



## Economic and Social Council

Distr.  
GENERAL

E/1987/85  
8 June 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Second regular session of 1987  
Item 17 of the provisional agenda\*

### 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 President of the Economic and Social Council on consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid

#### I. SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

1. At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1986/48 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. In paragraph 17 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on those matters with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council.

2. At its 1,309th meeting, on 15 August 1986, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session. 1/

3. At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 41/15, in paragraph 26 of which it requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to

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\* E/1986/100.

consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

4. An account of the consultations held between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee under the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions is given below.

5. The President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee noted with serious concern that the situation in Namibia continued to deteriorate as a direct consequence of South Africa's illegal occupation of that international Territory; its ruthless repression and oppression of the Namibian people; its military build-up in the Territory; its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States; its increased attempts to destabilize the political, economic and social structures of the States in the region; its policy and practice of apartheid and other gross violations of human rights; and its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions. The two presiding officers expressed their condemnation of schemes through which the racist régime attempts to perpetuate its colonial domination over Namibia and called upon the international community, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render increased moral and material assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and their national liberation movements.

6. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, several international agencies and organizations had continued to extend assistance in varying degrees within their respective spheres of competence to the peoples of Namibia and other Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. However, they noted that the assistance extended to date by those organizations had been far from adequate in terms of the critical needs of those peoples, particularly those in southern Africa. Due note was taken of the related provisions of the decisions adopted by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) at its twenty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 28 to 30 July 1986, by the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at its forty-sixth ordinary session, held at Arusha from 16 to 18 July 1986, and by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare from 1 to 7 September 1986. Bearing in mind those provisions, the presiding officers considered it imperative that the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned should further intensify their support for and assistance to the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, in close co-operation with the national liberation movements concerned.

7. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to extend assistance to the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements, in particular in the development of professional skills and manpower by means of education and training, with a view to preparing them for eventual administrative, technical and managerial

responsibilities in their respective countries, as well as in the promotion of self-reliance in the countries of asylum, especially in such vital areas as agriculture and food production, public health service and vocational trades. They noted that the assistance rendered to the national liberation movements in 1986 by UNDP amounted to \$2,787,600, of which \$2,470,100 was financed from the indicative planning figure (IPF) and \$317,500 from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. The two presiding officers also observed that during the period under review there were 16 ongoing projects of assistance to national liberation movements, of which 15 continued from the previous year and one was new, approved in February 1986. As in previous years, the main thrust of UNDP assistance continued to be in the education sector - a total of nine projects valued at \$1,875,700, executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). They noted that the total assistance for the education sector was funded from the IPF, representing some 68 per cent of all funding for activities for national liberation movements for the year - a decrease of 8 per cent from the 1985 high of 76 per cent.

9. The two presiding officers also noted that two projects in the health sector accounted for \$623,900, of which \$278,500 was derived from the Trust Fund and the remainder from the IPF. Both projects were executed by the UNDP Office for Projects Execution. They also noted that with the allocation of \$128,400, agriculture was the third sector, having one ongoing project executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and one formulation mission implemented under direct UNDP supervision. The two presiding officers noted that, of the 16 projects, four were for the African National Congress (ANC); three for the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC); six for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); and the remaining three for joint projects benefiting all three national liberation movements.

10. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that, under the leadership of the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, continuing efforts were being made to undertake various programmes of assistance benefiting the Namibians, in close collaboration with UNDP and a number of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. They noted, in particular, that since the inception of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, fellowships and group-training opportunities in various economic and social fields had been made to close to 2,000 Namibians and that accounted for 85 per cent of the financial resources of the Programme. They noted that the total cost of the projects currently under way for the Nationhood Programme amounted to over \$16 million, of which projects worth over \$5 million were already completed. They also noted that of the total costs of the projects, more than \$14.3 million, or 68 per cent, was covered by the Trust Fund; about \$5.5 million or 26.3 per cent, by UNDP and approximately \$1.1 million, or 5.7 per cent, by the executing agencies.

11. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that the Governing Council of UNDP, at its thirty-second session, decided to establish the fourth-cycle IPF for 1987-1991 of \$6.4 million for Namibia through exceptionally increasing by

50 per cent the fourth-cycle IPF as determined by the criteria for calculating country IPFs. They also noted that the Council postponed consideration of "an additional amount of up to \$3 million" to be provided for Namibia following a report by the Administrator, which was to be considered at the thirty-fourth session of the Governing Council to justify that amount. Further they noted that UNDP, at its thirty-fourth session in February 1987, had decided to approve from its fourth IPF cycle (1987-1991) \$240,000 for the British Virgin Islands, \$560,000 for Montserrat and \$822,000 for the Turks and Caicos Islands.

