

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

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1)



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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1982

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/36/23 (Part I) of 11 November 1981 and A/36/23 (Part I)/Add.1 of 19 November 1981, A/36/23 (Part II) of 29 October 1981, A/36/23 (Part III) of 17 September 1981, A/36/23 (Part IV) of 23 September 1981, A/36/23 (Part V) of 29 September 1981, A/36/23 (Part VI) of 25 September 1981 and A/36/23 (Part VII) of 11 November 1981.

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* Antigua is scheduled to accede to independence on 1 November 1981.

** Belize acceded to independence on 21 September 1981.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

30 October 1981

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 35/119 of 11 December 1980. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1981.

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

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

CHAPTER I*

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Establishment of the Special Committee

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

* Previously issued under the symbol A/36/23 (Part I) and Add.1.

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

5. At the same session and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, has adopted a resolution renewing the mandate of the Committee. 2/

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

7. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the recommendation of the Special Committee set out in a communication dated 23 May 1980 from the Chairman of the Committee addressed to the Secretary-General (A/35/413), adopted resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, containing a Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Plan, inter alia, contained the following provisions:

"...

"17. The Special Committee shall continue to examine the full compliance of all States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization. Questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration. Where General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) has not been fully implemented with regard to a given Territory, the Assembly shall continue to bear responsibility for that Territory until all powers are transferred to the people of the Territory without any conditions or reservations and the people concerned have had an opportunity to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Special Committee is hereby directed:

"(a) To continue to seek the most suitable ways for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence and to propose to the General Assembly specific measures for the complete implementation of the Declaration;

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to thirty-fifth sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1); and ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1).

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

"(b) To undertake a thorough review of the list of Trust and Non-Self-Governing and other Territories which have not yet attained independence to which the Declaration applies and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

"(c) To continue to send visiting missions to the colonial Territories at periodic intervals in order to enable the Special Committee to obtain first-hand information on conditions in those Territories;

"(d) To continue to examine the views expressed, orally or in writing, by the peoples of the colonial Territories as well as by representatives of non-governmental organizations and individuals with knowledge of conditions in those Territories. Particular consideration shall be given to oral petitions and written communications regarding the Territories on which information is not being transmitted as provided for by Article 73 e of the Charter or to which the Special Committee is denied access;

"(e) To assist the General Assembly in making arrangements, in co-operation with the administering Powers, to secure a United Nations presence in the colonial Territories to enable it to participate in the elaboration of the procedural arrangements for the implementation of the Declaration and to observe or supervise the final stages of the process of decolonization in those Territories."

8. At its thirty-fifth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980, 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 1980, including the programme of work envisaged for 1981, 5/

"...

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

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

4/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid., chap. I, paras. 164-176.

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

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

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

"(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia".

9. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 24 resolutions, 4 consensuses and 6 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions
concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Western Sahara	35/19	11 November 1980
Belize	35/20	11 November 1980
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands and Montserrat	35/21	11 November 1980
Guam	35/22	11 November 1980
American Samoa	35/23	11 November 1980
United States Virgin Islands	35/24	11 November 1980
Turks and Caicos Islands	35/25	11 November 1980
East Timor	35/27	11 November 1980
Namibia 6/	35/227 A-J	6 March 1981

(b) Consensuses

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Gibraltar	35/406	11 November 1980
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	35/407	11 November 1980
Tokelau	35/408	11 November 1980
St. Helena	35/409	11 November 1980

(c) Decisions

10. With respect to the questions of Brunei, Pitcairn and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 7/

6/ Adopted at the 111th plenary meeting of the resumed thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes,
agenda item 18, document A/35/596/Add.1, para. 24.

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

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

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

"(e) To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia".

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7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 18, document A/35/596/Add.1, para. 24.

decided without objection, at its 57th plenary meeting, on 11 November 1980, to defer consideration of these questions to its thirty-sixth session and requested the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territories under review and to report thereon to the Assembly (decisions 35/410 to 35/412).

11. At the same meeting the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 8/ decided, without objection, to defer consideration of the question of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla to its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/413).

12. At its 98th plenary meeting, on 16 December 1980, the General Assembly decided to postpone the debate on the question of Namibia until the resumed thirty-fifth session in January 1981 (decision 35/450).

13. At its 103rd plenary meeting, on 2 March 1981, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee relating to Namibia (decision 35/451).

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	35/26	11 November 1980
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	35/28	11 November 1980
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	35/29	11 November 1980
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	35/30	11 November 1980

8/ Ibid.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	35/31	11 November 1980
Dissemination of information on decolonization	35/120	11 December 1980

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly	35/5 20 October 1980	Paragraphs 3 and 4
Pattern of conferences	35/10 3 November 1980	-
Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa	35/32 14 November 1980	-
Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	35/33 14 November 1980	Paragraphs 4 and 17
Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights	35/35 A and B 14 November 1980	-
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference	35/36 14 November 1980	Paragraph 1
Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	35/38 25 November 1980	-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	35/39 25 November 1980	-
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	35/40 25 November 1980	Paragraphs 5 and 7
International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa	35/42 25 November 1980	-
Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade	35/46, annex 3 December 1980	Paragraphs 4 and 18
Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries	35/48 4 December 1980	-
International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade	35/56, annex 5 December 1980	Paragraph 12
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	35/117 10 December 1980	Paragraphs 4, 13 and 17
World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women	35/136 11 December 1980	-
Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa	35/146 A and B 12 December 1980	
General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present)	35/156 C 12 December 1980	-

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	35/158 12 December 1980	Paragraphs 2, 8 and 11
Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States	35/167 15 December 1980	-
Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	35/174 15 December 1980	Paragraph 7
Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa	35/184 15 December 1980	Paragraph 5
Protection of human rights of certain categories of prisoners	35/189 15 December 1980	-
Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror	35/200 15 December 1980	-
Questions relating to information	35/201 16 December 1980	-
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	35/206 A to R 16 December 1980	-
Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, <u>Apartheid</u> , All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression and Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination	35/429 11 December 1980	-

4. Membership of the Special Committee

14. As at 1 January 1981, the Special Committee was composed of the following 25 members:

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

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1981 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.19 and Add.1-3.

B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1981

15. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1981 (1184th meeting), held on 21 January, was opened by the Secretary-General.

1. Opening statement by the Secretary-General

16. The Secretary-General observed that, while the world community had witnessed in 1980 an historic development which had brought to an end more than 14 years of suffering and destruction in Zimbabwe, the community of nations should now focus its attention on the pressing problems which still confronted the Organization and which had yet to be resolved in relation to the Territories remaining under colonial and alien rule.

17. The protracted process of decolonization with respect to Namibia remained among the primary concerns of the Special Committee. The situation in Namibia had since the time of the League of Nations, occupied the attention and had held the concern of the international community on a continuous basis. Since he had become Secretary-General, he had been deeply concerned with the problem. In 1973, he had visited the Territory on his first official visit to Africa and since then had been actively involved in successive initiatives of the international community to resolve the question of Namibia in accordance with the wishes of its people. In January 1981, he had presided over the opening session of a pre-implementation meeting held at Geneva that had had as its objective the setting of a date for cease-fire in the early part of 1981, and independence for Namibia in 1981, in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978.

18. Despite the readiness of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to sign a cease-fire agreement in Geneva and to agree to a target date for the arrival of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia, the meeting had not succeeded in achieving the objective set for it. It had become clear in the course of that meeting that the South African Government was not yet prepared to sign a cease-fire agreement and to proceed with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

19. As he had stated in his report to the Security Council, 9/ he believed that the outcome of the meeting held at Geneva should give rise to the most serious international concern. There could be little doubt that a great opportunity had been missed. All those concerned with the subject would wish to consider the proceedings of that meeting and the situation which had arisen as a result. For his part, he had urgently appealed to the Government of South Africa to review, with the utmost care, the implications of that meeting and to reconsider its position in regard to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) at the earliest possible time.

20. With respect to the other dependent Territories - many of which were very small in size and scattered over the oceans - the Special Committee's objective remained one and the same: to ensure that the inhabitants of those Territories received the opportunity freely to determine their own destiny, in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the Declaration. He was confident that the Committee would be making every effort to see that that objective was achieved in the shortest possible span of time. The Committee would no doubt wish to see to it that the inhabitants of the Territories concerned exercised their inalienable rights in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

21. Practical approaches and viable solutions specifically suited to the needs of individual Territories and the interests of their people would have to be sought, not least in those cases where divergent views had developed. He was gratified that, with the co-operation of the administering Powers, the Special Committee had in the recent past been able to dispatch a number of visiting missions to many of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories. Such missions were invaluable in securing first-hand information.

22. The interests of those directly concerned and respect for the principles and obligations which Member States had assumed clearly dictated the need for the speedy and complete eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. The role to be played by the Special Committee was crucial.

23. The Secretary-General paid tribute to Mr. Frank Abdulah, Chairman of the Special Committee, and to its members for their dedicated efforts for the attainment of that aim. He expressed his readiness to continue to extend his unreserved support in the important task.

9/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1981, document S/14333, para. 21.

2. Election of officers

24. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Frank Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago);
<u>Vice-Chairmen:</u>	Mr. Niels Peter Georg Helskov (Denmark);
	Mr. Štefan Kalina (Czechoslovakia);
	Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone);
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Moh. Farouk Adhami (Syrian Arab Republic).

3. Opening statement by the Chairman

25. The Chairman expressed appreciation of the Secretary-General's continuing deep commitment to the cause of decolonization and his renewed support for the work of the Special Committee, which served as a source of continuing encouragement and inspiration to its members. The members of the Committee would take full account of the important statement made by the Secretary-General in connexion with their deliberations during the 1981 session.

26. He expressed deep appreciation and gratitude on behalf of his delegation as well as on his own behalf, to all members of the Special Committee for the honour they had once again bestowed upon the Government and the people of Trinidad and Tobago, and upon him personally, by electing him to the chairmanship of the Committee. He considered it a renewed expression of their trust and confidence in the unswerving commitment of the people and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the cause of peace, justice and freedom for all. He assured all members that he would continue to do his utmost to assist in the faithful and effective discharge of the mandate entrusted to the Committee.

27. With respect to the task which the Special Committee was expected to carry out at the 1981 session, he concurred with the broad overview and assessment given by the Secretary-General in his opening statement.

28. The process of decolonization was indeed far from complete and in some instances presented the Special Committee with problems of a unique nature. That was particularly so in the case of Namibia where a short year ago, following the successful outcome of negotiations for the independence of Zimbabwe and the ensuing elections which had brought genuine majority rule to the people of that country, there had been renewed hope that a similar achievement would result for the people of Namibia.

29. Since the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978) had laid down the principles and conditions for the attainment of independence by the people of Namibia, all the parties concerned had stated their acceptance of those principles and conditions. Yet, three years later, the setting of a date for the independence

of Namibia in accordance with the terms of that resolution seemed further away than ever. Indeed the international community could not but regard with the most serious concern the failure of the Geneva pre-implementation meeting to set a firm date for a cease-fire in Namibia, to be followed by the implementation of the agreed Security Council proposals leading to the achievement of Namibian independence during 1981.

30. The action of the Pretoria régime in bringing the Geneva meeting to an abrupt end by declaring that the time had been premature for proceeding with the discussion of a date for the implementation of the Security Council proposals, together with its renewed armed aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the neighbouring People's Republic of Angola, should lead to a reinforcement of the views which had been expressed in the Special Committee during its discussion of the Namibian question at its 1980 session and in its decision on the matter.

31. In the light of the ever-increasing threat to peace and security that those latest developments posed to the region, the Special Committee would no doubt wish once again to give intense consideration to the question of Namibia with a view to formulating appropriate recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. The Committee would wish to ensure that no effort was spared to intensify world-wide support and assistance to the people of Namibia and SWAPO, their national liberation movement, in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

32. The Special Committee would also continue its in-depth study of the situation obtaining in each of the remaining dependent Territories and would pay particular attention to any colonial problems which might be inhibiting the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories. In those endeavours, the Committee hoped to receive the continued co-operation of all the administering Powers. The Committee was grateful to them for their active participation in its work, enabling it to receive detailed and up-to-date supplementary information on the Territories.

33. The Special Committee attached great importance to the dispatch of visiting missions to those Territories for they served as a direct means of ascertaining the prevailing local conditions and receiving the views of the inhabitants on the future of their countries.

34. The Special Committee had been able to dispatch in 1980 two visiting missions to the Turks and Caicos Islands and another to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in close co-operation with the administering Powers and the local governments concerned. In that connexion, he welcomed to the Committee, Mr. Norman Saunders, Chief Minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the members of his party, who had honoured the Committee's opening meeting with their presence. On behalf of the members of the Committee and on his own behalf, he expressed deep appreciation to the Chief Minister and to his colleagues in the Government, for the warm and cordial reception they had extended to the two visiting missions, as well as for the co-operation extended to the Committee in its work. He assured him that the Committee would continue to follow closely the conditions obtaining in his country,

taking fully into account the findings of the visiting missions and guided by the express wishes and aspirations of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

35. He recalled that as early as 1952, the General Assembly in its resolution 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952, had declared that "the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with Member States of the United Nations".

36. The General Assembly had repeatedly called for the participation, in an appropriate manner, of representatives of those Territories in the related organs of the United Nations and of the organizations within its system.

37. As the Special Committee intensified its consideration of the remaining small Territories, it would be most useful if a renewed invitation could be addressed to the administering Powers to make the necessary arrangements to enable representatives of the local governments concerned to attend the Special Committee's meetings and to participate in its work.

38. Availing itself of the invitations extended to it by the Governments of United States of America and of New Zealand, the Special Committee would be dispatching visiting missions to American Samoa and Tokelau during 1981. The presence of the United Nations in those Territories would serve as an important factor for ensuring the free exercise by the inhabitants of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Charter and the Declaration.

39. The Special Committee would also continue examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories; military activities which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration; assistance to the colonial peoples and Territories by the United Nations system of organizations; and a number of other related items within the context of its consideration of specific Territories.

40. As the Special Committee embarked upon the third decade of its endeavours to expedite the process of decolonization, he hoped that, guided by the Plan of Action adopted on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration (see para. 7 above), the Committee should be able to make a further decisive contribution to that process and to bring about the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the remaining colonial Territories. In that effort, he was confident that he could count on the continued co-operation of the members of the Committee, as well as that of the administering Powers.

41. He was grateful to the Secretary-General for reiterating his continued readiness and that of his staff to extend all possible assistance to the Special Committee in its work. He was equally confident that the Committee would once again receive the indispensable support and assistance of all the Committee officers: Messrs. Koroma, Helskov and Kalina, the three Vice-Chairmen, and

Mr. Adhami, the Rapporteur. He had no doubt that the task of the Chairman would be made much easier with the unfailing co-operation of that team of exceptionally competent and hard working diplomats.

4. Other statements

42. At the same meeting, statements were made by Messrs. Kalina and Adhami (A/AC.109/PV.1184).

C. Organization of work

43. The Special Committee considered the organization of its work for the year at its 1184th and 1187th to 1188th meetings, between 21 January and 4 August. Statements in that connexion were made at the 1184th meeting by the Chairman and by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1184); at the 1187th meeting by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1187); and at the 1188th meeting by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1188).

44. At its 1184th meeting, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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.

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

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

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Namibia	Plenary	As separate item
East Timor	"	"
Western Sahara	"	"
Belize	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Brunei	Plenary	As separate item
Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 20 August 1980 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	"	"
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	"	As appropriate
Pitcairn	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
American Samoa	"	"
Guam	"	"
Tokelau	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
United States Virgin Islands	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
St. Helena	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As appropriate
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Pattern of conferences	"	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	As separate item
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Dissemination of information on decolonization	Plenary/ sub-committees	"
Matters relating to the small Territories	"	"
Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Plenary/ sub-committees	As appropriate
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		"
Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly		"
Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa		"
Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination		"
Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights		"
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference		"
Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination		"

Question

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

Report of the Committee on the Elimination
of Racial Discrimination

International Conference on Assistance to
Refugees in Africa

Declaration of the 1980s as the Second
Disarmament Decade

Drafting of an international convention
against the recruitment, use, financing,
and training of mercenaries

International Development Strategy for the
Third United Nations Development Decade

Co-operation between the United Nations
and the Organization of African Unity

World Conference of the United Nations
Decade for Women

Implementation of the Declaration on the
Denuclearization of Africa

General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing
of nuclear weapons on the territories of
States where there are no such weapons at
present)

Implementation of the Declaration on the
Strengthening of International Security

Observer status of national liberation
movements recognized by the Organization
of African Unity and/or by the League of
Arab States

Procedure for
consideration

To be taken into
consideration by
bodies concerned in
their examination
of specific
Territories.

