local referendum before the end of 1985.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the United States affirming that his Government respects the wish of the Guamanians to control their own destiny both politically and economically.

(7) The Special Committee 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) The Special 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.

(9) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, to promote 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.

(10) The Special Committee reiterates that one obstacle to economic, particularly agricultural, development stems from the fact that large tracts of land are held by the federal authorities. Taking note of the statement by a representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of some 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control, the Special Committee calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue the transfer of land to the people of the Territory.

(11) The Special Committee notes that a settlement has been reached between representatives of former Guamanian landowners and the administering Power, under which the former will receive \$39.5 million in compensation for land taken over by the United States Government from 1944 to 1963, it being the right of individual claimants not to participate in this settlement and continue to press their own claims.

(12) The Special Committee, noting the great potential for diversifying and developing the economy of Guam offered, for example, by commercial fishing and agriculture, reaffirms its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in these areas and to ensure their development to the fullest extent.

(13) 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.

(14) The Special Committee takes note of the steps taken by the territorial Government with the support of 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.

(15) 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

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 39/32 of 5 December 1984,

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,

Recalling that a Guam Commission on Self-Determination was appointed in February 1984 to deal with the status question in a manner acceptable to the people of the Territory,

Taking note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Department of Defense had authorized the release of some 2,000 hectares of land previously under its control,

Noting the great potential offered for diversifying and developing the economy of the Territory, for example, commercial fishing and agriculture,

Taking note of the steps taken by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who are indigenous people of 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,

Recalling the dispatch in 1979 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Guam; 2/
2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Guam to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
3. Reaffirms its conviction that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to Guam;
4. Reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Guam of the possibilities open to them with regard to their right to self-determination and 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;
5. Takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the Guam Commission on Self-Determination, which was appointed in February 1984 to deal with the status question in a manner acceptable to the people of the Territory for submission to the United States Congress for approval, hopes to hold a local referendum before the end of 1985;
6. Takes note of the statement of the representative of the United States affirming that his Government respects the wish of the Guamanians to control their own destiny both politically and economically;

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 of the United Nations;

8. Urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve the Territory in any offensive acts or interference against any 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. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of Guam and, in this connection, 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;

10. 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;

11. Notes that a settlement was reached in 1984 between representatives of former Guamanian landowners and the administering Power under which the former will receive \$39.5 million in compensation for land taken over by the United States Government from 1944 to 1963, it being the right of individual claimants not to participate in this settlement and continue to press their own claims;

12. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to support measures by the territorial Government aimed at removing constraints to growth in the areas of agriculture and commercial fishing and to ensure their development to the fullest extent;

13. 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;

14. Reaffirms the importance of further efforts by the territorial Government, with the support of the administering Power, to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who are the indigenous people of the Territory;

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

16. 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 forty-first session.

Notes

- 1/ Chaps. II, IV and VI of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ The present chapter.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th and 1282nd meetings, on 1 and 7 August 1985, 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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth 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.109/827 and Corr.1).
5. On the basis of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance of 19 March 1985 and following consultations in that regard by the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories heard statements by Senator Ataji Balos and Mr. Julian Riklon at its 489th meeting, on 20 March, and by Mr. Glenn H. Alcalay at its 490th meeting, on 27 March.
6. At its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, the Special Committee, by approving the 249th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1563), granted requests for hearing to Messrs. José Roberto Cruz, Fritz Sablan Cruz, Pedrus Silbanua, Aloka Seymour and Luther Cornelius, Old People's Square Level and Justice Organization on Ponape and Kosrae, and Mr. Ed Rampell. Mr. Rampell made a statement at the same meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1278). At its 1282nd meeting, on 7 August, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Miss Elizabeth Bounds, Micronesia Coalition. At the same meeting, statements were made by Mr. Fritz Sablan Cruz and Miss Bounds (A/AC.109/PV.1282).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

7. At the 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1554), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

8. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Chile and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1278).

9. The Special Committee adopted, at the same meeting, the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1554) and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 11), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

10. On 2 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, for the attention of his Government and to the President of the Security Council 1/ and the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 9, 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 with regard to the Territory. 2/

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Trust Territory.