12. Deeply conscious of the continuing critical needs of the Namibian people, the presiding officers, while noting with appreciation the intensified level of international co-operation in assistance programmes, appealed to the organizations concerned to enlist whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. To that end, the two officers called for renewed efforts to secure an increased flow of funds required for the preparation of the extended programmes of assistance and, in particular, for the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system. They strongly urged that those institutions should take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. They emphasized that the role of the executive heads of the institutions concerned was of special importance. They hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 24 of General Assembly resolution 41/15 and paragraph 15 of Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/48, the executive heads would formulate concrete proposals for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs.

13. The two presiding officers agreed that the agencies and organizations that had so far depended on extrabudgetary sources for financing of assistance projects should endeavour to find, to the extent possible, ways and means of including or increasing provision in their regular budgets for initiating and for expanding projects supported by OAU and national liberation movements. In that regard they drew particular attention to paragraph 10 (c) of General Assembly resolution 41/39 E, in which the Assembly called upon the organizations to continue to allocate funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

14. The two presiding officers noted that close liaison established by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia had greatly enhanced their efforts to render effective assistance to the peoples concerned. They noted with satisfaction that the national liberation movements had continued to be represented at the relevant meetings and conferences of the agencies and organizations contributing to the positive consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of colonial peoples. They also noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of Economic and Social Council resolution 2015 (LXI) of 3 August 1976, a number of agencies continued to defray the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of national liberation movements invited to attend such meetings. They further noted the inclusion of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the membership of various agencies and organizations. In recalling General Assembly resolutions 41/15 and 41/39 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/48,

they urged those agencies and organizations that had not yet granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay.

15. The two presiding officers agreed that those close contacts facilitated further increases in the volume and scope of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. The two presiding officers hoped that in order to make maximum use of the available resources, the agencies and organizations would take further steps to strengthen the existing measures of co-ordination, for it was essential to ensure that the assistance projects committed or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated.

16. The two presiding officers noted that the assistance to refugees from Namibia continued to increase during 1986, through the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close co-operation with OAU and a number of organizations within the United Nations system. They noted with appreciation that UNHCR programme allocation for the year 1986 for the assistance to the Namibian and South African refugees in the neighbouring countries had amounted to over \$6 million. They noted that the Namibian refugee population was estimated at 69,000 in Angola, while in Zambia it increased to 7,100. However, they noted with concern the rise of South African refugee population in neighbouring countries, including 9,500 in Angola, 7,000 in Swaziland, 3,100 in Zambia and 2,000 in Lesotho. The two presiding officers thus called for general contributions by all concerned to UNHCR to enable it to meet the needs of those peoples effectively and adequately.

17. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies and other organizations to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa continued to be in force. They agreed that the agencies and other organizations associated with the United Nations system should strengthen such measures so as to bring about maximum isolation of that régime, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, including, in particular, General Assembly resolution 41/15. They expressed profound concern at the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and South Africa. Such collaboration, they considered, was tantamount to recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the repressive policy being pursued in Namibia by the racist régime of South Africa and its blatant aggression against its neighbours.

18. The two presiding officers noted with appreciation the comprehensive information provided by a number of specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, as contained in the related report of the Secretary-General (A/42/264 and Add.1) concerning their respective activities in support of the peoples of colonial Territories. The report indeed indicated that an increasing number of those organizations had extended or formulated programmes of assistance from within their own budgetary resources, in addition to their intensified collaboration with UNDP as an executing agency. They also noted with satisfaction that many of the organizations had co-operated closely with front-line States and newly independent countries in meeting the related needs of the

Governments of those countries. The presiding officers expressed the hope that, in response to the appeals repeatedly made by the United Nations organs concerned, organizations of the United Nations system would continue to intensify their efforts in the extension of the necessary assistance to those countries.

19. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 16 of Council resolution 1986/48, the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the discussions leading up to it during the second regular session of 1986 of the Economic and Social Council. He also informed the President that the Special Committee's Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance continued to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 41/15. The Chairman also indicated that, during its examination of the question in August 1987, the Special Committee would take into account the results of the consultations being held by the Sub-Committee at its current session, as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1987.

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

## II. SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST APARTHEID

21. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid referred to the provisions of the following resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its forty-first session:

(a) Resolution 41/35 B, in which the Assembly, inter alia, endorsed the report of the Special Committee 2/ and the Declaration of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986; 3/ called upon the Security Council to take action under chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and urged the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and others that are opposed to them to reassess their position and facilitate their imposition by the Security Council; urged the Security Council to adopt measures to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo adopted by its resolution 418 (1977), in accordance with the relevant recommendations contained in the Declaration of the International Seminar on the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa, held in London from 28 to 30 May 1986; 4/ requested all States that have not yet done so, pending action by the Security Council, to adopt legislative and other comparable measures to ensure the total isolation of South Africa; called upon Member States to exclude the South

African régime from all organizations within the United Nations system where that has not already been done; called upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate credit and other assistance to South Africa; called upon all organizations within the United Nations system to ensure the total isolation of South Africa and of transnational corporations, banks, financial and other institutions that are collaborating with it; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to ensure compliance by the United Nations system with paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 40/64 A of 10 December 1985; and requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind paragraph 15, to undertake a study on the relationship of various United Nations specialized agencies, bodies and organizations with banks and financial institutions that conduct business in or with entities in South Africa.