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<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa	"
Protection of human rights of certain categories of prisoners	"
Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror	"
Questions relating to information	"
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	"
Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against Colonialism, <u>Apartheid</u> , All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination, Foreign Aggression and Occupation and All Forms of Foreign Domination	"
<p>47. At its 1184th, 1187th to 1188th meetings, between 21 January and 4 August, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1981, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis, <u>inter alia</u>, of the suggestions contained in the note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1) and of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413). Those decisions are reflected in section E below.</p>	
<p>48. At its 1185th, 1186th, 1188th, 1189th and 1202nd meetings, between 27 April and 21 August, and by holding consultations during the year through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning:</p>	

- (a) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the first meeting of the leadership of the World Peace Council (WPC), at Antananarivo, Madagascar (see para. 132 below);
- (b) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the second session of the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Régimes in southern Africa, at Luanda (see para. 133 below);
- (c) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, at New Delhi;
- (d) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-sixth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), at Addis Ababa (see para. 127 below);
- (e) An invitation to the Chairman to participate in meetings of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, in New York (see para. 120 below);
- (f) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York (see para. 120 below);
- (g) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the thirteenth council session of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), at Aden (see para. 134 below);
- (h) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Seminar on the Implementation and Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo against South Africa", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, in London (see para. 120 below);
- (i) An invitation to the Chairman to attend an "International Seminar on Loans to South Africa", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Zurich (see para. 120 below);
- (j) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the "International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa", at Geneva (see para. 125 below);
- (k) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special ministerial meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at Algiers;
- (l) An invitation to the Chairman to attend an "International Forum on the Liberation of Southern Africa", at Georgetown (see para. 136 below);
- (m) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with OAU, in Paris (see para. 120 below);

(n) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, at Panama (see para. 114 below);

(o) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Dar es Salaam (see para. 128 below);

(p) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a "Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa and Namibia", organized by the Division for Economic and Social Information of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, at Detroit;

(q) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU and the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Nairobi (see para. 129 below);

(r) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day, in New York (see para. 120 below);

(s) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the "Seminar on Legal Issues Concerning the Question of Namibia" organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 10/ at The Hague (see para. 114 below);

(t) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a seminar on "Effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa", organized by the Commission on Human Rights in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Geneva (see para. 119 below);

(u) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York (see para. 114 below);

(v) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Seminar on the Activities and Role of the Mass Media as well as of Governments, Anti-Apartheid and Solidarity Movements and other Organizations, in Publicizing the Crimes of the Apartheid Régime and the Legitimate Struggle of the National Liberation Movement of South Africa", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Berlin, German Democratic Republic (see para. 120 below);

10/ 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.

(w) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a Solemn Plenary Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries to observe the Day of Non-Alignment, in New York;

(x) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a "Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa", in New York (see para. 135 below);

(y) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the independence celebrations of Belize, at Belize (see para. 161 below);

(z) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, in New York (see para. 120 below);

(aa) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (see para. 114 below);

(bb) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the independence celebrations of Antigua and Barbuda, at St. John's, Antigua (see para. 161 below).

49. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413), the Special Committee took a decision concerning the question of inviting certain individuals to appear before it for the purpose of securing information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories (see paras. 92 and 93 below).

50. At the same meeting, on the basis of recommendations contained in the same report, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its programme of work for 1982 and for 1983 (see paras. 148 and 153 to 156 below).

51. At its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman made a statement concerning the programme of work for 1982 (A/AC.109/PV.1202).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

1. Special Committee

52. The Special Committee held 21 meetings at Headquarters during 1981, as follows:

First session:

1184th to 1187th meetings, 21 January to 25 June

Second session:

1188th to 1202nd meetings, 4 to 21 August

Extrasessional meetings:

1203rd and 1204th meetings, 10 and 11 November

53. At its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee decided to schedule extrasessional meetings subject to the approval of the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, to consider the questions of American Samoa and Tokelau as soon as the reports of the visiting missions dispatched to the Territories during the year became available. Subsequently, in accordance with a decision taken by the Assembly at its 40th plenary meeting, on 21 October 1981, the Special Committee held two extrasessional meetings, the 1203rd and 1204th meetings, on 10 and 11 November, respectively, to complete consideration of the two questions.

2. Working Group

54. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. In accordance with a further decision taken at the same meeting, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: Congo, Cuba, Iran and Tunisia, together with its five officers, namely, the Chairman (Trinidad and Tobago), the three Vice-Chairmen (Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Sierra Leone) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Ivory Coast) and the Rapporteur (Australia) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

55. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held one meeting, on 14 August, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted a report (A/AC.109/L.1413).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

56. At its 1184th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

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

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

59. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 32 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 9 March and 21 August and submitted six reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Four reports and related documentation on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1386/Rev.1 and L.1387; A/AC.109/L.1395/Rev.1; A/AC.109/L.1401; A/AC.109/L.1402 and L.1415);

(b) One report dealing with communications containing requests for hearing (A/AC.109/L.1388).

(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.1400 and Corr.1).

60. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 59 (a) above is set out in chapter II of the present report. An account of the Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 59 (c) above is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

61. With regard to paragraph 59 (b) above, the Sub-Committee considered three communications containing requests for hearing in connexion with items on its agenda, which it decided to recommend to the Special Committee to grant. At its 1186th meeting, on 28 April, the Special Committee approved the recommendation and requested the Sub-Committee to proceed with the hearings (see chap. II, paras. 10 and 11 of the present report). The hearings took place at the 297th, 298th and 299th meetings of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance on 4, 6 and 11 May, respectively.

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

4. Sub-Committee on Small Territories

63. At its 1184th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

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

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

66. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 23 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 10 March and 7 August and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

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

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

E. Consideration of Territories

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

<u>Territories concerned directly in</u> <u>plenary meetings</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Namibia	1189-1195
East Timor	1194
Western Sahara	1195
Gibraltar	1200
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1200
Brunei	1200
Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla	1200, 1202
Belize	1200, 1202
American Samoa	1203, 1204
Tokelau	1203, 1204

Territories referred to Sub-Committee
on Small Territories

Meetings

Cayman Islands	1188
British Virgin Islands	1188
Pitcairn	1188
Montserrat	1188
St. Helena	1188
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1188
United States Virgin Islands	1193, 1194
Guam	1193, 1194
Turks and Caicos Islands	1193, 1194
Bermuda	1193, 1194
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1193-1195, 1201

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

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

70. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organizations of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. In taking that decision, the Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, 11/ it had stated that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1981, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 35/119, the General Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1981.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 167.

71. At its 1187th meeting, on 25 June, the Special Committee, by approving the 215th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1395/Rev. 1), decided to request the Secretary-General to secure by 20 August 1981 information from all States on measures taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118, as well as any other information which might assist the Special Committee in carrying out the thorough review of the list of Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories which had not yet achieved independence to which the Declaration applied, as called for by the Assembly in paragraph 17 (b) of the Plan of Action. The Committee further decided that the Working Group should pay particular attention to any information received in relation to the review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration was applicable, an item which the Committee had entrusted to the Working Group.

72. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"16. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee continue consideration of the question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its thirty-sixth session, and that, in carrying out the task entrusted to it, the Working Group should take into account any information which might be received by the Secretary-General from States, in accordance with a decision taken by the Special Committee at its 1187th meeting on 25 June 1981."

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

74. At the 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, on the proposal of the Chairman and on the basis of the consultations held in that regard, the Special Committee decided without objection that the deadline date of 20 August, referred to in paragraph 71 above, for submission of the information called for should be extended until the end of February 1982 (see para. 71 above and chap. II, para. 24 of the present report) (A/AC.109/PV.1202).

Special Committee decision of 20 August 1980
concerning Puerto Rico 12/

75. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, *inter alia*, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 20 August 1980 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

12/ Ibid., para. 78.

76. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1196th to 1201st meetings, between 17 and 20 August.

77. At the 1196th meeting, on 17 August, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connexion with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to these requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Mario Figueroa, Committee for the 51st State, Puerto Rico	1196
Eliseo Casillas-Galarza, National Association for the Statehood of Puerto Rico	1196
Freddy Valentín Acevedo, House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	1196
Olaguibeet Lopez-Pacheco, Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1196
Sarah E. Sosa, Grupo Amplio de Reflexión de Puerto Rico	1196
Michael Deutch, Civic Committee in Support of Puerto Rican Prisoners of War	1196
Reynaldo Paniagua Diez, Ex Secretario de Estado de Puerto Rico	1197
Carlos A. Zenón, Asociación de Pescadores de Vieques, Inc.	1197
Luis F. Camacho, Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico	1197
Víctor M. Agrait-Defilló, Misión Industrial de Puerto Rico, Inc.	1197
Severo E. Colberg, Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico	1197
Rafael Soltero Peralta, Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1197
Carlos Vizcarrondo, Juventud Autonomista Puertorriqueña	1197
Pedro Ortiz Alvarez, PROELA	1197
Rafael Cancel Miranda, United Independence Movement of Puerto Rico	1197
Ernest De Maio, World Federation of Trade Unions	1197
Marilyn Clement, Puerto Rico Justice Watch	1198
Dave Dellinger, Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee	1198

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Federico Cintrón Fiallo, Comité Unitario contra la Represión y para la Defensa de los Presos Políticos	1198
Eleanor Garz, Mobilization for Survival	1198
Manuel E. Román, Movimiento República Democrática	1198
Fermin Baltazar Arraiza, Liberation Forces of Puerto Rico	1198
Philip Oke, Christian Peace Conference	1198
Eloy Torres, Venezuelan Solidarity Committee for Puerto Rican Independence	1198
Eneida Vazquez, Puerto Rican Peace Council and the Puerto Rican Committee for International Solidarity	1199
Juan Mari Brás, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1199
Rubén Berríos Martínez, Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño	1199
Eduard Sloan, World Peace Council	1199
Isabel Rosado, Vecinas de la Base Naval Roosevelt de Ceiba	1199

78. At the 1199th meeting, on 18 August, the representative of Cuba introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1414) on behalf of Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1199). Subsequently, Iraq also became a sponsor of the draft resolution (see para. 82 below).

79. At the 1200th meeting, on 19 August, the representative of Cuba announced that Afghanistan was an original sponsor of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/PV.1200).

80. At the same meeting, the Chairman, in a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1200), informed the Special Committee that the Permanent Representative of Nicaragua to the United Nations had expressed the wish to make a statement in connexion with the Committee's consideration of the item. With the Committee's consent, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1200).

81. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba, Venezuela, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Iran, the Congo and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1200).

82. At the 1201st meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman announced that Iraq had become a sponsor of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/PV.1201). At the same meeting, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1201).

83. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1201), submitted an oral amendment to operative paragraph 6 of the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1414) by which the existing paragraph which read:

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

would be replaced by:

"6. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under review, including the question of examination by the General Assembly of the question of Puerto Rico as a separate item on its agenda."

84. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.1201).

85. Following a statement in explanation of vote by the representative of Venezuela (A/AC.109/PV.1201), the Special Committee took action on the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1414) and the oral amendment thereto, as follows:

(a) The oral amendment by Australia to operative paragraph 6 was rejected by 10 votes to 4, with 10 abstentions;

(b) Operative paragraph 1 was adopted by 14 votes to none, with 10 abstentions;

(c) Operative paragraph 2 was adopted by 12 votes to 2, with 9 abstentions;

(d) Operative paragraph 3 was adopted by 10 votes to 3, with 10 abstentions;

(e) Operative paragraph 4 was adopted by 10 votes to 2, with 12 abstentions;

(f) Operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 12 votes to 2, with 10 abstentions;

(g) Operative paragraph 6 was adopted by 16 votes to 2, with 6 abstentions;

(h) The draft resolution, as a whole, was adopted by 11 votes to 2, with 11 abstentions (A/AC.109/677).

Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Chile, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Ivory Coast, Tunisia and the Congo (A/AC.109/PV.1201).

86. On 24 August, the text of the resolution was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

87. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/677) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1201st meeting, on 20 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 85 above, is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Bearing in mind its decision to keep the question of Puerto Rico under review, contained in paragraph 9 of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1179th meeting, on 20 August 1980, 13/

"Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Puerto Rico of 28 August 1972, 14/ 30 August 1973, 15/ 12 September 1978, 16/ 15 August 1979 17/ and 20 August 1980, 18/ as well as its decision of 7 September 1976, 19/

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

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

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

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

13/ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

18/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 78.

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

"3. Recommends that the General Assembly examine the question of Puerto Rico as a separate item at its thirty-seventh session;

"4. Commissions the Rapporteur of the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Secretariat, to prepare a report updating the information with regard to Puerto Rico, including the opinions of its political parties and social, cultural and labour organizations, as well as other institutions, and to present it to the Committee early in 1982 in order to facilitate the consideration of the item by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session and to assist the work of the Committee with regard to Puerto Rico in future years;

"5. Requests that the Chairman hold pertinent consultations with regard to the fact-finding mission mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

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

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

88. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its programme of work for 1981, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"166. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in an observer capacity in its proceedings. ..." 20/

89. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 35/119, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1981, including the decision quoted above.

90. 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 representative of SWAPO took part in the relevant proceedings of the Committee.

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

20/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 166.

92. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413), 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 connexion with its consideration of the related items in 1982, would continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to take part as observers in its proceedings relating to their countries. In the same context, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Special Committee that it should also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories. The Special Committee should therefore include in the appropriate section of its report to the General Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1982, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

H. Matters relating to the small Territories

94. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman, relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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.

95. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/119, by paragraph 12 (d) of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

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

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

97. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

98. 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".

99. In the light of the foregoing and of the related recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, as contained in its 213th report (A/AC.109/L.1386/Rev.1), a series of activities was undertaken in observance of the Week with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world (see chap. II, para. 20, of the present report).

100. At the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held at Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, a special meeting was held on 25 May 1981 in observance of Africa Liberation Day. At that meeting the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights, in which he reviewed developments in the field of decolonization, particularly in southern Africa, and appealed to the international community to reinforce the momentum towards the final elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism from the region (see chap. II, para. 22, of the present report).

101. At its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, during its consideration of the 213th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1386/Rev.1), the Special Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should consider changing the title of the Week from "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" to "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and all other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" (see chap. II, paras. 17, 18 and 23, of the present report).

102. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that, having regard to the related mandate of the other United Nations bodies concerned, the Chairman should consult with the presiding officers of those United Nations bodies concerning the above recommendation. At the time of the submission of the present report, those consultations had not been completed.

J. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 21/

103. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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.

104. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"6. The Working Group recalled that in connexion with the above question, the General Assembly, in its resolution 35/40 of 25 November 1980, had called upon the United Nations bodies concerned to ensure that the Committee [on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination] is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies and had urged the administering Powers to co-operate with these bodies by providing all necessary information in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention.

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

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

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

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

106. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

107. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"8. In connexion with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/39 of 25 November 1980 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should authorize 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."

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

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

1. Security Council

109. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 35/119, 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".

110. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to its consensus of 14 August 1981 relating to Namibia (S/14635).

111. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia is set out in chapter VIII of the present report. During the year, the Committee followed closely the Security Council's consideration of the question of Namibia. In addition, the Chairman of the Committee attended the meetings of the Security Council between 21 and 30 April, and, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the Council at its 2275th meeting, on 28 April (S/PV.2275).

2. Trusteeship Council

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

3. Economic and Social Council

113. In connexion with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 35/29 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Committee to consider "appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, as well as of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

4. United Nations Council for Namibia

114. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, in response to invitations addressed to him by the Council in that regard, the Chairman of the Committee: (a) attended the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Panama City from 2 to 5 June and addressed the Council on 3 June (A/AC.131/SR.353) and (b) attended and addressed a solemn meeting organized by the Council in observance of Namibia Day on 26 August (A/AC.131/PV.358). Having regard to the invitation from the Council to be represented at a "Seminar on Legal Issues Concerning the Question of Namibia" to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, held at The Hague from 22 to 24 June, the Chairman sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation. Subsequently, the

Chairman made a statement on 26 October at a solemn meeting organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and Their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (A/AC.131/PV.364).

5. Commission on Human Rights

115. 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.

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

117. Further, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee also took into account the revised report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1-7) submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination, and Protection of Minorities as well as Commission resolution 8 (XXXVII) of 23 February 1981 on the item. The Committee took into account the report (A/CN.4/1429 and Corr.1) submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights, under Commission resolutions 12 (XXXV) of 6 March 1979, and 9 (XXXVI) and 12 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980 and under Economic and Social Council resolutions 1979/39 of 10 May 1979 and 1980/33 of 2 May 1980, as well as Commission resolutions 4 (XXXVII) and 5 (XXXVII) of 23 February 1981. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Commission resolutions 12 (XXXVII) and 14 (XXXVII) of 6 March 1981 on the right of peoples to self-determination and their application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation.

118. Having regard to Commission resolutions 12 (XXXVI) and 13 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980 on the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, in which the Commission inter alia reiterated its call on the competent United Nations organs to furnish it, through the Secretary-General, with information on measures concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories taken by the administering Powers with respect to the Convention, the Special Committee, at its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, by approving the eighty-fifth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413), decided, subject to any directives which it might receive from the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, to request the administering Powers concerned to continue to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter (see paras. 106-108 above).