(3) The Special Committee regrets the repeated refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Committee on this item by declining to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory. It calls 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 Special Committee in order to facilitate its work by providing vital and up-to-date information 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 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 3/ as well as statements delivered by petitioners 4/ 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 Special Committee in relation to the Territory despite the expressed readiness of the Committee to engage in such co-operation.

(6) The Special Committee recalls its previous appeals 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 stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end.

(8) 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 be done in strict conformity with the Charter.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions 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 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.

(10) The Special 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.

(11) The Special Committee, 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 to suspend certain legislation. In this connection, the Committee recalls that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all power to the people of the Trust Territory, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

(12) 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 in the economy of the Trust Territory. In this regard the Special Committee recalls the obligation of the Administering Authority relating to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

(13) 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.

(14) 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. In view of the importance of marine resources to the Territory, the Special Committee joins the Trusteeship Council in urging the Administering Authority to continue its technical assistance to ensure marine resources development and conservation. 5/

(15) The Special Committee stresses the necessity of improved health care for the population of the Trust Territory and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to promote that sector. It further emphasizes the importance of encouraging greater participation in the field of health care by qualified indigenous people. It 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.

(16) The Special 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 in the region, not only in the economic field but also at the political, educational and cultural levels.

(17) The Special Committee notes that, as indicated in the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 7 January 1985, 6/ 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.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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, 7/

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 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, 2/

Taking note also of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council 3/ as well as the statements delivered by petitioners 4/ 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,

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,

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 and, in that regard, 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 7 January 1985, 6/ 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; 7/

2. Affirms 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;

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

4. Regrets the repeated refusal of the Administering Authority to co-operate with the Special Committee on this item by declining to participate in the examination of the situation in the Trust Territory and 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 Special Committee in order to facilitate its work by providing vital and up-to-date information in accordance with its obligation under the Charter;

5. Expresses 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 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 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. Stresses the need to preserve the cultural identity and heritage of the Micronesian people and calls upon the Administering Authority to take all necessary steps towards that end;
10. 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 that be done in strict conformity with the Charter;
11. 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;
12. 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;
13. Affirms that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all power to the people of the Trust Territory, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration;
14. 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;

15. 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;

16. 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 and, in view of the importance of marine resources to the Territory, joins the Trusteeship Council in urging the Administering Authority to continue its technical assistance to ensure marine resources development and conservation; 5/

17. Stresses the necessity of improved health care for the population of the Trust Territory and underscores the obligation of the Administering Authority to promote that sector;

18. 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 level;

19. 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.

Notes

1/ S/17385.

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

3/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/17334 and Corr.1).

4/ A/AC.109/PV.1278 and 1282.

5/ Official Records of the Security Council, Fortieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/17334 and Corr.1), para. 285.

6/ S/16880.

7/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XIX*

BERMUDA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/33 of 5 December 1984 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 fortieth 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.109/803, 809 and 810).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1555), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1278).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

8. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Czechoslovakia (A/AC.109/PV.1278), 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 records of the meeting.

9. On 2 August 1985, 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, 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 rights, interests and wishes of the people of Bermuda expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, 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 by 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 determine their own future political status.

(6) The Special Committee 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.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve Bermuda 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 over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced and viable economy.

(9) 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.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(11) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories, the Special Committee once again emphasizes the desirability of sending such a visiting mission to the Territory at the earliest possible opportunity.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 39/33 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will 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,

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 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 rights, interests and wishes of the people of Bermuda expressed freely in conditions leading to real self-determination, 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 determine their own 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. 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 over their future development with a view to creating conditions for a balanced and viable economy;

10. 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. Urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

12. Emphasizes the desirability of sending a visiting mission to the Territory at the earliest possible opportunity;

13. 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 forty-first session.

Notes

1/ Chaps. II, 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 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/34 of 5 December 1984 concerning the British Virgin Islands. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a 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". 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.109/808 and Corr.1 and A/AC.109/811).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1550), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

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).

8. On 2 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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 by 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 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 notes with concern that, during the period under consideration, the international economic crisis caused tourism and its supportive services, the mainstay of the economy, to slow down. The Committee also takes note that construction activity increased, and that the territorial Government, in its continued efforts to broaden the base of the economy, was re-examining its industrialization programme.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote 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 to intensify its efforts in co-operation with the territorial Government.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to safeguard, in co-operation with the territorial Government, 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 natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory mainly by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which operate in the British Virgin Islands. The Committee also notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations, including in particular the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands.