(b) Resolution 41/35 C, in which the Assembly demanded that Israel desist from and terminate forthwith all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the economic, military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions; called upon all Governments and organizations to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration; requested the Special Committee to continue to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa; requested the Secretary-General to render, through the Department of Public Information and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, all possible assistance to the Special Committee in disseminating information relating to the collaboration between them; and requested the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

(c) Resolution 41/35 F, in which the Assembly noted the Declaration adopted by the United Nations Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Oslo from 4 to 6 June 1986 5/ and commended it to the attention of all States; noted the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa pertaining to oil and petroleum products; urged the Security Council to take action to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa; requested all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, and suggested 10 such steps in particular; decided to establish an Intergovernmental Group to monitor the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa; requested the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to extend all necessary assistance to the Special Committee and to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the resolution and in particular to facilitate the monitoring of the embargo as recommended in the Declaration of the United Nations Seminar on an Oil Embargo.

(d) Resolution 41/35 G, in which the Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; expressed its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that had contributed

to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination; appealed for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund; and appealed for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

(e) Resolution 41/35 H, in which the Assembly, inter alia, appealed to all States, organizations and institutions, recognizing the pressing need of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance:

- (i) To expand assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;
- (ii) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such aid to the victims of apartheid, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, and to all those struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa; appealed to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sport relations that would support the apartheid régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid; commended those States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the apartheid régime in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/64 I of 10 December 1985 and invited those that have not yet done so to follow their example; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

22. An account of the consultations held in 1987 between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in accordance with Council resolution 1986/48, is given below.

23. The Chairman of the Special Committee discussed with the President of the Economic and Social Council the situation in South and southern Africa, which has deteriorated further from the middle of last year when the South African régime imposed the second state of emergency in the country in a year, on 12 June 1986. In their discussion, they noted the increase in repression by the régime during the second emergency, as evidenced by about 30,000 people having been detained in that period, press censorship having been greatly strengthened, restrictions on anti-apartheid organizations reinforced, and the whites-only election for the white chamber of the tricameral parliament held on 6 May 1987 to reaffirm that electorate's backing for the governing party's programme of law and order and limited reform, in clear defiance of the rights and wishes of the majority of the South African people and the position of the international community. They expressed concern at the continuous occupation of Namibia by the apartheid régime and its genocidal war against the Namibian people. They also noted with indignation that the régime has maintained its pattern of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring States, as shown most recently by its 25 April 1987 launching of a "pre-emptive strike" against Zambia on the pretext of



preventing an attack by the ANC during the election, to attempt to shift the blame for its policies to others. The Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council then reviewed measures against apartheid taken by Governments, the rest of the international community, and others since they had last consulted on the question.

24. The two presiding officers spoke of progress attained towards the imposition of sanctions against South Africa since the holding of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa in Paris in June 1986, in particular, the strengthening of partial sanctions by the Commonwealth, the European Community, the United States, and Japan toward the end of 1986, and further major steps by Nordic countries in the period under review.

25. The Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council also discussed action taken by the Council at its first regular session of 1987 on the continuing collaboration of transnational corporations with South Africa. In so doing, they considered Council document E/1987/13, a report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the recommendations of the Panel of Eminent Persons on the activities of transnational corporations (TNCs) in South Africa and Namibia, which was requested by the Council at its first regular session of 1986. They reviewed the progress that has been made in implementing the recommendations, including disinvestment by transnational corporations from South Africa and Namibia, but also spoke of the remaining collaboration by transnational corporations and of the assistance banks and other financial institutions had recently given South Africa in re-negotiating its foreign debt.

26. The Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council welcomed the establishment by the General Assembly at its latest session of the Intergovernmental Group to monitor the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa, and the Chairman agreed to keep the President informed on its work.

27. The two presiding officers then spoke of the Security Council sessions held earlier in the year on South Africa and Namibia, at which the United States and the United Kingdom had vetoed the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa, and they urged that the two States and the other partners of South Africa reconsider their positions and join with the rest of the international community so that such sanctions could be effected and observed.

28. The Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council then reviewed the efforts being made by the international community and others to assist the front-line and Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference States and the people of South Africa and Namibia and their liberation movements, including the Non-Aligned Movement's Africa Fund established in September 1986, and they urged that all donors make a renewed effort in that regard in order to help bring apartheid to an end, independence to Namibia, and peace to South and southern Africa.

Notes

1/ A/41/23 (part IV), chap. VI, para. 16. The complete report is to be issued as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23).

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/41/22).

3/ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23). For the Declaration alone, see A/41/434-S/18185, annex, and Corr.1.

4/ See A/41/388-S/18121, annex.

5/ A/41/404-S/18141, annex.

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