119. The representatives of Iran and the United Republic of Tanzania represented the Special Committee at a seminar on "Effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa", organized by the Commission on Human Rights in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Geneva from 29 June to 3 July.

6. Special Committee against Apartheid

120. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest. In addition, the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, in his capacity as Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, participated in meetings of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa for hearings on all aspects of sanctions against South Africa and for full consultations on the International Conference, from 11 to 13 March. The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone represented the Special Committee at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and made a statement at the meeting on 20 March (A/AC.115/PV.470). The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone also attended an "International Seminar on the Implementation and Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo against South Africa", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London from 1 to 3 April. The Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone attended an "International Seminar on Loans to South Africa", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the World Council of Churches, non-governmental organizations, the Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, the Swiss Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Berne Declaration Group, at Zurich, from 5 to 7 April. Subsequently, a delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman and the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone, represented the Committee at the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with OAU in Paris, from 20 to 27 May. The Chairman addressed the Conference on 21 May. The Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 16 June at a solemn meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day (A/AC.115/PV.477). The representative of Czechoslovakia represented the Committee at an "International Seminar on the Activities and Role of the Mass Media as well as of Governments, Anti-Apartheid and Solidarity Movements and other Organizations, in Publicizing the Crimes of the Apartheid Régime and the Legitimate Struggle of the National Liberation Movement of South Africa", organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid at Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 31 August to 2 September. Subsequently, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 12 October at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (A/AC.115/PV.484).

121. With a view to facilitating their work, the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to co-operate during the year in order to ensure a co-ordinated representation at meetings organized by non-governmental organizations (see paras. 131-136 below).

7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

122. At its 1184th and 1200th meetings, on 21 January and 19 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. 103-105 above).

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

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

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

9. International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa

125. In the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Special Committee and in response to the invitation addressed to him by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 35/42 of 25 November 1980, the Chairman participated in the International Conference, which was held at Geneva on 9 and 10 April.

M. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

126. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its general secretariat on

matters of common interest. In particular, the Committee again received the full co-operation of the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations who, in accordance with the standing invitation extended to him, participated in the work of the Committee and that of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

127. In response to an invitation received, the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at the thirty-sixth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Addis Ababa from 23 February to 1 March.

128. In response to an invitation received, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Dar es Salaam from 8 to 12 June.

129. In response to an invitation received, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations and the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations represented the Special Committee at the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Nairobi from 15 to 21 June, and at the eighteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Nairobi from 23 to 26 June.

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

N. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

131. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 35/118, 35/119 and 35/120, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. An outline of the contacts maintained by the Committee with some of these organizations is given below.

1. World Peace Council

132. Having regard to an invitation from WPC, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania represented the Special Committee at the first meeting of the leadership of WPC, held at Antananarivo from 23 to 26 January.

2. International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Régimes in southern Africa

133. Having regard to an invitation from the International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Régimes in southern Africa to the Special Committee to be represented at that organization's second session to be held at Luanda from 30 January to 4 February, the Chairman on 29 January sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation.

3. Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation

134. Having regard to an invitation from AAPSO for the Special Committee to be represented at the organisation's thirteenth Council session, to be held at Aden from 20 to 26 March, the Chairman, on 18 March sent a message to the Acting Secretary-General of the organisation on behalf of the Special Committee expressing the Committee's regret at its inability to be represented at that time and its appreciation of the continuing activities of AAPSO in support of the peoples in the colonial Territories as well as its best wishes for a successful undertaking at the session.

4. Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa

135. Having regard to an invitation from the Conference Preparatory Committee to the Special Committee to be represented at the "Conference in Solidarity with the Liberation Struggles of the Peoples of Southern Africa", to be held at New York from 9 to 11 October, the Chairman attended the opening meeting on 9 October.

5. Other organizations

136. At the 1186th meeting, on 28 April, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that he would attend the "International Forum on the Liberation of Southern Africa", to be held at Georgetown, Guyana, from 30 April to 3 May.

0. Consideration of other matters

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

137. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/26, the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter VII of the present report.

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

138. In accordance with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 35/28, the Special Committee continued its examination of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter V of the present report.

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

139. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1981, 22/ which was approved by the General Assembly in paragraph 5 of its resolution 35/119, the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter IV of the present report.

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

140. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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.

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

5. Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence

142. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1981, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"167. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a

22/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. I, paras. 164-176.

deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. ..." 23/

143. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 35/119, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1981, including the decision quoted above.

144. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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.

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

145. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1981, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"... In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1981 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account." 24/

146. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 35/119, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1981, including the decision quoted above.

147. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as a separate item and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

23/ Ibid., para. 167.

24/ Ibid., para. 173.

148. Having regard to its programme of work for 1982, the Special Committee, at its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413). 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 1982, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 180 below).

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

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

150. 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 IX-XXVIII of the present report.

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

8. Pattern of conferences

152. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1) the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

153. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"9. The Working Group had before it the text of letters dated 17 February 1981 (A/AC.172/51 and Corr.1) and 5 June 1981 (see annex) exchanged between the Chairman of the Special Committee and the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences.

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

"11. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable workload for 1982, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1982 in the following manner:

(a) Plenary

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

(b) Subsidiary bodies

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

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

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

"12. It was understood that the above programme would not preclude the holding of extrasessional meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Special Committee might decide to hold during 1982. It was also understood that the Committee might, in early 1982, review the meetings programme for that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

"13. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1983, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connexion, the Special Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1982."

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

9. Control and limitation of documentation

155. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-fifth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1413). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"14. The Working Group noted that the letters referred to in paragraph 9 above related also to control and limitation of documentation.

"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 resolution 34/50 of 23 November 1979. These measures included, inter alia, the circulation, whenever appropriate, of Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns. The Working Group decided to recommend to the Committee that it should maintain the existing form and organization of its report to the General Assembly."

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

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

157. In pursuance of the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/9 of 3 November 1980, the Special Committee undertook the review of its medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, and decided to recommend to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session that it approve the programme of work of the Committee as outlined in paragraphs 171-183 below.

11. Other questions

158. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 following General Assembly resolutions and decision:

- 35/118 Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- 35/119 Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
- 35/31 Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories
- 35/30 United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
- 35/5 Subsidiary organs of the General Assembly
- 35/32 Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa
- 35/33 Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 35/35 Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights
- 35/36 Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
- 35/38 Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- 35/39 Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
- 35/40 Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 35/42 International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa
- 35/46 Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade
- 35/48 Drafting of an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries
- 35/56 International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade
(Annex)
- 35/117 Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
- 35/136 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women

- 35/146 Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of
A and B Africa
- 35/156 C General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons
 on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at
 present)
- 35/158 Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of
 International Security
- 35/167 Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the
 Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States
- 35/174 Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations
 system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and
 fundamental freedoms
- 35/184 Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa
- 35/189 Protection of human rights of certain categories of prisoners
- 35/200 Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist
 activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and
 practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror
- 35/201 Questions relating to information
- 35/206 Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa
A-R
- 35/429 Draft Declaration on the Participation of Women in the Struggle for
 the Strengthening of International Peace and Security and against
 Colonialism, Apartheid, All Forms of Racism and Racial
 Discrimination, Foreign Aggression and Occupation and All Forms of
 Foreign Domination

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

160. In its resolution 35/119, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not yet attained independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security. In addition, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Assembly also requested the Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. In addition, the Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

161. At the close of its session for the year, the Special Committee noted with satisfaction the imminent accession to independence of Belize and Antigua, on 21 September and 1 November 1981, respectively. The Committee, in noting with appreciation the intention of the new States to seek membership in the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, looked forward to working closely with the new Members in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly. Subsequently, the Chairman attended the independence ceremonies of the two countries and extended to the Governments and peoples of Belize and Antigua the warm congratulations and best wishes of the Special Committee.

162. On the question of Namibia, the Special Committee noted with great concern that the situation in and relating to Namibia had further worsened as a consequence of the sabotage by South Africa of the pre-implementation talks held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January 1981 and the tactics and manoeuvres employed by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of that Territory and to impose an "internal

25/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1981 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

settlement" on the Namibian people. The Committee considered that, the intransigence of South Africa, its refusal to agree even to commence the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), the strengthening of its military presence in Namibia and its repeated acts of armed aggression against the Namibian people and neighbouring States, made it imperative for the United Nations to reassert its responsibility in the matter and to take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the minority régime with the decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay. In reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, the Committee underscored the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa. The Committee reiterated that Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands were an integral part of Namibia and that any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory was illegal, null and void as repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations, particularly in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978. In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until self-determination and national independence were achieved in the Territory, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people, its persistent violation of their human rights and its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, as well as its persistent refusal to comply with the related decisions of the United Nations. The Committee denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa designed to bring about a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime, declared that all illegal acts taken towards that end were null and void and called upon all States to deny any recognition and to refuse all co-operation with any puppet régime which the illegal South African administration imposed upon the Namibian people in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Committee reiterated that the only political solution for Namibia should be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and the withdrawal of its armed forces and on the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). To that end, the Committee reaffirmed the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). In that regard, the Committee regretted any attempt to revise and weaken Council resolution 435 (1978), which constituted the only acceptable basis for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence. In commending SWAPO for its expressed readiness to participate in fair and free elections in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions and for the spirit of accommodation and flexibility which it had so abundantly demonstrated throughout the process of negotiations, the Committee reaffirmed its continuing support for the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement in their gallant struggle to put an end to the illegal and oppressive occupation of their country by the racist minority régime of South Africa. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including

those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws and ensure the return to their country of all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons, without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life. The Committee reaffirmed that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and appealed to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to that organization in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia. It also condemned the illegal South African administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy SWAPO and to establish an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of perpetuating its ruthless system of apartheid and its domination over the Territory. The Committee condemned South Africa for its intensified military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment of Namibians into a so-called "South West Africa Territorial Force", its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries, its continued forcible removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes and the continued establishment of new military bases. The Committee called upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemned the continued military collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States. In expressing its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field, the Committee considered that such collaboration constituted a serious violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) imposing a military embargo against South Africa and was a threat to international peace and security. It accordingly called for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration and recommended that the Security Council consider adopting, as a matter of urgency, further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee strongly condemned South Africa's illegal exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia, including its illegal extension of the territorial sea, its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia, and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee condemned the South African and other foreign economic interests which continue to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 26/ and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. In that connexion, the Committee condemned the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constituted a clear violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council. The Committee demanded that those States whose transnational corporations continued to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by withdrawing immediately all investments from Namibia. In that regard, the Committee endorsed the relevant recommendations of the International

Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held at Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981. 27/ The Committee deplored the recent failure of the Security Council, due to the negative votes of the Western permanent members, to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and endorsed the call for the early convening of an emergency special session of the General Assembly, at the level of foreign ministers, to review the question of Namibia and take measures as appropriate under the Charter. In strongly condemning the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by South African armed forces against sovereign neighbouring States, most recently Angola, and its use of the territory of Namibia to launch such attacks, which had resulted in the loss of innocent lives and destruction of property, the Committee called upon the Member States to extend all possible moral and material assistance to Angola and the other front-line States in order that they might be better equipped to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South African aggression. The Committee paid particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia, and their determined efforts to extend at all costs all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and SWAPO. In endorsing the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 5 June 1981, 28/ the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia, held at Algiers from 16 to 18 April 1981, 29/ and the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981 (A/36/534, annex II), the Committee urgently called upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to all programmes of assistance organized by the Council beneficial to the Namibians in exile and to preparing Namibians for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.

163. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee also continued during the year its study on the decolonization of other Territories and again approved, in regard to specific Territories, a number of concrete recommendations and proposals. In that context, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources did not in any way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in respect of the Territories concerned was again

27/ See Report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, Paris, 20-27 May 1981 (A/CONF.107/8).

28/ A/36/327-S/14546, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

29/ A/36/222 and Corr.1-S/14458 and Corr.1, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

enhanced during the year as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

164. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate and first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was particularly mindful of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist the colonial peoples in attaining the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, at the invitation of the administering Powers concerned, dispatched visiting missions to Tokelau, under the administration of New Zealand, and to American Samoa, under the administration of the United States. In stressing the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories, the Committee called upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations in that regard. The Committee also requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the administering Powers concerned with a view to ensuring an early dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration.

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

greater flexibility in those procedures. In addition, the Committee requested the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions, to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa until it restored to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by that régime. The Committee in that connexion expressed its regret that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) continued to maintain links with the régime as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both organizations. It deplored the persistent collaboration between IMF and South Africa and called on the Fund to put an end to such collaboration. The Committee recommended that the Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, should propose, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item. The Committee requested the agencies, organizations and institutions concerned to extend substantial assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and its national liberation movement. In noting with satisfaction the arrangements made by several agencies and organizations to enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in their relevant proceedings, the Committee called upon those institutions which had not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee urged the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which had not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia, to do so without delay. The Committee further recommended that all Governments be requested to intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and organizations of which they were members, to ensure the effective implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also urged the executive heads of the agencies and organizations concerned to formulate, with the active co-operation of OAU, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing bodies and legislative organs, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

166. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that regard, in noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose economic interests were involved in the colonial Territories had continued to disregard the relevant United Nations decisions, and in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the resources of the colonial Territories, particularly of Namibia, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of such resources in their

best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, in view of their methods of operation in the colonial Territories of southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources by the peoples of the region. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments which continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee strongly condemned the continuing collaboration of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in the nuclear field which, by supplying the racist régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enabled it to increase its nuclear capability, and called upon all Governments to refrain from all such collaboration with that régime. The Committee called once again 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. In that connexion, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia. The Committee called upon those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries which had not yet done so to take effective measures against the oil companies so as to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa. The Committee reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime. Further, the Committee requested all States to discontinue all relations with the Government of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with that Government, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its illegal occupation of the Territory. Furthermore, having regard to the provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Committee invited all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded.

167. Having also continued its study of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee again deplored that the colonial Powers had yet to take steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and it reiterated its conviction that, in a great number of instances, the activities and arrangements concerned constituted a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories. In the Committee's view, a particularly critical situation prevailed in southern Africa owing to the persistent manoeuvres by the racist minority régime

of Pretoria to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and to impose a puppet régime on the people of the Territory. In its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, struggling for freedom and independence, the régime had repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which had caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructures. The South African Government had continued to expand its network of military bases and had carried out a massive build-up of its military forces in Namibia. In that connexion, the Committee condemned any continuing co-operation of certain Western and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. In denouncing all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which denied the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence, the Committee condemned, in particular, the use of massive armed force by the illegal occupying régime in Namibia in its futile attempt to suppress the struggle for freedom of the oppressed people of the Territory, including the recent establishment of the so-called South West Africa Territorial Force, as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of that Territory. Accordingly, the Committee demanded the cessation of the war of oppression being waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, as well as the dismantling of all military bases in the Territory. In reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and their national liberation movement. Furthermore, the Committee condemned the continued military collaboration and support which certain Western and other States rendered to the Government of South Africa, and requested all States to cease all such collaboration. The Committee strongly condemned the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes as well as the creation by the illegal occupying régime of the so-called South West Africa Territorial Force. In reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, the Committee again requested the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In that connexion, the Committee deplored, in particular, the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations and considered that the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned.

168. In the light of the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to implement its previous decisions on the matter, the Special Committee continued its review of the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. The Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion to assist effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous

dissemination of information on the struggle being waged by those peoples and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence. In that context, and bearing in mind the important role played during the past several years by a number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee remained of the view that because such organizations were in a position to reach broad sectors of public opinion, especially in those countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest, they should be urged to intensify their work in that field. In the same context, the Committee continued to consider it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues, particularly by placing special emphasis on the liberation struggle in Namibia and the activities of the national liberation movement concerned; publicizing the activities of the United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with the national liberation movement; and intensifying the relevant activities of all information centres, particularly in Western Europe and the Americas. The Committee further considered that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat should undertake an all-out effort to obtain a more sympathetic response on the part of the major information organs in those areas and to provide the Committee with an analysis of the causes for the limited coverage of decolonization issues in the mass media.

169. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As indicated in the relevant section of the present chapter, the Committee decided, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that regard at its thirty-sixth session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session, taking into account any related information which might be received from States. As regards its decision of 20 August 1980 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 87 of the present chapter.

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

Q. Future work

171. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-sixth session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV), 35/118 and 35/119, the Special Committee intends

during 1982 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by the colonial Powers with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee will also examine the extent of compliance by all Member States with the Declaration, the programme of action for its full implementation and other United Nations resolutions on the question of decolonization. On the basis of this review, the Committee will submit conclusions and recommendations as to the specific measures necessary to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

172. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 35/119, whereby the General Assembly requested it to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that are likely to threaten international peace and security. The Committee intends in this regard to undertake a further comprehensive review of the situation concerning Namibia.