(10) The Special Committee also welcomes the participation of the Territory as an associate member in the work 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 in various international and regional organizations. The Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(11) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing 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 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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, 1/

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the British Virgin Islands, including in particular its resolution 39/34 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will 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 to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting with concern that during the period under review the international economic crisis caused tourism and its supportive services, the mainstay of the economy, to slow down and taking note that construction activities increased, and that the territorial Government, in its continued efforts to broaden the base of the economy, was re-examining its industrialization programme,

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,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which operate in the Territory and noting the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations, including in particular the Caribbean Development Bank,

Welcoming also the participation of the Territory as an associate member in the work 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 in various other international and regional organizations,

Recalling the dispatch in 1976 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 2/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy 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 and, in that connection, 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 co-operation with the territorial Government, 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 to intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory;

9. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power to facilitate the further participation of the British Virgin Islands in various international and regional organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

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 forty-first session.

Notes

1/ Chaps. II, IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/35 of 5 December 1984 concerning the Cayman Islands. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a 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". 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 the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/807 and 815).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1548), 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).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

8. On 2 August 1985, 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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 of the Cayman Islands in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the 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 by 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 to promote 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 been negatively affected by the world economic crisis. 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 takes note of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that, despite the poor quality of the soil in the Territory, a study conducted by the territorial Government in 1984 revealed some possibilities in the field of poultry, agricultural and pastoral farming.

(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 Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(9) 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.

(10) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 39/35 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will 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 been negatively affected by the world economic crisis,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Noting with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the 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, in that connection, 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;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote 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, which will benefit the people of the Territory;

8. Takes note of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that, despite the poor quality of the soil in the Territory, a study conducted by the territorial Government in 1984 revealed some possibilities in the field of poultry, agricultural and pastoral farming;

9. 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. 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;

11. Notes with appreciation the continued contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory;

12. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands 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 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 forty-first session.

Notes

1/ Chaps. II, 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 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/36 of 5 December 1984 concerning Montserrat. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of 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". 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.109/804 and 805).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1551), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1278).

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

8. 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. 10).

9. On 2 August 1985, 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 Montserrat, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 produced 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 with 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 by the representative of the administering Power that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat in determining the future political status of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference, 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, 1/ and in that connection the territorial Government would prepare programmes of political education by which to increase the people's awareness of the benefits of independence. 2/

(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 to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities 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 to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat. It also calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, 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 international economic crisis continued to have an adverse effect on the territorial economy, and to result in zero growth in the gross domestic product and a reduction in the rate of growth of employment and incomes. 3/ 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.

(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 fact that an increasing number of people from the Territory are being employed in the civil service, particularly at the higher echelon, and in this connection takes note with satisfaction that a national was appointed Chief Medical Officer. The Committee notes also the recommendations for salary increases made by the Salaries Commission on public service salaries and conditions. The Committee urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(11) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory, mainly by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund, and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. The Committee also notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee calls upon the United Nations system of organizations, 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 assessing 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

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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, 4/

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 39/36 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat in determining the future political status of the Territory;

Noting the view of the Government of Montserrat that independence was inevitable and desirable 1/ and, in that connection, that the territorial Government would prepare programmes of political education by which to increase the people's awareness of the benefits of independence, 2/

Noting with concern that during the period under review the international economic crisis continued to have an adverse effect on the territorial economy, and to result in zero growth in the gross domestic product and a reduction in the rate of growth of employment and incomes, 3/

Welcoming the fact that an increasing number of people from the Territory are being employed in the civil service, particularly at the higher echelon, including the appointment of a national as Chief Medical Officer, and noting the recommendations for salary increases made by the Salaries Commission on public service salaries and conditions,

Welcoming also the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund and other specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system operating in the Territory, and noting the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, as well as in regional organizations, such as the Caribbean Community and its associated institutions, including the Caribbean Development Bank,

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 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 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 Montserrat; 5/

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 to foster an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power to promote the economic and social development of Montserrat and, 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;

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. Urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

11. Calls upon the United Nations system of organizations, 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 forty-first session.