173. In 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.

174. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of General Assembly resolution 35/119, will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations concerned to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

175. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/28 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 1981, as reflected in chapter IV of the present

report, the Committee intends to continue, as appropriate, its study of military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration. In doing so, the Committee will be guided by the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 10 of resolution 35/119 and paragraph 6 of resolution 35/22.

176. 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 1982. 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 1982 between its Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council within the context of the relevant decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee itself. Moreover, bearing in mind the relevant provisions of resolution 35/29, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, as well as with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

177. In paragraph 13 of resolution 35/119, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its related resolution of 4 August 1981 (chap. III, para. 11, of the present report), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean and Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and Africa. In that regard, the Committee believes that the 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 1982.

178. Conscious as it is of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 35/120 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, again intends to give the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization its

continuous attention during the coming year. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. In this regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, the officers of the Committee will continue to maintain regular and close contact with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 35/120, by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In this connexion, the Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

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

180. In the light of the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1982-1983 which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1982 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account.

181. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-sixth 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 1982. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connexion, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by the administering Powers concerned in its work, recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to co-operate, or continue to co-operate, with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

182. The Special Committee recommends that, in approving the programme of work outlined above, the General Assembly should also make adequate provision to cover the activities the Committee envisages for 1982. The Committee was informed that the financial implications of visiting missions as envisaged in paragraph 177 above would be in the order of \$US 175,200. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 180 above) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), the expenditure would total about \$US 321,400.

183. The additional programme of widespread and continuous publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization for 1982 (see para. 178 above), would, it is estimated, give rise to an additional expenditure of some \$US 25,000. Further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations (see para. 176 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 11,100. In addition, the consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council would entail an expenditure of about \$US 3,700. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 176 above) would give rise to a further expenditure of \$US 17,100. The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations (see para. 179 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 18,400. Further, the participation of the representatives of the national liberation movement in the Committee's work, as well as the

arrangements in consultation with OAU for securing information from individuals (see para. 173 above) would entail an expenditure of \$US 29,200. Finally, the Special Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

R. Conclusion of 1981 session

184. At its 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

185. At the 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1981 session (A/AC.109/PV.1202). At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that, subject to the approval of the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, the Committee would hold extrasessional meetings in 1981, as appropriate and necessary, to consider the reports of the visiting missions it had dispatched during the year to Tokelau and American Samoa.

CHAPTER II*

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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. At the same time, the Special Committee also decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1185th to 1187th and 1202nd meetings, between 27 April and 21 August 1981.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 35/120 of 11 December 1980 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, "to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization". The Committee ~~was~~ also guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/119 of the same date. By paragraph 12 (e) of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, in particular paragraph 18 thereof which states that the United Nations "shall intensify its efforts in disseminating information by all available means, including publications, radio and television, on the struggle of peoples for self-determination, independence and equal rights and against colonial domination, on the activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and on the role of the national liberation movements." 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.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part II).

4. At the 1185th meeting, on 27 April, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee, (A/AC.109/PV.1185), introduced the 213th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1386), outlining its programme of work for 1981, including suggestions concerning the observance in 1981 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. ~~The~~ Sub-Committee adopted the programme of work, as set out in paragraph 2 of the 213th report, within the context of the items which had been allocated to it by the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1185).

5. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee drew attention to the statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations contained in the 213th report of the Sub-Committee, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (see annex I to the present chapter).

6. Statements on the 213th report were made, at the same meeting, by the representatives of Denmark, the Ivory Coast, Australia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Bulgaria, Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the Congo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1185).

7. At the 1186th meeting, on 28 April, further statements on the 213th report were made by the representatives of Fiji, China, Cuba, the Ivory Coast, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Denmark, Indonesia, Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania and Tunisia, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1186).

8. At the same meeting, on the proposal of the representative of Ethiopia and in modification of the recommendation of the Sub-Committee contained in paragraph 10 of its 213th report, the Special Committee decided to consider, during its current session, the inclusion of the peoples of all Territories under colonial rule in the commemoration of the Week of Solidarity and to that end to consider changing the title of the Week to: "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia, South Africa and Other Colonial Territories Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights".

9. The Special Committee approved, at the same meeting, the recommendations contained in the 213th report (see para. 20 below) as orally revised (A/AC.109/L.1386/Rev.1), it being understood that the necessary consultations would be undertaken, as appropriate, in connexion with the implementation of the specific recommendations contained therein. It was also the understanding of the Committee that, with respect to the recommendation contained in paragraph 9 (c) of the report particulars of speaking engagements would be made available well in advance to the Chairman and, through him, to all the members for comments and approval in order to keep members apprised of specific programmes envisaged and to enable the Committee to give the necessary guidance, as appropriate, to the Department of Public Information and the other Secretariat offices concerned.

10. At the 1186th meeting, on 28 April, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1186), introduced the 214th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1388) relating to three communications containing requests for hearing.

11. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views concerning the 214th report in which the representatives of Denmark, Indonesia, Australia, India, the Ivory Coast, Czechoslovakia, Sierra Leone, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the Chairman, took part (A/AC.109/PV.1186), the Special Committee decided to accede to the requests for hearing and authorized the Sub-Committee to hold the hearings, as requested (see chap. I, paras. 59-61, of the present report).

12. At its 1187th meeting, on 25 June, the Special Committee had before it the 215th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1395). The Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1187) introduced the report, together with the revisions thereto (A/AC.109/L.1395/Rev.1).

13. At the same meeting, statements on the revised 215th report were made by the representatives of Australia, the United Republic of Tanzania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as by the Chairman. The Special Committee then adopted the revised 215th report (A/AC.109/L.1395/Rev.1) (see para. 24 below).

14. At its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1202), introduced the 217th and 218th reports of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1401 and L.1402).

15. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee drew attention to the statement by the Secretary-General on the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations contained in the 217th and 218th reports of the Sub-Committee, submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (see annex II of the present chapter).

16. Following statements made by the representatives of Cuba, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sierra Leone, as well as by the Chairman and the Officer in Charge of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, the Special Committee adopted the 217th and 218th reports of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see paras. 25 and 26 below), it being understood that further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, on the implementation of specific recommendations contained therein. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Denmark and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1202).

17. At the same meeting, the Special Committee gave further consideration to the recommendation of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance contained in paragraph 10 of its 213th report (see paras. 4-9 above). Statements were made in that connexion by the representatives of Australia, Cuba and Indonesia, as well as by the Chairman.

18. On the proposal of the representative of Sierra Leone, the Special Committee decided, without objection, at the same meeting to recommend to the General Assembly that it should consider changing the title of the Week of Solidarity from the "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for

Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" to "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and all other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" (see para. 23 below).

19. At the same meeting, the Special Committee took a further decision in modification of a decision taken at its 1187th meeting on 25 June, concerning the revised 215th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see para. 24 below).

B. Decisions of the Special Committee

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

20. The 213th report of the Sub-Committee approved by the Special Committee at its 1186th meeting on 28 April 1981 (see para. 9 above) contained, inter alia, the following recommendations in connexion with the observance in 1981 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights:

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

(b) The Chairman of the Special Committee could undertake consultations with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the possibility of holding a special meeting at the end of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, to be held at Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, which would coincide with the Week of Solidarity. If for reasons of time such a meeting should not prove feasible, the Chairman of the Conference could be requested to make an official statement with reference to the Week;

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

- (i) An exhibition of photographs and publications depicting the struggle of the colonial peoples of southern Africa for freedom and independence;
- (ii) The public screening of films on the struggle for independence in southern Africa;
- (iii) The distribution to national radio and television stations, through United Nations information centres of audio-visual materials relating to the liberation struggle in southern Africa;

- (iv) The briefing of non-government organizations concerned with colonial questions, and particularly with the liberation struggle in southern Africa;
- (v) A wide distribution of any declaration or message issued by the Chairman of the Special Committee on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity.

21. The Sub-Committee also recommends that in carrying out the above-mentioned activities, the Department of Public Information should: (a) utilize the resources of all the United Nations information centres, in particular those of the centre at Washington, D.C., to the fullest possible extent; (b) seek the co-operation of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting as well as of the black information media in the United States of America; and (c) undertake with the Unit on Information on Decolonization a series of speaking engagements in university campuses across North America.

22. Pursuant to the decision referred to in paragraph 20 (a) and (b) above, the Chairman, at a special meeting in observance of Africa Liberation Day, held on 25 May in Paris, made the following statement:

"Nine 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 of 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.

"In Africa as a whole, 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 during the period since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2911 (XXVII). Thus, over 22 million men and women of Africa have achieved their long sought after freedom from colonial rule. The resounding victories won by these courageous peoples clearly demonstrate once again that the end of colonialism and racial domination by minorities in Africa is inevitable. No amount of repression, intimidation or violence can, in the long run, stifle the demands of the peoples still under colonial rule for the restoration of their inalienable rights and the achievement of justice and human dignity.

"The successes achieved during the past 10 years stand in sharp contrast to the present situation in Namibia. Although the question of Namibia has been before the United Nations since 1946 and few colonial situations have, in fact, received so much attention from the international community, an internationally acceptable solution still eludes us. In fact, over the years, the situation with regard to Namibia has progressively deteriorated and, with the passage of time, constitutes an increasing threat to international peace and security throughout the whole region. The international community cannot allow this deterioration to continue. It must 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 with a united Namibia. To this end, it must continue to support the struggle for independence of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

"It is significant that we are celebrating the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa at a time when the international community is gathered at Paris at the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa. That fact serves to emphasize the close link between South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its criminal policy of apartheid in South Africa. The essential link is, of course, the inhumanity of the Pretoria régime and its lack of concern for international opinion. It is, I feel, symbolic that the international community is meeting at Paris in the capital city of a country which, for over two centuries, has stood as the champion of liberty, equality and fraternity, for respect for these principles is precisely what is lacking in Pretoria. The presence in Paris of such an eminent gathering, including high-level representatives of States Member of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, is a measure of the deep concern of the international community in regard to these problems.

"The uncompromising position taken by the overwhelming majority of the international community in regard to colonialism and racism has been an inspiration to millions of African peoples in their fight to free themselves from the colonial yoke. We must not underestimate the power of world opinion. The Paris Conference must set itself resolutely to the study of practical measures for the elimination of the system of apartheid. The degrading situation obtaining in Namibia today is a direct consequence of the extension to that international Territory of the racist policies and practices of the South African minority régime. The despicable policy of apartheid and racial discrimination constitutes a most serious crime against humanity and is an intolerable affront to human dignity, freedom and justice.

"Regrettably, the deep sense of frustration which impelled the States members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to call upon the Security Council to take further measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, has been intensified by the failure of the Council to take the necessary action.

"South Africa today behaves the way it does because it is firmly convinced that vested financial and other interests will continue to influence the policies of major Western industrial nations. We cannot allow South Africa to continue to defy international opinion and, thus, we must take necessary measures to bring about the complete isolation of the régime until it complies with the relevant United Nations decisions. In this regard, the full and effective application of measures under Chapter VII of the Charter will be the key to the speedy restoration of peace, justice and freedom to the people of the Territory. This is the purpose of the Paris Conference.

"I wish, on behalf of the Special Committee on decolonization, to appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system, as well as to non-governmental organizations and

individuals of goodwill, to increase their assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa in their gallant struggle to exercise their inalienable rights. The Special Committee will continue its vigorous efforts to help the people of Namibia towards the achievement of their long awaited liberation."

23. At its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should consider changing the title of the Week of Solidarity from the "Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" to "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and all other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights" (see paras. 4 to 9, 17 and 18 above). The Special Committee further decided that, having regard to the related mandates of the other United Nations bodies concerned, the Chairman should hold consultations with the presiding officers of those bodies concerning the proposed modifications to the title of the Week of Solidarity. These consultations had not been completed at the time of submission of the present report.

Other decisions

24. At its 1187th and 1202nd meetings on 25 June and 21 August, respectively, (see paras. 12, 13 and 19 above), the Special Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to secure by the end of February 1982 information from all States on measures taken or envisaged by them in the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118. Further, in dealing with other recommendations contained in the 215th report of the Sub-Committee and on the suggestion of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided at its 1187th meeting: (a) that the widest possible dissemination should be made of such information as might be received from Governments; (b) to take full account of such information in connexion with its consideration of all the items on its agenda, both in plenary meetings and in meetings of its subsidiary bodies; and (c) that the Working Group should pay particular attention to any information received in relation to the review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable, an item which the Committee had already entrusted to the Working Group.

25. The 217th report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August 1981 (see para. 16 above) contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

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

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

(3) The Sub-Committee attaches great importance to the work being performed by the Unit on Information on Decolonization established within the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat. It recalls that the Unit was created in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 to serve as a centre for the preparation and dissemination of detailed and specialized information to a specialized public and to determine the type of information best suited to achieving the aims of the United Nations and assisting the Department of Public Information and the Special Committee in working out a programme of publicity on decolonization. It notes with concern that the number of professional officers attached to the Unit has been reduced from three to one, thus seriously impairing the ability of the Unit to carry out the functions for which it was established. It therefore recommends that the personnel of the Unit should be restored to its original number.

(4) The Sub-Committee considers that the studies and monographs published in the Decolonization series by the Unit on Information on Decolonization are a valuable source of specialized information which, with the restoration of the Unit to its original strength, should appear at more frequent intervals and be updated as the situation requires. It considers that the work of the Unit should continue to focus on the situation in all colonial Territories and on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

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

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

(b) Give wider dissemination in a form accessible to the public, of basic texts and resolutions adopted by the various United Nations organs in the field of decolonization as well as other basic materials concerning decolonization. In this connexion, the Sub-Committee noted the intention of the Department of Public Information to give maximum publicity to the Plan of

Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980;

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

(d) Intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas. In this connexion, the Sub-Committee regrets that considerations of work have prevented it from undertaking a study to evaluate the effectiveness of information centres in Western Europe and the Americas in the dissemination of information on decolonization and requests authorization from the Special Committee to carry out such a study in the course of 1982;

(e) Undertake the necessary measures to ensure the speedy distribution of materials on decolonization.

(6) The Sub-Committee regrets that the information supplied by the Department of Public Information covering decolonization should continue to receive such limited coverage in the mass media, particularly in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas. In the light of this, the Sub-Committee requests the Department of Public Information to undertake a concerted effort to obtain wider coverage by the major organs of information in those parts of the world and to provide the Special Committee at its 1982 session with an analysis of the causes for such limited coverage.

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

(8) The Sub-Committee is of the view that a number of non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the widespread dissemination of information on decolonization. It reiterates its appeal to those non-governmental organizations to intensify their campaigns in support of all colonial peoples, in particular those in southern Africa, and their national liberation movements in their struggle to attain self-determination and independence. It further calls upon them to alert public opinion to the manoeuvres by the South African occupation authorities to impose a so-called "internal settlement" in Namibia, to the increased support rendered by the United States and certain other Western countries to South Africa and to the efforts by those countries to impose a new-colonialist "solution" to the problem of Namibia, as well as to the attempts by the United States Government to destabilize the legitimate Government of Angola by, inter alia, giving support to puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria from Namibian territory and by other overt and covert actions.

26. The 218th report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August 1981 (see para. 16 above) contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

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

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

(3) The Sub-Committee considers that such consultations should be continued and intensified and to this end:

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

(b) Recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to keep updated the list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Sub-Committee to intensify contact with them in the course of 1982 with a view to further discussing the best way of implementing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/18 of 11 December 1980;

(c) Requests authorization from the Special Committee to undertake a mission in the course of 1982 for the purpose of holding consultations with those non-governmental organizations with headquarters outside New York;

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

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

(a) In a consensus on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1195th meeting, on 14 August (see chap. IV, para. 9, of the present report), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General, "through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified campaign of

publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1195th meeting, on 14 August (see chap. V, para. 9, 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 consensus on the question of Namibia, adopted at its 1195th meeting, on 14 August (see chap. VIII, para. 15, of the present report), the Special Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General "further intensify his efforts, through all available media, in order to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that Government with respect to Namibia, and, in particular, to intensify world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization".

ANNEX I*

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

Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations
contained in document A/AC.109/L.1386/Rev.1

1. In paragraph 9 (c) of its report, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance recommends to the Special Committee that it request the Department of Public Information, inter alia, to organize in co-operation with the Unit on Information on Decolonization of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, a series of speaking engagements in university campuses across North America.
2. The cost of the above-mentioned engagements is estimated at \$US 3,500. The provision is made on the assumption that one staff member of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization would undertake six speaking engagements of two days' duration each. The average air fare and terminal expenses for each trip would amount to \$US 580.
3. It is proposed that the estimated cost of the above-mentioned engagements (\$US 3,500) could be absorbed from within the resources available to the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1387.

ANNEX II*

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

Administrative and financial implications of the recommendations
contained in documents A/AC.109/L.1401 and A/AC.109/L.1402

1. In paragraph 16 (3) of the report contained in document A/AC.109/L.1401, the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance recommends that the resources available to the Unit on Information on Decolonization, which is a subunit of the Co-ordination and Information Section within the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, should be strengthened in order to increase the output of studies and monographs published in the Decolonization series.
2. The Secretariat has taken note of the need to increase the number and frequency of these studies as well as the other informational activities referred to in the report of the Sub-Committee. The Secretariat will ensure that if this recommendation is approved the intention of the Committee will be met within the resources of the Department.
3. In this connexion, it should be noted that, in keeping with the General Assembly's policy of negative growth and having regard to the current level of the workload of the Department arising from the related decisions of the United Nations bodies concerned, it has been necessary to effect reductions in the over-all strength of the Department. Nevertheless, the Department will employ to maximum advantage the staff resources available to it in accordance with the priorities established by the political bodies which it serves.
4. In paragraph 4 (3) (c) of the report contained in document A/AC.109/L.1402, the Sub-Committee requests authorization from the Special Committee to undertake a mission in the course of 1982 for the purpose of holding consultations with non-governmental organizations with headquarters outside New York.
5. The cost of the above-mentioned mission is estimated at \$US 21,200. The provision is made on the assumption that the mission will be composed of five members of the Sub-Committee accompanied by two members of the Secretariat and will visit Geneva, Prague, Brussels, The Hague and London. The estimated duration of the mission will be 15 days.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1415.

CHAPTER III*

QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connexion with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1184th and 1188th meetings, on 21 January and 4 August.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories [under their administration] to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 35/21, 35/22, 35/23, 35/24 and 35/25 of 11 November 1980, relating respectively to Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Montserrat, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands, and General Assembly decisions 35/407, 35/408 and 35/409 of the same date relating respectively to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Tokelau and St. Helena. Further, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 17 (c) of the Plan of Action, the General Assembly directed the Special Committee "to continue to send visiting missions to the colonial Territories at periodic intervals in order to enable the Special Committee to obtain first-hand information on conditions in those Territories".
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (see annex to the present chapter) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1168th meeting on 5 August 1980. 1/

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part II).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 11.

5. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee dispatched two visiting missions during the year, one to Tokelau in June and the other to American Samoa in July, in response to the invitations received from the administering Powers concerned, namely, the Governments of New Zealand and the United States of America, respectively.
6. Statements relating to the item were made by the Chairman at the 1184th meeting on 21 January and the 1188th meeting on 4 August (A/AC.109/PV.1184 and PV.1188).
7. At the 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1398). At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 11 below).
8. On 5 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/668) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.
9. In addition to the consideration of the item at plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described above, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions mentioned in paragraph 3 above, as well as previous decisions of the Special Committee relating to the item.
10. Subsequently, by approving the relevant reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories as well as the reports of its visiting missions dispatched to the Territories concerned, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions, recommendations and consensuses concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in the following chapters of the present report:

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

B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/668) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the dispatch in 1980 of a second visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands and in 1981 of visiting missions to Tokelau and American Samoa at the invitation of the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand and the United States of America, respectively,

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

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

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

2/ See annex to the present chapter.

Report of the Chairman

1. At its 1168th meeting, on 5 August 1980, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/ The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

...

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

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

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

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

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

4. The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations, in a letter dated 10 October 1980 addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/637), invited the Special Committee to dispatch a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands to observe the elections called for 4 November 1980 in the Territory. The Chairman notes with satisfactions that in response to that invitation and in accordance with decisions taken at its 1181st and 1182nd meetings on 21 August and 23 October 1980, the Special Committee dispatched a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands from 31 October to 7 November 1980.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1397.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 11.

5. The representative of the United States, in a statement before the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on 21 October 1980, b/ extended an invitation to the Special Committee to dispatch a visiting mission to American Samoa in 1981. Subsequently, the invitation was reiterated by the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations in his letter dated 23 October 1980 addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/639).

6. In a letter dated 13 October 1980 addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/638), the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations extended, on behalf of his Government, an invitation for a United Nations mission to visit Tokelau in the second half of 1981. Subsequently, in a statement made before the Fourth Committee on 15 October 1980, c/ the representative of New Zealand reiterated the above invitation of her Government to the Special Committee.

7. The Chairman also notes with satisfaction that, in accordance with decisions taken at the 1182nd and 1183rd meetings on 23 and 24 October 1980, the Special Committee has been able to dispatch, during the current session, visiting missions to Tokelau, under the administration of New Zealand, and to American Samoa, under the administration of the United States, availing itself of the invitations by the respective Governments.

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

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

b/ Ibid., Thirty-fifth Session, Fourth Committee, 13th meeting, para. 57.

c/ Ibid., 10th meeting, para. 24.

Appendix

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

1965	Cook Islands (elections supervision)
1966	Equatorial Guinea
1967	Aden
1968	Equatorial Guinea (referendum/elections supervision)
1971	Papua New Guinea (jointly with the Trusteeship Council)
1972	Niue
	Papua New Guinea (elections observation - jointly with the Trusteeship Council)
1974	Niue (referendum observation)
	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
	Gilbert and Ellice Islands (referendum observation)
1975	Cape Verde
	Montserrat
	Spanish Sahara
1976	British Virgin Islands
	Tokelau
1977	French Somaliland (referendum/elections observation)
	Cayman Islands
	United States Virgin Islands
1979	Guam
	New Hebrides
1980	Turks and Caicos Islands (April)
	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
	Turks and Caicos Islands (October/November) (elections observation)
1981	Tokelau
	American Samoa

CHAPTER IV*

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

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr. 1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above question as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1191st to 1195th meetings, between 11 and 14 August 1981.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980, by paragraph 10 of which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, paragraph 9 which states that:

"Member States shall oppose all military activities and arrangements by colonial and occupying Powers in the Territories under colonial and racist domination, as such activities and arrangements constitute an obstacle to the full implementation of the Declaration, and shall intensify their efforts with a view to securing the immediate and unconditional withdrawal from colonial Territories of military bases and installations of colonial Powers."
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Guam (A/AC.109/651), Belize, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/659), and Namibia (A/AC.109/660).
5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1191st to 1193rd meetings, on 11 and 12 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Ethiopia at the 1191st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1191); Yugoslavia at the 1192nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1192) and Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1193rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1193).
6. At the 1194th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1410), prepared on the basis of consultations.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part II).

7. At the 1195th meeting, on 14 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus (see para. 9 below). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Fiji and Denmark (A/AC.109/PV.1195).

8. On 17 August, copies of the consensus (A/AC.109/674) were transmitted to all States.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/674) adopted at its 1195th meeting, on 14 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

(1) Having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and recalling its decision of 20 August 1980 on the item, 1/ the Special Committee deplores that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request which the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones", and also in paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980.

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

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

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

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 8.

acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructures.

(5) In Namibia, the South African Government has continued to expand its network of military bases and carried out a massive build-up of its military forces. In this connexion, the Special Committee condemns any continuing co-operation of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. The Committee condemns the use of massive armed force by the illegal occupying régime in Namibia in its futile attempt to suppress the struggle for freedom of the oppressed people of the Territory, and the reinforcement of the military presence of South Africa in the Territory, including the recent establishment of the so-called South West Africa Territorial Force, as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of that Territory. It also condemns South Africa's repeated acts of armed aggression against sovereign neighbouring States, particularly Angola and Zambia, as well as its illegal use of Namibian territory to commit such acts.

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

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

(8) The Special Committee condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western countries and other States with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and in particular to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability. The Committee is particularly mindful in this regard of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981. 2/

2/ See A/36/534.

(9) The Special Committee strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes as well as the creation by the illegal occupying régime of the so-called South West Africa Territorial Force.

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

(11) The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in particular with paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action contained in resolution 35/118.

(12) 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.

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

CHAPTER V*

ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN 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 1184th meeting on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1191st to 1195th meetings, between 11 and 14 August 1981.
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 35/28 of 11 November 1980 relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 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: Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/652 and Corr.1); Bermuda (A/AC.109/655); Namibia (A/AC.109/656); and Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/658).
5. The general debate on the item took place at the 1191st to 1193rd meetings, on 11 and 12 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Ethiopia at the 1191st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1191); Yugoslavia at the 1192nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1192); Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1193rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1193).
6. At the 1194th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1411) submitted by him, which had been prepared on the basis of the related consultations.
7. At its 1195th meeting, on 14 August, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1411 by 20 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (see para. 9 below). Statements were made by the representatives of Trinidad and Tobago, Denmark and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1195).

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part III).

8. On 17 August 1981, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/675) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/675) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1195th meeting, on 14 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in 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, containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations related to the item,

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

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

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981, 1/ as well as the final communiqué

1/ A/36/116, annex.

of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia, held at Algiers from 16 to 18 April 1981, 2/

Bearing in mind also the related decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, 3/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 35/28 of 11 November 1980, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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

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

Taking into account the testimonies made during the hearings on Namibian uranium held by the United Nations Council for Namibia in New York from 7 to 11 July 1980, 4/

2/ A/36/222 and Corr.1-S/14458 and Corr.1, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

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

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. III, see also A/AC.131/82/Add.10 and Corr.1.

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

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and the Pacific Ocean regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land 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 the natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of apartheid, particularly in southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;
2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;
3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetration of colonial domination and racial discrimination in southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating there at present constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources by the peoples of the region;
4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;
5. Condemns the policies of Governments which continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, illegally exploiting Namibia's marine resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing

the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

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

7. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in 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 which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

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

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

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

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

12. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations which are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, ^{5/} is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

^{5/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

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

14. Invites all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, to ensure in particular that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded;

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

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

17. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

CHAPTER VI*

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

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1191st to 1194th and 1196th meetings, between 11 and 17 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 19 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Special Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 35/227D of 6 March 1981 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1981/54 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 39th plenary meeting, on 22 July 1981. By paragraph 13 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 1981 of the Council" (E/1981/C.3/SR.4, 5, 7 and 8 and E/1981/SR.39).
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/36/154 and Add.1-3), as well as a related note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.1389), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 17 of resolution 35/29, 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. At the 1191st meeting, on 11 August, the Chairman introduced his report on the item (see annex I to the present chapter), containing an account of the consultations, held in implementation of paragraph 18 of resolution 35/29, between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part III).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the 216th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1400 and Corr.1) on the item (see para. 10 below).
8. At the same meeting also, the representative of Ethiopia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1191).
9. At its 1192nd meeting, on 11 August, the Special Committee heard a statement by the representative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (A/AC.109/PV.1192).
10. At the 1193rd meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 216th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1400 and Corr.1) containing its conclusions and recommendations on the item under consideration (see annex II to the present chapter). The report also contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).
11. At the same meeting, the representative of Cuba made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1193). The representatives of the ILO and UNESCO also made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1193).
12. At its 1194th meeting, on 13 August, the Special Committee heard statements by the representatives of WHO and the World Bank (A/AC.109/PV.1194).
13. At the same meeting, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution concerning the item (A/AC.109/L.1412), which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.
14. At its 1196th meeting, on 17 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 17 below). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Denmark and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1196).
15. At the same meeting, the Special Committee decided that further consultations should be held as appropriate and necessary with respect to the implementation of specific recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (see annex II to the present chapter).
16. On 18 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/676) was transmitted to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

17. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/676) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1196th meeting, on 17 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 14 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ the report of the Chairman 2/ and the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, 3/ concerning the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, including in particular resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980,

Taking into account the relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981; 4/ by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-sixth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 23 February to 1 March 1981; by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia, held at Algiers from 16 to 18 April 1981; 5/ by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary session held at Panama from 2 to 5 June 1981; 6/ and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its most crucial stage and that after the failure of the pre-implementation talks held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January 1981, it has sharply intensified as a consequence of the defiant attitude and stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the Namibian people and the increased general support rendered to that régime by the United States of America and other Western States, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

1/ A/36/154 and Add.1-3; see also A/AC.109/L.1389.

2/ See annex I to the present chapter.

3/ A/AC.109/L.1400 and Corr.1. See also annex II to the present chapter.

4/ A/36/116, annex.

5/ A/36/222 and Corr.1-S/14458 and Corr.1, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

6/ A/36/327-S/14546, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

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

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

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

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/227 D of 6 March 1981 by which the Assembly requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the high-level meetings held at Geneva in April 1981 between representatives of the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/117 of 10 December 1980 on the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

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

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;
2. Approves the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
4. Reaffirms 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 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 the relevant resolutions of United Nations bodies, 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. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the colonialist racist minority régime of South Africa as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both organizations, and that neither agency has taken the necessary measures toward the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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

9. Urges the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

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

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

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

13. Notes with satisfaction that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the beneficiary of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system; and urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21. Recommends that the General Assembly, at its thirty-sixth session, should propose, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the 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 above-mentioned item;

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, contained in General Assembly resolution 35/118, and in particular to those provisions calling on the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system 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 12 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. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirty-sixth session, to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

ANNEX I*

Report of the Chairman

1. On 23 July 1980, at its second regular session of 1980, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1980/50, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations". In paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Council requested its President to continue consultations on these 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 on Apartheid and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1179th meeting, on 20 August 1980, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. a/
3. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 35/29 of 11 November 1980, in paragraph 18 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
4. An account of the consultations held between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee under the terms of the above-mentioned resolutions is set out below.
5. The President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee noted that, in response to the appeals addressed to them by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, several Governments and intergovernmental organizations had undertaken to extend assistance in the economic and social development of Zimbabwe. Furthermore, they noted that during the Zimbabwe Conference on Reconstruction and Development, held at Salisbury in March 1981, pledges of assistance totalling some \$US 1.8 billion had been made by 31 Governments and 26 international agencies. The two presiding officers also noted that, following the allocation of \$US 5.6 million it had made for Zimbabwe for 1980-1981, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), at its twenty-eighth session in June 1981, would be taking up a proposal, submitted by its Administrator, for Zimbabwe's first country programme of UNDP

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1396.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. VI, para. 15.

assistance, amounting to \$US 24.25 million, with emphasis on rural development projects. UNDP would also provide an additional \$US 1.6 million to expand and accelerate the National Manpower Survey which it had undertaken in co-operation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The two presiding officers commended the efforts being made by UNDP, in particular the continuing initiative exercised by its Administrator. They considered that the steps taken so far were an encouraging beginning of a concerted effort on the part of the international community in support of the people of the newly independent country, and reiterated their appeal to all concerned to extend or increase their assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe to overcome the adverse effects of the exploitation which the African population of the country had suffered under the minority régime.

6. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, several agencies and organizations had continued to expand, in varying degrees, the volume and scope of their assistance to the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories, particularly within the framework of programmes of assistance formulated by UNDP. They recalled that UNDP had financed, under the combined resources of the indicative planning figure and the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 12 projects of assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and 6 each to the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) in the fields of education, community development, postal and telecommunications training, agricultural training, health services and vocational training. The presiding officers noted further that, of the contributions and interests accrued under the Trust Fund, amounting to \$US 4.5 million as of 31 December 1980, more than \$US 3.5 million had been committed to assistance projects for the second programming cycle (1977-1981). In addition, they noted that UNDP was financing nine projects from the combined resources of the indicative planning figure for Namibia and the Trust Fund at a total commitment of \$US 5.4 million and that a further 36 projects, funded by the United Nations Fund for Namibia, were being administered by UNDP.

7. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction that, under the leadership of the United Nations Council for Namibia, assisted by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, continuing efforts were being made to prepare various programmes of assistance benefiting the Namibians, in close collaboration with UNDP and a number of specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system. While commending the increasing level of international co-operation in that regard, the presiding officers nevertheless considered that the assistance extended was far from adequate to meet the pressing needs of the Namibian people and, accordingly, they appealed to the organizations concerned to enlist whatever resources were available in order to provide Namibia with the assistance required. The presiding officers therefore called for renewed efforts to secure an increased flow of the funds required in the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and, in particular, for the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system to that end. They urged those institutions to take steps to remove any existing constraints or difficulties - procedural or otherwise - so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. In the same context, they emphasized that the role to be played by the executive heads of the institutions concerned was of special importance. They hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 16 of General Assembly resolution 35/29 and paragraph 11 of resolution 1980/50 of the Economic and Social Council, the executive heads would formulate specific proposals without further delay for

consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The two presiding officers also agreed that the agencies and organizations that had so far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects should endeavour to find, to the extent possible, ways and means of including or increasing provision in their regular budgets for initiating and/or expanding projects supported by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements. In that regard, the President of the Economic and Social Council drew particular attention to paragraph 3 (c) of General Assembly resolution 35/227 F of 6 March 1981, by which the Assembly called for the organizations concerned to allocate funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia under its Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

8. The two presiding officers noted that close contacts and liaison established by the organizations of the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia had been maintained during the period under review. They 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 effective 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), several agencies continue to defray the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of national liberation movements invited to attend such meetings. Further, they noted that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been admitted to membership in certain agencies and had represented the Namibian people at a number of important conferences and meetings held during the year by the organizations concerned. The President of the Economic and Social Council drew attention in that regard to the request by the General Assembly, in paragraph 2 of its resolution 35/227 D, that the organizations of the United Nations system grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it was represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

9. The two presiding officers agreed that those close contacts facilitated further increases in the volume and scope of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and enhanced the ability of agencies to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. In that connexion, the two presiding officers hoped that, in order to make maximum use of the available resources, the agencies and organizations would take further steps to strengthen the existing measures of co-ordination, for it was essential to ensure that the assistance projects committed or proposed by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated. The presiding officers welcomed the recommendations adopted at the high-level meetings held at Nairobi in June 1980 and at Geneva in April 1981 between representatives of the secretariats of OAU, the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system (A/35/446, sect. III), aiming at further cohesive co-ordination of actions by those organizations beneficial to the peoples concerned. Further, they noted with satisfaction that, in response to the concern expressed in the previous report of the President on the subject (E/1980/77), UNDP planned to organize, in co-operation with OAU, discussions with the three liberation movements benefiting from UNDP assistance during the course of the year, with a view to determining how best to use the available resources for assisting the development effort of those movements and for helping to meet their urgent humanitarian needs during the 1982-1986 programming cycle.