Notes

1/ A/AC.109/L.1522, para. 6 (5).

2/ Statement of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

3/ See A/AC.109/804, para. 36.

4/ Chaps. II, IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.

5/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XXIII*

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/37 of 5 December 1984 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 fortieth 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.109/810, 819 and 820).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1547), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

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).

8. On 2 August 1985, 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, 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 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.

(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 by 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, 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, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(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 \$850,000 for the Territory for the period 1982-1986.

(9) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the administering Power to the effect that the military facility in the Turks and Caicos Islands was closed in 1984, that the territorial Government now has complete control over the disposition of the land vacated by the base and that the land is now being used for various activities which are beneficial to the economy and the people of the Territory.

(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 various sectors of the economy and the society 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 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 39/37 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will 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,

Noting the statement of the administering Power that an experimental farm has been set up on North Caicos to study agricultural techniques,

Welcoming the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme to the development of the Territory,

Recalling the dispatch in 1980 of two United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 2/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, 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 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, 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, 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 natural 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 was closed in 1984, that the territorial Government now has complete control over the disposition of the land vacated by the base and that the land is now being used for various activities which are beneficial to the economy and the people of the Territory;
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;
10. Requests the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy and the society of the Territory;
11. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

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

Notes

- 1/ Chaps. II, IV to VI of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ The present chapter.

ANGUILLA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of Anguilla to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/39 of 5 December 1984 on the question of Anguilla. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a 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". 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.109/806).
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 the consideration of the item.
6. At the 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1557), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

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).

8. On 2 August 1985, 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 Anguilla, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla 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 Anguilla 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 Anguilla.

(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 with regard to Anguilla, 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 by the representative of the administering Power, in which he said that his Government would respect the wishes of the people of Anguilla 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 Anguilla to exercise freely 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 reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla 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 to promote the economic and social development of Anguilla. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(7) The Special Committee notes that during the period under consideration the economy of Anguilla remained buoyant, and that although the Territory was no longer in need of a grant from the administering Power to balance its recurrent budget for 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom agreed to provide a special grant to clear the deficit accumulated between 1977 and 1983.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to take effective measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development.

(9) The Special Committee notes that during the period under consideration a comprehensive review of the civil service and the police force was undertaken and the recommendations contained in both reports were accepted by the Government of Anguilla. The Committee also notes that, as a result of those recommendations, salaries and allowances were increased. The Committee urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(10) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Anguilla. The Special Committee notes, in particular, the separate illustrative indicative planning figure for Anguilla by the United Nations Development Programme for the period 1982-1986. The Committee reiterates its request to the administering Power, in the light of the Visiting Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations, 1/ 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 Anguilla.

(11) 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 that Anguilla, together with Montserrat, shares a single associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of Anguilla in those organizations and in other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development.

(12) The Special Committee recalls that a United Nations Mission visited the Territory in 1984. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing the situation in the small Territories, the Committee

considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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, 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 Anguilla, including in particular its resolution 39/39 of 5 December 1984,

Noting the stated position of the administering Power that it will respect the wishes of the people of Anguilla 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 participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Anguilla, 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 to promote the economic and social development of the Territory,

Taking note that during the period under review the economy of Anguilla remained buoyant,

Noting that, as a result of a comprehensive review of the civil service and police force undertaken during 1984, their salaries and allowances were increased,

Welcoming the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Anguilla and noting

the separate illustrative indicative planning figure established for Anguilla by the United Nations Development Programme for the period 1982-1986,

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 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 dispatch in 1984 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Anguilla; 3/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Anguilla 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 Anguilla;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in Anguilla 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;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Anguilla themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, 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. Calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

7. Notes that, although the Territory was no longer in need of a grant from the administering Power to balance its recurrent budget for 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom agreed to provide a special grant to clear the deficit accumulated between 1977 and 1983;

8. Urges the administering Power to take effective measures, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Anguilla to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development;

9. Urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the increased employment of the local population in the civil service, particularly at senior levels;

10. Reiterates its request to the administering Power, in the light of the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Anguilla, 1984, 1/ 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 Anguilla;

11. Calls upon the administering Power to continue to facilitate the participation of Anguilla in the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary body, the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, and in other organizations of the United Nations system, including the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development;

12. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Anguilla 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 Anguilla at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-first session.