10. The two presiding officers noted that assistance to refugees from Namibia had continued to increase during the period under review through the efforts of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in close co-operation with OAU and a number of organizations of the United Nations. They noted that the large-scale repatriation movement of Zimbabwean refugees had virtually been completed by October 1980 and that the programme for the reinstallation and rehabilitation of refugees and displaced persons within Zimbabwe co-ordinated by the High Commissioner was making appreciable progress. Having noted the pledges of assistance received from 43 Governments and one intergovernmental organization at the International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa held at Geneva in April 1981, the two presiding officers appealed for further generous contributions by Governments and organizations to assist the intensified efforts of the High Commissioner in that connexion.

11. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa continued to be in force. They agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of that régime, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned. They hoped that the declarations adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris in May 1981, b/ would be fully taken into account by the international community.

12. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 12 of Council resolution 1980/50, the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the discussions leading up to it during the Council's second regular session of 1980. c/ He also informed the President of the Council that the Committee, at the beginning of its current session, had asked its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to continue to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 35/29. Guided by the positive results of the contacts established in 1979 with representatives of a number of specialized agencies, the Special Committee, through the Sub-Committee, had continued similar consultations at its current session. During its examination of the question in August 1981, the Special Committee would take into account the results of those consultations as well as the outcome of the Council's consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1981.

13. Bearing in mind that the matters raised in the present report would require continuous review by the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, the two presiding officers agreed that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its thirty-sixth 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.

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

c/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1), chap. XXX.

ANNEX II*

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

Chairman: Mr. Stefan KALINA (Czechoslovakia)

...

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

110. The Sub-Committee held consultations with representatives of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations a/ at a time when the liberation struggle was intensifying in southern Africa, especially in Namibia, following the collapse of the pre-implementation meeting held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January 1981, the failure of the Security Council to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa and the increased support rendered to the illegal régime by the United States of America and other Western States.

111. In the light of those consultations and in view of the urgency to increase and accelerate concrete assistance to the liberation movements in the colonial Territories, in particular those in southern Africa, the Sub-Committee submits the following conclusions and recommendations to the Special Committee for adoption:

(1) The Sub-Committee notes that the liberation struggle in Namibia is intensifying as a consequence of the increasingly repressive actions against the Namibian people by the colonialist régime of South Africa and its intransigent attitude most recently manifested at the pre-implementation talks held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January 1981 and thereafter. These acts have been encouraged by the increasing support which the United States Administration is rendering to the Pretoria régime in the political, diplomatic, economic, nuclear, military and security fields as well as by the exercise of the veto power by France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States during the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council in April 1981.

(2) The Sub-Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, economic and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them more effectively to support the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and particularly in Namibia, and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and in Angola by puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria which are supported by the United States Administration.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should

* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1400 and Corr.1.

a/ See para. 10 of the present chapter.

continue to be guided by the relevant United Nations resolutions in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

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

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

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

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

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

(9) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should take all

possible measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the racist Government of South Africa, to discontinue all forms of co-operation, until it restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of Namibia by the racist, colonialist régime in South Africa. The Sub-Committee commends all those agencies and organizations which have terminated relations with the South African régime and recommends that the Special Committee request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations which still continue to extend this kind of assistance to South Africa.

(10) In this connexion, the Sub-Committee regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist South African régime as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both organizations.

(11) The Sub-Committee deeply deplores in particular the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of General Assembly resolution 35/29 of 21 November 1980 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. The Sub-Committee is also of the view that South Africa's continued membership in the Fund, and its consequent ability to borrow money from it when necessary, not only flies in the face of repeated General Assembly resolutions but also enables South Africa in turn to borrow more and on better terms in private international financial markets, thereby playing a key role in buttressing the racist minority régime and in enabling it to pursue its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression towards its neighbours.

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

(13) The Sub-Committee also recommends the sending in 1982 of a high-level mission to the Fund which, subject to the agreement of the other bodies involved, would be composed of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the President of the Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid.

(14) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Unit on Studies and Information on Decolonization should prepare an in-depth study on the relationship between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa to assist the Fourth Committee at the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly in its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations".

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

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

b/ The representative of Indonesia maintained that liberation movements referred to in the present report were subject to recognition by the United Nations and respective regional organizations.

CHAPTER VII*

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

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Further, the Committee took into account other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly concerning information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and related questions, in particular resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963, by which the Assembly decided, inter alia, to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and to transfer certain of its functions to the Special Committee, and paragraph 4 of resolution 35/26 of 11 November 1980 by which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures, 1/ and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General (see annex to the present chapter) containing information on the dates on which information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned, called for under Article 73 e of the Charter, was transmitted for the years 1979 and 1980.
5. At the 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1403).
6. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 8 below). The representative of Denmark made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1188).
7. On 6 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/669) was transmitted to the administering Powers for their attention.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part III).

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

B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/669) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 6 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

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

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

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 35/26 of 11 November 1980, in which the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII),

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

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

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

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

2/ See the annex to the present chapter.

ANNEX*

Report of the Secretary-General

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. The Secretary-General's previous report on the subject a/ listed the dates on which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter up to 31 July 1980. The table at the end of the present report shows the dates on which such information was transmitted in respect of the years 1979 and 1980 up to 30 July 1981.
2. The information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population, economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, the annual reports on the Territories also include information on constitutional matters. Additional information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories under their administration is given by the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States during meetings of the Special Committee. Supplementary information is also made available by the United Kingdom and the United States concerning Territories under its administration.

STUDY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

3. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular resolution 35/26 of 11 November 1980, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation of working papers on each Territory for the Special Committee.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/666.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. VII, annex.

Dates of transmission of information under Article 73 e of
the Charter of the United Nations for 1979 and 1980 a/

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
AUSTRALIA (1 July-30 June) <u>b/</u>		
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	11 April 1980	5 December 1980
NEW ZEALAND (1 April-31 March) <u>c/</u>		
Tokelau	31 July 1980	29 July 1981
PORTUGAL		
East Timor <u>d/</u>	-	-
SPAIN (calendar year)		
Western Sahara <u>e/</u>	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (calendar year)		
Antigua <u>f/</u>	-	-
Belize	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
Bermuda	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
British Virgin Islands	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
Brunei <u>g/</u>	-	-
Cayman Islands	23 July 1980	20 July 1981
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
Gibraltar	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
Montserrat	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
Pitcairn	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
St. Helena <u>c/</u>	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla <u>f/</u>	-	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	23 July 1980	30 July 1981
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1 July-30 June) <u>b/</u>		
American Samoa <u>h/</u>	15 February 1980	27 February 1981
Guam	22 February 1980	27 February 1981
United States Virgin Islands	25 March 1980	27 February 1981

(Foot-notes to table on following page)

(Foot-notes to table)

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

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

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

d/ On 13 May 1980 and 26 March 1981, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Portuguese Government had nothing to add to the information already provided by that Mission in its note of 6 April 1979 (A/34/311), as required by Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (see A/35/233 and A/36/160). In that note, the Permanent Representative of Portugal had stated that the conditions still prevailing in that Territory had prevented his Government from assuming its responsibilities for the administration of East Timor.

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER VIII*

NAMIBIA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1189th to 1195th meetings, between 6 and 14 August 1981.
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 35/227 A on the situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of resolution 35/119, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". Further, the Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also paid due attention to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning Namibia and to the reports and decisions of the United Nations Council for Namibia.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/653).
5. In conformity with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), invited the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the item. In response to the invitation, a representative of SWAPO participated in the relevant proceedings of the Committee (see para. 7 below).
6. In accordance with established practice, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the work of the Special Committee relating to the item. The Acting President of the Council addressed the Committee at its 1189th meeting, on 6 August (A/AC.109/PV.1189).

* Previously issued under the symbol A/36/23 (Part IV).

7. Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, made a statement at the 1189th meeting, on 6 August (A/AC.109/PV.1189), and at the 1195th meeting, on 14 August (A/AC.109/PV.1195).
8. The general debate on the item took place at the 1189th to 1193rd meetings, between 6 and 12 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Ethiopia, Indonesia, China, Tunisia and Iran at the 1190th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1190); Bulgaria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cuba and Czechoslovakia at the 1191st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1191); Venezuela, Sierra Leone and Yugoslavia, at the 1192nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1192); and Afghanistan and the Syrian Arab Republic at the 1193rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1193).
9. In the course of the consideration of the item concerning the specialized agencies, statements relating to the item were also made by the representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at the 1192nd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1192); the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) at the 1193rd meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1193); and the World Health Organization (WHO) at the 1194th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1194).
10. At the 1193rd meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1409), prepared on the basis of the latest developments concerning the Territory, as well as the views expressed by members and by the representative of SWAPO during the course of the Committee's discussion of the item.
11. At the 1194th meeting, on 13 August, the Chairman drew attention to a corrigendum (A/AC.109/L.1409/Corr.1) to the draft consensus (see para. 10 above).
12. At the same meeting, the Chairman submitted orally further corrections to the draft consensus and the corrigendum thereto, as follows:
- (a) In the English text of A/AC.109/L.1409, paragraph (15), the word "perpetuated" at the beginning of the second line should read "perpetrated";
 - (b) In A/AC.109/L.1409/Corr.1, the correction to paragraph (7) reading "For a sham independence read a semblance of independence" should read "For a semblance of independence read a sham independence".
13. At its 1195th meeting, on 14 August, the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus, as further orally corrected (see para. 15 below). The representatives of Australia, Denmark and Fiji made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1195).
14. On 17 August, the text of the consensus (A/AC.109/673) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/14635). On the same date, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations for the attention of his Government. Copies of the consensus were also transmitted to the Secretary-General for the attention of the President of the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly (A/ES-8/4), as well as to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and to SWAPO.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

15. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/673) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1195th meeting, on 14 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 13 above, is reproduced below:

(1) Having considered the question of Namibia within the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and having heard the statements by the representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia and by the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, 1/ the national liberation movement of Namibia and the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the Special Committee notes with great concern that the situation in and relating to Namibia has further worsened as a consequence of the sabotage by South Africa of the pre-implementation talks held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January 1981 and the tactics and manoeuvres employed by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of that Territory and to impose an "internal settlement" on the Namibian people. The apartheid régime of South Africa thus bears a grave responsibility for the creation of a situation which seriously threatens international peace and security.

(2) This situation has been brought about by the régime's persistent denial to the African people of the Territory, which it illegally occupies, of the most basic human rights, including the inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence, by its ruthless resort to repression and violence, by its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States and by its adamant refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

(3) The intransigence of South Africa, its refusal to agree even to commence the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, the strengthening of its military presence in Namibia and its repeated acts of armed aggression against the Namibian people, make it more than ever imperative that the United Nations reassert its responsibility in the matter and take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the minority régime with the decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia; it also reaffirms the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa.

(5) The Special Committee reiterates that Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands are an integral part of Namibia and that any

1/ A/AC.109/PV.1189.

action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory is illegal, null and void as repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations, particularly in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978.

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

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

(8) The Special Committee reiterates that the only political solution for Namibia should be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and the withdrawal of its armed forces and on the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). To this end, the Committee reaffirms the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. In this regard, the Committee regrets any attempt to revise and weaken Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which constitutes the only acceptable basis for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence.

(9) The Special Committee commends the South West Africa People's Organization for its expressed readiness to participate in fair and free elections in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions and for the spirit of accommodation and flexibility which it so abundantly demonstrated throughout the process of negotiations. The Committee reaffirms its continuing support for the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, in their gallant struggle, by all available means, to put an end to the illegal and oppressive occupation of their country by the racist minority régime of South Africa and to secure their long fought for objective of full sovereignty and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

(10) The Special Committee demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, either in Namibia or in South Africa; it demands that South Africa ensure that all Namibians

currently in exile for political reasons may return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life; it reaffirms that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; and it appeals to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to that organization in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia. In this regard, the Committee welcomes the establishment of an Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund by the Organization of African Unity and of a Solidarity Fund by the non-aligned movement to support the efforts of the South West Africa People's Organization in its liberation struggle.

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

(12) The Special Committee condemns South Africa for its intensified military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment of Namibians into a so-called "South West Africa Territorial Force", its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries, its continued forcible removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes and the continued establishment of new military bases. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemns the continued military collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States. It expresses its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field. The Committee considers that such collaboration constitutes a serious violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 imposing a military embargo against South Africa and is a threat to international peace and security. It accordingly calls for the termination forthwith of all such collaboration. It recommends that the Security Council consider adopting, as a matter of urgency, further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive.

(13) In reaffirming that all the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people, the Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa's illegal exploitation of such resources, including its illegal extension of the territorial sea, its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia, and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee condemns the South African and other foreign economic interests which continue to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, ^{2/} and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith. In this connexion, the Committee condemns the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constitutes a clear violation by the

^{2/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex I.

Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and are thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Committee demands that those States whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by withdrawing immediately all investments from Namibia and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration. In this regard, the Committee endorses the relevant recommendations of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held at Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981. 3/

(14) The Special Committee deplores the recent failure of the Security Council, due to the negative votes of the Western permanent members, to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa; it endorses the call for the early convening of an emergency special session of the General Assembly, at the level of foreign ministers, to review the question of Namibia and take measures as appropriate under the Charter of the United Nations.

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

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

(17) Conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal authority for Namibia until independence, the Special Committee reaffirms its support for the activities of the Council and endorses the policies and programmes defined by the Council in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization to promote the self-determination and independence of the Namibian people. The Committee firmly supports the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia adopted by the Council on 5 June 1981, 4/ the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia, held at Algiers from 16 to 18 April 1981 5/ and the relevant

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

4/ A/36/327-S/14546, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

5/ A/36/222 and Corr.1-S/14458 and Corr.1, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981.

decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981. It urgently calls upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to all programmes of assistance organized by the Council beneficial to the Namibians in exile and to preparing Namibians for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.

(18) In view of the massive publicity campaign by the Government of South Africa designed to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Special Committee reiterates its request that the Secretary-General further intensify his efforts, through all available media, in order to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that Government with respect to Namibia, and, in particular, to intensify world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization.

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

WESTERN SAHARA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1195th meeting, on 14 August 1981.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/19 of 11 November 1980, by paragraph 11 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to consider the situation in Western Sahara as a matter of priority and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/667). The Committee also had before it a letter dated 15 June 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Morocco to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/665).
5. At its 1195th meeting, on 14 August 1981, the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. Madjid Abdallah, Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el Hamra y Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO). At the same meeting, Mr. Abdallah made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1195). Statements were also made by the representatives of Iran and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1195).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

6. At its 1195th meeting, on 14 August 1981, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1195), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-sixth 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/36/23 (Part V).

EAST TIMOR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1194th meeting, on 13 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/27 of 11 November 1980 on the question of East Timor. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/663).
5. At the 1194th meeting, the representative of Indonesia made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1194). At the same meeting, the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. José Ramos-Horta, Frente Revolucionária de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN). The representative of Indonesia made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1194). The representative of Portugal made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1194). At the same meeting, Mr. Ramos-Horta made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1194). Statements were also made by the representatives of Zimbabwe, the Seychelles, Angola, Cape Verde and Mozambique, with the Committee's consent, and by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1194).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

6. At its 1194th meeting, on 13 August 1981, on the proposal of the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1194), 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 connexion at its thirty-sixth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly, together with an appropriate reference to the statements made on the item (A/AC.109/PV.1194).

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XI*

GIBRALTAR

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/406 of 11 November 1980 on the question of Gibraltar. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/662 and Corr.1).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981, taking into account the continuing negotiations 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 connexion at its thirty-sixth 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/36/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XII*

BRUNEI

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Brunei as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/410 of 11 November 1980 concerning the question of Brunei. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/671).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1200), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-sixth 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/36/23 (Part V).

CHAPTER XIII*

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 and Corr.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to refer the question of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands to the Sub-Committee on Small Territories for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the Territory at its 1188th meeting on 4 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/407 of 11 November 1980 by which the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue its consideration of the item at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, 1/ including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat, containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/654). The Committee also had before it a letter dated 12 January 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/642).
5. It will be recalled that Australia, the administering Power concerned, is a member of the Sub-Committee and has participated as such in the Special Committee's work on the item.

1/ For the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1980, see A/AC.109/635.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V) .

6. At the 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1188), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1399) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).

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

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus concerning the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee, having heard the statements of the representative of Australia regarding the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, notes with appreciation the continuing co-operation of the Government of Australia, as the administering Power, with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, in respect of the Territory. The Committee, bearing in mind the observations, conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, 1980, 2/ following its visit to the Territory in July 1980, reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create conditions under which the people of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands will be able to determine freely their own future in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In this respect, the Committee notes with interest the continuing commitment of the administering Power to the political, social and economic advancement of the people of the Territory so that they may be able, as quickly as possible, to exercise fully their inalienable rights. The Committee welcomes the continuing willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Cocos (Keeling) Islands and, in this regard, reaffirms that the need to send further missions as appropriate should be kept under review.

2/ Ibid., paras. 193-214.

CHAPTER XIV*

PITCAIRN

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/411 of 11 November 1980, concerning the question of Pitcairn. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/648).
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 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1188), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1392) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).
8. On 5 August, the text of the consensus was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

*Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus concerning Pitcairn, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee, having examined the question of Pitcairn, takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland affirming the policy of his Government to encourage as much local initiative and enterprise as possible, so that the people of Pitcairn can make the most of their own way of life. The Committee also notes the willingness of the administering Power to discuss any change of constitutional status with the people of the Territory whenever the latter so desire. The Committee further notes that the present size of the population continues to raise the question of the capacity of the islanders to maintain the essential services of education, medical welfare and the launching of long boats, on which their trade with passing ships depends. In this connexion, the Committee calls once again upon the administering Power to continue to take the necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the people of Pitcairn.

CHAPTER XV *

ST. HELENA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/409 of 11 November 1980, by which the Assembly requested the Special Committee, "in continued co-operation with the administering Power, to examine this question at its next session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/649).
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 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1188), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1394) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and approved the draft consensus contained therein (see para. 9 below).

*Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

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

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the consensus concerning St. Helena, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

(2) The Special Committee, having heard the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, and having examined conditions in St. Helena for the period under review, notes the commitment of the administering Power to respect the wishes of the people of St. Helena. The Committee urges the administering Power to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure, in consultation with the freely elected representatives of the people of St. Helena, the speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to this Territory.

(3) The Special Committee notes with interest the statement of the representative of the administering Power that a number of infrastructure and community projects aimed at improving the general welfare of the community are continuing and that the administering Power is encouraging local initiative and enterprise, especially in the area of the local handicrafts industry. The Committee also notes that despite the economic improvement in these sectors, the commercial sector still remains affected by world inflation.

(4) The Special Committee reaffirms that continued development assistance from the administering Power, together with any assistance that the international community might be able to provide, constitutes an important means of developing the economic potential of the Territory and of enhancing the capacity of its people to realize fully the goals set forth in the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations for the improvement of economic conditions in the Territory.

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

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

CHAPTER XVI*

GUAM

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1193rd and 1194th meetings, on 12 and 13 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/22 of 11 November 1980, 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". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/650).
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 1193rd meeting on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1193), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1405), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At its 1194th meeting, on 13 August, following statements by the representatives of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V) .

Denmark, Australia and Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1194), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 10 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United States made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1194).

9. On 14 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

10. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Guam, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1194th meeting on 13 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

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

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee on this question, which has enabled the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of Guam, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee, mindful of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration, recalls that the administering Power has the responsibility to ensure that the people of the Territory are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee notes with satisfaction the establishment in May 1980 by the Guam Legislature of a commission on self-determination with the object of studying Guam's relations with the United States. It further notes that a plebiscite is scheduled to be held in September 1981, in which the people of Guam will vote on their future status.

(5) The Special Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Guam to exercise freely and without any interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee further calls upon

the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of Guam, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and the Declaration and other appropriate resolutions of the General Assembly.

(6) The Special Committee, recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, including those resolutions which maintain that the presence of such military bases constitutes a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration, reaffirms its strong conviction that the people of the Territory should not be prevented by this factor from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

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

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

(9) The Special Committee, noting the great potential for diversifying the economic development of Guam offered by commercial fishing, agriculture and the development of the transportation industry, reaffirms its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to work towards removing the constraints which limit growth in these areas.

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

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue its efforts to develop and promote the language and culture of the Chamorro people, who, according to the 1979 census, constitute some 55.5 per cent of the Territory's population.

(12) The Special Committee welcomes the acceptance of the Territory as an associate member of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

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

CHAPTER XVII*

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1193rd to 1195th meetings from 12 to 14 August, and at its 1201st meeting, on 20 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Trust Territory (A/AC.109/661).
5. At the 1193rd meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1193), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1408), containing an account of its consideration of the Trust Territory.
6. At the 1194th meeting on 13 August, the representative of Afghanistan made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1194).
7. At the 1195th meeting, on 14 August, statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1195).
8. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views concerning the report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (A/AC.109/L.1408), in which the representatives of the Ivory Coast, Cuba, Australia, Fiji, Denmark, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

Czechoslovakia, as well as the Chairman took part (A/AC.109/PV.1195), the Special Committee decided to establish an ad hoc group consisting of Australia, Cuba, Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as any other interested delegation, with a view to arriving at an agreed text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory contained in the report.

9. At the 1201st meeting, on 20 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, on behalf of the ad hoc group, submitted for consideration the following oral revisions to the conclusions and recommendations (A/AC.109/L.1408/Add.1):

(a) Paragraph 5 (12), which read:

"(12) In this connexion, the Special Committee notes that the maritime authorities of the Trust Territory continue to work to strengthen their legislation concerning the exploitation, management and conservation of a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. It notes further the intention of the Administering Authority to extend assistance to ensure respect for the rights of the Micronesians over the 200-mile zone."

would be replaced by:

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

(b) The following new paragraph would be inserted as paragraph 5 (13):

"(13) The Special Committee notes that, as indicated in subparagraph 5 (7) of the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 9 January 1981, 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 of the United Nations, 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) Paragraph 5 (13) would be renumbered as 5 (14).

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report, as orally revised (see para. 9 above), and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 13 below).

11. On 20 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

12. On 26 August, the Chairman transmitted the text to the President of the Security Council (S/14651) and to the President of the Trusteeship Council for the attention of the members of the respective organs.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1201st meeting, on 20 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 10 above, is reproduced below:

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

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

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

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

(5) The Special Committee, bearing in mind the opinion of the Trusteeship Council expressed at its forty-eighth session, reiterates its view that the people of Micronesia should be given the fullest opportunity to inform themselves about the various options open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence and urges the

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

Administering Authority to undertake a programme of political education in order to prepare the people for the exercise of that inalienable right.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of all developments that have taken place in the Trust Territory during the period under review. Bearing in mind its previous conclusions, 2/ the Committee takes due note as well of the intention of the Administering Authority to conclude the negotiations and seek termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in the near future. The Committee is of the view that this should be done in strict conformity with the Charter. Recognizing that it is ultimately for the people of the Trust Territory themselves to decide their political destiny, the Committee calls once more upon the Administering Authority to preserve the unity of the Trust Territory until the people have exercised their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(7) The Special Committee, while noting that responsibility for administrative matters throughout the Trust Territory is now exercised by local authorities, none the less regrets that the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still maintains, although it is rarely invoked, the power to suspend certain legislation. In this connexion, the Committee recalls that the Administering Authority is duty bound to transfer all power to the elected leaders of the Trust Territory.

(8) The Special Committee notes that once more the Trusteeship Council has found that structural imbalances in the economy of the Trust Territory appear not to have been significantly reduced. Moreover, the Council regrets the lack of sufficient funds to cover administrative and social expenditure in the Trust Territory. The Committee is of the view that economic assistance to the Trust Territory, given the present stage of development, should be increased in order to enable the people to achieve economic independence to the greatest extent possible and reduce the structural imbalances of the economy of the Trust Territory.

(9) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that the Administering Authority will provide the funds needed for the attainment of the goals of the five-year capital improvement plan, due to end in 1981.

(10) The Special Committee notes that the Administering Authority's role is increasingly restricted to overseeing, inter alia, the capital improvement programme and the expenditure of funds appropriated by the United States Congress.

(11) The Special Committee urges the Administering Authority to continue to take effective measures to safeguard and to guarantee, in co-operation with the authorities of the Trust Territory, the right of the people of Micronesia to own and to dispose of the natural resources of the Trust Territory and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. XVIII, para. 10.

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

(13) The Special Committee notes that, as indicated in subparagraph 5 (7) of the summary statement by the Secretary-General dated 9 January 1981, 3/ the reports on the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are a matter of which the Security Council is currently seized. The Committee invites the attention of the relevant organs of the United Nations to Article 83 of the Charter, under which the Security Council shall exercise all functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment and, inter alia, shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

(14) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the material assistance which the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Asian and Pacific Development Institute and the South Pacific Commission continue to provide to the Trust Territory. The Committee joins the Trusteeship Council in strongly encouraging the leadership of the Trust Territory to develop relations with the various regional and international agencies, in particular those within the United Nations system.

3/ S/14326.

CHAPTER XVIII *

BERMUDA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1193rd and 1194th meetings, on 12 and 13 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/21 of 11 November 1980, concerning four Territories, including Bermuda. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/645).
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 1193rd meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1193), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1407) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At its 1194th meeting, on 13 August, following statements by the representatives of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Denmark, Australia and Iran (A/AC.109/PV.1194), the Special Committee adopted the report of

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

8. On 14 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Bermuda, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1194th meeting, on 13 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

(2) Fully aware of the special circumstances of Bermuda, owing to such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources, the Special Committee reiterates the view that these circumstances should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory.

(3) The Special Committee welcomes the co-operation extended to it by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which contributes to informed consideration of conditions in the Territory by the Committee.

(4) The Special Committee notes the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining their future constitutional status. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Furthermore, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of this right. The Committee reaffirms that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their future political status.

(5) The Special Committee urges that the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed will and desire of the people of Bermuda, continue to take the necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(6) The Special Committee notes that in the period under review, general elections were held in the Territory under the arrangements adopted by the 1979 Constitutional Conference.

(7) The Special Committee expresses the hope that all measures will be taken to foster national unity and a national identity: in this regard, it welcomes the proposal of the local administration to introduce a human rights bill and to establish a human rights commission, so as to encourage a climate of mutual understanding and respect.

(8) The Special Committee, recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, including those resolutions which maintain that the presence of such military bases constitutes a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration, reaffirms its strong conviction that the people of the Territory should not be prevented by this factor from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

(9) The Special Committee once again urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to take all effective measures to guarantee the rights of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(10) The Special Committee, noting that the economy of the Territory continues to depend heavily on tourism and international company business, welcomes the efforts being made, in co-operation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to diversify the economy through the promotion of agriculture and fisheries. It urges the administering Power, in close consultation with the Government of Bermuda, to intensify its efforts at economic diversification.

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power in co-operation with the local authorities to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization" and, in this regard, notes with satisfaction the increased number of scholarships granted to Bermudians for study abroad and for teacher-training.

(12) As it is the view of the Special Committee that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Committee calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom to receive such a mission in the Territory at an appropriate time. The Committee is of the view that such a mission would enable it to acquire adequate first-hand information on the situation prevailing in the Territory and to ascertain the views of the people concerning their future political status.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not **yet** attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Special Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/21 of 11 November 1980 concerning four Territories, including the British Virgin Islands. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/646).
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 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1188) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1391), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

8. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the British Virgin Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory of the British Virgin Islands.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, thereby enabling the Committee to conduct a more meaningful examination of the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands in determining their future constitutional status. 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 to 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 other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, in consultation with the freely elected authorities of the territorial Government, and taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration.

(6) The Special Committee welcomes the progressive "localization" of the public service by the Government of the British Virgin Islands as a positive step towards enabling the local people to acquire the necessary qualifications and training to conduct their own administration in the near future.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter for the economic and social development of the Territory. In this respect, while noting the sustained efforts at diversification undertaken by the territorial Government, the Committee urges the administering Power, acting in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the British Virgin Islands by introducing additional diversification measures in all fields where it is possible.

(8) The Special Committee recalls that it is the duty of the administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, 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 natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee welcomes the recently published four-year project-oriented development plan (1980-1983), setting out major policy guidelines for socio-economic development in the Territory. ^{1/} The Committee urges the administering Power to provide the necessary assistance for the implementation of the plan.

(10) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take steps to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands.

(11) Mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review. In this regard, the Committee expresses its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration.

^{1/} See A/AC.109/646, paras. 29-39.

MONTSERRAT

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Special Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/21 of 11 November 1980 concerning four Territories, including Montserrat. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution". Further, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/643).
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 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1188), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1393), containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.

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7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

8. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning Montserrat, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Montserrat.

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee on this question, with a view to accelerating the process of self-determination.

(4) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of Montserrat in determining their future constitutional status. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory so as to enable the people of Montserrat to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. Furthermore, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Montserrat of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right. The Committee reaffirms, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to decide on their future political status.

(5) The Special Committee notes that the Government of Montserrat, on the basis of its continuing concern for the future status of the Territory, 1/ is keeping the economic and social development of the Territory under periodic review, in order to determine the opportune timing for any change in the present status.

1/ See A/AC.109/643, paras. 12 and 13.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibilities of the administering Power under the Charter for the economic and social development of its dependent Territories. The Committee, taking into account the economic conditions existing in Montserrat, calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy, especially through diversification.

(7) In this regard, the Special Committee notes the efforts of the territorial Government to diversify the economy through the development of agriculture, tourism and industries based on the utilization of local raw materials, and notes that efforts to expand and improve the economic infrastructure for further development have continued. The Committee further notes that the Territory is no longer in need of the grant-in-aid.

(8) The Special Committee takes note of the third meeting of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development, held at Washington, D.C., in June 1980, 2/ and calls on the administering Power, in conjunction with the territorial Government and the Caribbean Group, to mobilize all necessary resources for the implementation of an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Montserrat.

(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 urges aid donors, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions, such as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Montserrat.

(11) In this regard, the Special Committee welcomes the financial and technical assistance provided to Montserrat by the Governments of Canada, the United States of America and Venezuela, as well as by the Caribbean Community and other regional institutions.

(12) Mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

2/ Ibid., para. 79.

CHAPTER XXI*

CAYMAN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/21 of 11 November 1980 concerning four Territories, including the Cayman Islands. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of visiting missions in consultation with the administering Power ...". Further, the Special Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 Territory, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/644).
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 1188th meeting, on 4 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1188), introduced the report of that Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1390) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted without objection the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below).

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

8. On 5 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Cayman Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1188th meeting, on 4 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, population and limited 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 active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, thereby enabling the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee also welcomes the participation of the representative of the administering Power in the discussions of the Committee and notes the statement that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining their future constitutional status. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that while it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to decide on their future, it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as to enable them to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. Furthermore, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Cayman Islands of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right.

(5) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands, to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration in respect of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee welcomes the fact that the Government of the Cayman Islands has intensified its efforts towards preparing Caymanians for specific positions in all fields of government activity in order to hasten the process of replacement of foreign personnel by Caymanians.

(7) The Special Committee notes that during the period under review a general election was held in the Territory; it further notes that the question of imminent constitutional changes was not an issue in the election.

(8) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power, under the Charter, for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that during the period under review, there has been growth in the areas of tourism, property development and international finance, which has resulted in significant economic gains for the Territory. Bearing in mind, however, that the territorial economy remains largely dependent on these areas, the Committee urges the administering Power to assist the Territory in its development through programmes of diversification, including primary production, with a view to promoting self-sufficiency to the greatest extent possible.

(9) The Special Committee recalls that it is the duty of the administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, 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 natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(10) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Cayman Islands.

(11) Mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review. In this regard, the Committee expresses its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1193rd and 1194th meetings, on 12 and 13 August 1981.

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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Special Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/25 of 11 November 1980 by which the Assembly welcomed "the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom to the Special Committee to dispatch a further visiting mission to observe the general elections held in the Territory on 4 November 1980" and requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session in the light of the findings of the visiting missions, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) A working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/647 and Corr.1);

(b) The report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the General Elections in the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980 (A/AC.109/664).