Notes

1/ A/AC.109/799, sect. IV.

2/ Chaps. II and IV of the present report and the present chapter.

3/ The present chapter.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985.
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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/38 of 5 December 1984 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 fortieth 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 the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/810, 812 and 813).
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 1278th meeting, on 1 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1278), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1553), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

* Previously issued as part of A/40/23 (Part VII).

7. At the same meeting, Mr. Carlyle Corbin, the representative of the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands in Washington, D.C. made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1278).

8. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Cuba, Tunisia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Sweden and the Chairman participated (A/AC.109/PV.1278), the Special Committee decided to combine paragraph 6, subparagraphs (7) and (8), and renumber subparagraphs (9) to (14) as new subparagraphs (8) to (13). The Committee then adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (A/AC.109/L.1553) and approved the conclusions and recommendations contained therein, as amended (see para. 10), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

9. On 2 August 1985, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the United States Virgin Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1278th meeting, on 1 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 8, 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 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.

(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, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands enjoys a large measure of self-government through its elected representatives, namely, the Governor, members of the Legislature and the Territory's non-voting delegate to the United States House of Representatives. The Committee also takes note of the recent general elections in 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 United States Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity 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 United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(6) The Special Committee notes that the Select Committee, established by the Senate in 1983 to ascertain the views of the people of the Territory on their future status and to make recommendations in that regard to the Legislature, conducted public hearings from March to August 1984 and submitted its report to the Sixteenth Legislature in January 1985.

(7) The Special Committee also notes that the Legislature endorsed the report, which included, inter alia, a recommendation that a referendum on the status issue should be held on 4 November 1986, in conjunction with the next general election for people of the United States Virgin Islands to choose between a variety of status options including independence, statehood, free association, incorporated territory, status quo or a compact of Federal Relations. The Special Committee further notes that the Legislature decided to appoint a new committee to continue the process of public hearings, in order to ensure that the people of the United States Virgin Islands were fully aware of the implications of the various status options by the time of the referendum.

(8) The Special Committee notes with concern the statement of the Governor during the period under consideration in which he said that the economy of the Territory was "temporarily depressed", after making an evaluation of the tourist, construction and industrial sectors, as well as the delivery of government services. In this connection, the Committee also notes that the Territory's industrial development programme had suffered a setback with the announcement by Martin Marietta Alumina, Inc. that it would close its aluminium plant in the Territory during 1985. The Special 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 the economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power.

(9) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands.

(10) 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.

(11) The Special Committee welcomes the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the work of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, and as an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee. The Committee also notes the participation of a representative of the Territory as a member of the delegation of the administering Power at annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982, and urges the administering Power to seek a status in that Group for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependant Territories within the Group. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the statement of the administering Power that it endorsed the policy that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums where the Territory was the subject of discussion. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in the above organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system.

(12) The Special Committee 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) Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of assessing 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, particularly in the light of the aforementioned referendum and the preparations for that event.

C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

11. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1271st and 1278th meetings, on 21 February and 1 August 1985, 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 39/38 of 5 December 1984,

Noting with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power and the representative of the territorial Government 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, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power that the Territory of the United States Virgin Islands enjoys a large measure of self-government through its elected representatives, namely, the Governor, members of the Legislature and the Territory's non-voting delegate to the United States House of Representatives, and noting the recent general elections in the Territory,

Noting with concern that the economy of the Territory was, as described by the Governor, "temporarily depressed", particularly in the tourist, construction and industrial sectors, as well as in the delivery of government services, and noting that the Territory's industrial development programme would suffer a setback as a result of the announced plan of Martin Marietta Alumina, Inc. for the closure of its aluminium plant in the Territory in 1985,

Welcoming the continued participation of the United States Virgin Islands, as an associated member, in the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, and noting the participation of a representative of the Territory as a member of the delegation of the administering Power at annual meetings of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development since 1982,

Noting with satisfaction the statement of the administering Power that it endorsed the policy that representatives of the Territory should participate in forums where the Territory was the subject of discussion,