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.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

6. At the 1193rd meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1193), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1406) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the 1194th meeting, on 13 August, the representative of the Ivory Coast, in his capacity as Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the General Elections in the Turks and Caicos, 1980, introduced the report of the Mission (A/AC.109/664) referred to in paragraph 4 (b) above. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1194).
8. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Visiting Mission and endorsed the observations and conclusions contained therein (see paragraph 11 below).
9. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Denmark, Australia, Cuba and Iran, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 12 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.
10. On 14 August, the texts of the observations and conclusions of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980, and the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands were transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decisions of the Special Committee

11. The text of the observations and conclusions of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1194th meeting, on 13 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 8 above, is reproduced below:
 - (1) In the execution of its mandate, the Mission held consultations with the Governor, the Supervisor of Elections, the leaders and candidates of the political parties and members of the electorate throughout the Territory. The Mission visited all the polling stations before and on the day of elections. Every facility was given to the Mission to observe the elections.
 - (2) The Mission was impressed by the dignified manner in which the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands exercised their right to vote. The Mission wishes to pay tribute to the Supervisor of Elections and his staff, all of whom are inhabitants of the Territory, for the efficient conduct of the elections.
 - (3) The Mission visited all the polling stations in the Territory before and on the day of the elections and had the opportunity to ascertain for itself that there were no visible threats to or direct pressures on voters from any quarters interested in the elections. However, the Mission was informed that threats had been made and pressures exerted before its arrival in the Territory and that an unidentified amount of money had been used during

the pre-electoral period for the purpose of bribery. The Mission was not in a position to ascertain to what extent such allegations were groundless or not and how much they might have influenced the elections.

(4) The Mission noticed some lack of uniformity in the conduct of the balloting from one polling station to another. The Mission is, however, of the view that such lack of uniformity did not influence the final outcome of the elections.

(5) The elections were conducted in accordance with the electoral provisions. The provisions were, however, of such a nature that some short-comings were in evidence. For example, the voting papers had serial and consecutive numbers which might make it possible to find out in whose favour a voter had cast his or her ballot. Indeed, the matter of ballot secrecy was raised in consultation with the political parties and the Mission was informed that some voters were afraid to express their aspirations and political preference freely for fear that they would be victimized should the other party win the election.

(6) Despite the short-comings in the electoral provisions referred to above, the Mission is of the view that the elections were conducted in a free and fair manner within the framework of the existing electoral provisions and therefore concludes that the results of the elections expressed the true wishes of the people.

(7) The Mission witnessed that the elections were conducted in a peaceful atmosphere free of violence or pressure and were concluded smoothly. It was generally acknowledged that the presence of the Mission was beneficial to the atmosphere prevailing during the elections.

12. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1194th meeting, on 13 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the 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 size, geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination of the Turks and Caicos 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 active participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, which enabled the Committee to conduct a more meaningful examination of the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will respect the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in determining their

future constitutional status. In this regard, bearing in mind the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee expresses its appreciation of the close co-operation and assistance extended to the two Visiting Missions to the Territory in 1980 1/ by the administering Power, the territorial Government, the Legislative Council and the people of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952 and other relevant resolutions encouraging the participation of political leaders of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. In this context, the Committee welcomes the presence at its 1981 opening session of a delegation of members of the Government of the Turks and Caicos Islands, led by the Chief Minister.

(7) 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 calls upon the administering Power to take the necessary measures to promote, in consultation with the territorial Government, 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.

(8) The Special Committee, recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission in April 1980, 2/ requests the administering Power to continue, with the assistance of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as other regional and international bodies, to strengthen, develop and diversify the economy of the Territory.

(9) The Special Committee, recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations concerning military bases in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories, including those resolutions which maintain that the presence of such military bases constitutes a factor impeding the implementation of the Declaration, reaffirms its strong conviction that the people of the Territory should not be prevented by this factor from exercising their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration and the purposes and principles of the Charter.

1/ For the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, April 1980, see A/AC.109/636 and Corr.1, 636/Add.1, 636/Add.2 and Corr.1 and 636/Add.3; for the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the General Elections in the Turks and Caicos Islands, 1980, see A/AC.109/664 and Add.1.

2/ See A/AC.109/636/Add.2.

(10) The Special Committee recalls that it is the duty of the administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(11) The Special Committee requests the administering Power to give the necessary assistance to the training of qualified local personnel, in consultation with the territorial Government, in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the society of the Territory. In this connexion, the Committee welcomes the efforts made by the territorial Government to arrange for university training abroad and to introduce vocational training in the islands.

(12) The Special Committee recalls that two United Nations Missions visited the Territory during 1980. Mindful that visiting missions to small Territories provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands, at an appropriate stage, should be kept under review.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1193rd and 1194th meetings, on 12 and 13 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence, and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/24 of 11 November 1980 concerning the United States Virgin Islands. By paragraph 10 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission ... at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 Territory, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/657).
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 1193rd meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1193), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1404) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At its 1194th meeting, on 13 August, following statements by the representatives of Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Bulgaria and Afghanistan, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9 below), it being understood that the reservations expressed by members would be reflected in the record of the meeting.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

8. On 14 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations for the attention of her Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the United States Virgin Islands adopted by the Special Committee at its 1194th meeting, on 13 August 1981, to which reference is made in paragraph 7 above, is reproduced below:

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

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

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

(4) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In this regard, the Committee takes note of recent political and constitutional developments in the Territory, particularly the drafting of a constitution by the fourth constitutional convention which was submitted to the administering Power for its consideration. The Committee further takes note that the constitution was approved by the President of the United States in July 1981 and will be presented to the people of the Territory for their consideration in a referendum to be held on 3 November 1981.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the obligation of the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to inform the local people of the possibilities open to them, so as to enable them to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(6) The Special Committee notes with satisfaction that certain positive measures have been taken by the territorial Government to resolve the problems of aliens in the United States Virgin Islands, 1/ a matter on which the

1/ See A/AC.109/657, paras. 57 and 58.

Committee had previously expressed its concern. In this connexion, the Committee urges the administering Power to assist the territorial Government in adjusting the status of its aliens.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations for the economic and social development of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee notes that steady economic progress has continued in the Territory, particularly in the area of service industries, although there are still problems, including those of unemployment and infrastructure. The Committee further notes the sustained efforts of diversification undertaken by the territorial Government and urges the administering Power, acting in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by additional measures of diversification in all fields where it is possible.

(8) The Special Committee notes the recent agreement reached between the territorial Government and the Hess Oil Corporation ensuring the continuation of the oil refineries operation in the Territory for a period of another 16 years. In this connexion, the Committee further notes the efforts being made by the territorial Government in co-operation with the administering Power to attract new investments to expand the manufacturing sector, particularly smaller and lighter industries.

(9) The Special Committee takes note of the request of the territorial Government that the administering Power should not proceed with proposed legislation extending the federal tax system to the United States Virgin Islands. It calls upon the administering Power to reconsider its intention to extend the federal tax system to this Non-Self-Governing Territory.

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

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to continue assisting the territorial Government in the improvement of social conditions and, in particular, to hasten progress in public housing, health care and education.

(12) The Special Committee expresses its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in Territories under its administration, and considers that the possibility of sending a further mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

CHAPTER XXIV *

FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/412 of 11 November 1980 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing 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 a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/670) and the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:
 - (a) Letter dated 23 March 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations (A/36/155);
 - (b) Letter dated 23 March 1981 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (A/36/156);
 - (c) Letter dated 29 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations (A/36/412).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

5. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981, taking into account the relevant

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part V).

resolutions of the General Assembly and its own and on the basis of the related consultations, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue its consideration of the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-sixth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly, including in particular the communications referred to in paragraph 4 above.

CHAPTER XXV*

ANTIGUA, ST. KITTS-NEVIS AND ANGUILLA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla at its 1200th and 1202nd meetings, on 19 and 21 August 1981.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/413 of 11 November 1980. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
3. At the 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman made the following statement (A/AC.109/PV.1202) in connexion with the accession to independence of Antigua on 1 November 1981:

"The Special Committee notes its satisfaction that Antigua will achieve independence as the State of Antigua and Barbuda on 1 November 1981. The Special Committee warmly congratulates the Government and the people of Antigua on their decision and extends to them its best wishes for a future of peace, happiness and prosperity.

"In noting with appreciation the intention of the new State to seek membership in the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, the Special Committee looks forward to working closely with the new member in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly."

B. Decision of the Special Committee

4. At its 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1200), the Special Committee decided, without objection, to give consideration to the item at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-sixth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to authorize its Rapporteur to transmit the relevant documentation directly to the General Assembly.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part VI).

CHAPTER XXVI*

BELIZE

Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the question of Belize at its 1200th and 1202nd meetings, on 19 and 21 August 1981.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/20 of 11 November 1980 concerning Belize, by which the Assembly declared that "Belize should become an independent State before the conclusion of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly" and requested the Special Committee "to remain seized of the question and to assist the people of Belize in the early exercise of their inalienable rights". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/672), and the following communications addressed to the Secretary-General:
 - (a) Letter dated 24 March 1981 from the representatives of Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations (A/36/172);
 - (b) Letter dated 17 July 1981 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations (A/36/390);
 - (c) Letter dated 4 August 1981 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations (A/36/420).
4. The representative of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part VI).

5. At the 1200th meeting, on 19 August 1981, the Chairman made the following statement concerning the Territory's accession to independence scheduled to take place on 21 September 1981 (A/AC.109/PV.1200):

"The Special Committee notes that Belize will attain independence on 21 September 1981. The Special Committee extends to the Government and people of Belize its warm congratulations on this achievement and its best wishes for peace, happiness and prosperity. The Special Committee welcomes the declared intention of the Government of Belize, upon attaining independence, to apply for membership in the United Nations.

"The Special Committee expresses its confidence that the international community will render all possible assistance to the Government and people of Belize for the consolidation of their independence. The Special Committee pays a tribute to the determined efforts which have been made by the parties concerned to reach agreement on outstanding issues. In this connexion, the Special Committee welcomes the recent statement by the Premier of Belize that his Government will pursue this objective with dedication and determination."

6. At the 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that, at the invitation of Mr. George Price, Premier of Belize, he would be attending, between 18 and 21 September 1981, the official independence celebrations marking the independence of Belize.

CHAPTER XXVII*

TOKELAU

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1202nd to 1204th meetings, between 21 August and 11 November 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Committee also took into account General Assembly decision 35/408 of 11 November 1980, by which the Assembly requested the Committee, in co-operation with the administering Power, "to continue to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration with respect to Tokelau". It particularly welcomed "the invitation of the administering Power to the Special Committee to dispatch a second visiting mission to Tokelau, in 1981". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
4. On 9 June 1981, the Chairman of the Special Committee informed members of the Committee that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly decision 35/408 and on the basis of the related consultations, he had appointed Fiji, the Ivory Coast and Yugoslavia as members of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Tokelau, 1981, and that Mr. Lobognon Pierre Yere (Ivory Coast) had agreed to serve as Chairman of the Mission.
5. At its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee, in modification of the decision referred to in paragraph 1 above, decided to take up the question of Tokelau directly in plenary meetings when the report of the Visiting Mission became available.
6. At the 1203rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of the Ivory Coast, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, introduced the report of the Mission (A/AC.109/680).

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part VII).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the text of a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1417).
8. Statements were made at the same meeting by the representative of New Zealand, as the administering Power, and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1203).
9. At the same meeting, the representative of India submitted an amendment (A/AC.109/L.1418) to the draft consensus, by which the third sentence which read:
- "The General Assembly reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the people of Tokelau are kept fully informed of their inalienable right to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960."
- would be replaced by the following:
- "The General Assembly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and reaffirms further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of this fact."
10. At the 1204th meeting, on 11 November, the Special Committee adopted without objection, the amendment proposed by India (A/AC.109/L.1418). The Committee then adopted the draft decision (A/AC.109/L.1417), as amended, as a whole (see para. 12 below).
11. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of Cuba, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1204).

B. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. The Special Committee decides to recommend to the General Assembly for its consideration the following draft consensus on the 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/ as well as the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission which was dispatched to the Territory in June 1981, 2/ and having heard the statement of the representative of New Zealand with regard to Tokelau, notes with appreciation the constructive work accomplished by the members of the Visiting Mission, as well as the close co-operation extended to the Mission by the administering Power, the fonos (councils) and the people of Tokelau. In this regard, the General Assembly commends the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting

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

2/ A/AC.109/680.

Mission 3/ to the Government of New Zealand, as the administering Power, and to the people of Tokelau for their consideration. The General Assembly reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Tokelau to self-determination in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and reaffirms further that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to keep the people of Tokelau fully informed of this right. In this regard, the General Assembly notes that the people of the Territory have expressed the view that, at the present time, they do not wish to review the nature of the existing relationship between Tokelau and New Zealand. The General Assembly welcomes the administering Power's assurances that it will continue to be guided solely by the wishes of the people of Tokelau as to the future status of the Territory. The General Assembly also notes that the administering Power has assured the people of Tokelau of its continuing assistance in the event that they should desire to change their status. The General Assembly calls upon the administering Power to continue its programme of political education within the context of its efforts to ensure the preservation of the identity and cultural heritage of the people of Tokelau. The General Assembly recognizes that the economic development of Tokelau is an important element in the process of self-determination. The General Assembly notes the continuing efforts of the administering Power to promote the economic development of the Territory and the measures it has taken to safeguard and guarantee the rights of the peoples of Tokelau to all their natural resources and the benefits derived therefrom. In this regard, the General Assembly notes that, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Tokelau, legislation came into force on 1 April 1980 establishing a 200-mile exclusive economic zone for the Territory. The General 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 General Assembly requests the Special Committee to continue to examine this question at its next session in the light of the findings of the Visiting Mission, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Tokelau, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

3/ Ibid., paras. 336-398.

CHAPTER XXVIII*

AMERICAN SAMOA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1184th meeting, on 21 January 1981, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1385 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 1202nd to 1204th meetings, between 21 August and 11 November 1981.
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 35/119 of 11 December 1980 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session". The Special Committee also took into account General Assembly resolution 35/23 of 11 November 1980, by paragraph 10 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the dispatch of a visiting mission to American Samoa, in consultation with the administering Power ...". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980 containing the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
4. On 12 June 1981, the Chairman of the Special Committee informed the members of the Committee that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/23 and on the basis of the related consultations, he had appointed India, Sierra Leone and Trinidad and Tobago as members of the United Nations Visiting Mission to American Samoa, 1981, and that Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone) had agreed to serve as Chairman of the Mission.
5. At its 1202nd meeting, on 21 August, the Special Committee, in modification of the decision referred to in paragraph 1 above, decided to take up the question of American Samoa directly in plenary meetings when the report of the Visiting Mission became available.
6. At its 1203rd meeting, on 10 November, the representative of Sierra Leone, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Visiting Mission, introduced the report of the Mission (A/AC.109/679 and Add.1).

* Previously issued as part of A/36/23 (Part VII).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to the text of a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1416).
8. Statements were made at the same meeting by the representative of the United States of America, as the administering Power, and by the representative of Sierra Leone, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1203).
9. At the 1204th meeting, on 11 November, statements were made by the representatives of Sierra Leone and the United States as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1204).
10. At the same meeting, following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Sierra Leone, Australia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria, as well as the Chairman, participated (A/AC.109/PV.1204), the representative of Sierra Leone submitted an oral amendment to the draft resolution contained in document A/AC.109/L.1416, by which the following phrase would be added to the end of operative paragraph 7:
- "contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960".
11. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the oral amendment proposed by Sierra Leone. The Committee then adopted the draft decision contained in document A/AC.109/L.1416, as orally amended, as a whole (see para. 13 below).
12. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of Cuba and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1204).

B. Recommendation of the Special Committee

13. The Special Committee decides to recommend to the General Assembly for its consideration the following draft resolution on the question of American Samoa:

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of American Samoa,

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

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

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

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

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

Welcoming the active participation of the administering Power in the related work of the Special Committee and expressing the hope that this co-operation will be strengthened further so as to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to American Samoa,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Territory in July 1981, 2/

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

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to American Samoa, 1981, and endorses the observations, conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 3/
2. Also 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;
3. 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;
4. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory;
5. Expresses its appreciation to the members of the Visiting Mission for the constructive work accomplished and to the administering Power and the Government and people of American Samoa for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission;
6. Calls upon the Government of the United States of America, as the administering Power, to take all necessary steps, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of American Samoa, to expedite the process of decolonization of the Territory in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration;
7. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to ensure that the people of American Samoa are kept fully informed

2/ A/AC.109/679 and Add.1.

3/ A/AC.109/679, paras. 344-370.

of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;

8. Reaffirms further the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory;

9. Calls upon the administering Power to take all possible steps to strengthen and diversify the economy of American Samoa and to work out concrete programmes of assistance and economic development for the Territory;

10. Urges the administering Power to continue to foster close relations and co-operation between the people of the Territory and the neighbouring island communities;

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

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

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