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 dispatch in 1977 of a United Nations Visiting Mission to the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the 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 local, 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), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the United States Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and, in that connection, 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 that the Select Committee, established by the Senate in 1983 to ascertain the views of the people of the Territory on their future status and to make recommendation in that regard to the Legislature, conducted public hearings from March to August 1984 and submitted its report to the Sixteenth Legislature in January 1985;

7. Also notes that the Legislature endorsed the report, which included, inter alia, a recommendation that a referendum on the status issue should be held on 4 November 1986, in conjunction with the next general election for people of the United States Virgin Islands to choose between a variety of status options including independence, statehood, free association, incorporated territory, status quo or a compact of federal relations;

8. Further notes that the Legislature decided to appoint a new committee to continue the process of public hearings, in order to ensure that the people of the United States Virgin Islands were fully aware of the implications of the various status options by the time of the referendum;

9. 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 the economic dependence of the Territory on the administering Power;

10. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter to promote the economic and social development of the United States Virgin Islands;

11. 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;

12. Urges the administering Power to seek in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, a status for the territorial Government similar to that of other dependent Territories within the Group;

13. Calls upon the administering Power to facilitate further the participation of the United States Virgin Islands in various regional intergovernmental bodies and organizations, particularly in their central organs, and in other organizations of the United Nations system;

14. 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;

15. 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;

16. 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 forty-first session.

Notes

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

2/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XXVI*

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1271st meeting, on 21 February 1985, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1537 and Corr.1), 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 1280th, 1281st and 1285th meetings, on 5, 6 and 9 August 1985, 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 39/91 of 14 December 1984 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 fortieth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 39/6 of 1 November 1984 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.109/835 and Corr.1).
5. At its 1280th meeting, on 5 August, the Special Committee, by approving the 250th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1565), granted requests for hearing to Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts and Mr. Raúl Milton MacBurney. Mr. Betts and Mr. MacBurney made statements at the 1285th meeting, on 9 August (A/AC.109/PV.1285).
6. At the 1281st meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item sponsored by Chile, Cuba and Venezuela (A/AC.109/L.1569).
7. At the 1285th meeting, on 9 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.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/40/23 (Part VIII).

8. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a communication from the 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. Following a statement by the representative of Cuba, (A/AC.109/PV.1285), with the Special Committee's consent, Mr. John Cheek, Counsellor of the Legislative Council of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1285).

9. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1285).

10. At the same meeting, the representative of Venezuela, in a statement to the Special Committee, introduced the draft resolution on the item referred to in paragraph 6 above (A/AC.109/L.1569).

11. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1285). Further statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina (A/AC.109/PV.1285).

12. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1285), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1569) by 20 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (see para. 14). Further statements were made by the representatives of Tunisia, Sweden, India, the Ivory Coast and China. The representative of Argentina made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1285).

13. On 9 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/842) 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

14. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/842) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1285th meeting, on 9 August 1985, to which reference is made in paragraph 12, 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, 38/12 of 16 November 1983 and 39/6 of 1 November 1984, its resolutions of 1 September 1983 1/ and 20 August 1984 2/ and Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Distressed that, notwithstanding the time that has elapsed since the adoption of resolution 2065 (XX), this prolonged dispute has not yet been settled,

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 their negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful, just and lasting solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Reaffirming the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

Noting with concern that the militarization of the area by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is detrimental to the climate of confidence that should prevail for the resumption of negotiations,

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 3/

Calling attention to the importance of the Secretary-General continuing his efforts to give full effect to the mission entrusted to him by General Assembly resolutions 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6,

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, 38/12 and 39/6,

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 and negotiated settlement of the 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 reiterated its intention to comply with the General Assembly resolutions referring to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas);

3. Expresses regret that the resumption of the negotiations recommended by the General Assembly has not yet taken place, owing to the refusal of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to deal with the question of sovereignty within the framework of comprehensive negotiations;

4. 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, 38/12 and 39/6;

5. 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 in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolutions 37/9, 38/12 and 39/6;

6. Decides to keep under review the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) subject to any directives that the General Assembly may issue in that regard at its fortieth session.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23), chap. XXVI, para. 16.

2/ Ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23), chap. XXVI, para. 16.

3/ See A/AC.109/PV.1285.

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