

**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-EIGHTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/38/23)



**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1984

## 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/38/23 (Part I) of 2 November 1983 and A/38/23 (Part I)/Add.1 of 10 November 1983; A/38/23 (Part II) of 3 November 1983 and A/38/23 (Part II)/Add.1 of 10 November 1983; A/38/23 (Part III) of 23 September 1983; A/38/23 (Part IV) of 18 October 1983; A/38/23 (Part V) of 28 October 1983; A/38/23 (Part VI) of 10 October 1983 and A/38/23 (Part VI)/Add.1 of 26 October 1983; A/38/23 (Part VII) of 28 September 1983; and A/38/23 (Part VIII) of 28 September 1983.

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\* St. Kitts-Nevis acceded to independence on 19 September 1983 as Saint Christopher and Nevis.

\*\* Brunei acceded to independence on 31 December 1983.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

13 October 1983

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 37/35 of 23 November 1982. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1983.

(Signed) Abdul G. KOROMA  
Chairman of the Special Committee  
on the Situation with regard to the  
Implementation of the Declaration on the  
Granting of Independence to Colonial  
Countries and Peoples

His Excellency  
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York

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 16 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary.

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

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

7. At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, on the basis of the

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/38/23 (Part I) and Add.1.

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, the annex to which contains a Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

8. At its thirty-seventh session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/35 of 23 November 1982, 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 1982, including the programme of work envisaged for 1983, 5/

"...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 22 resolutions,

6 consensuses and 7 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	37/9	4 November 1982
American Samoa	37/20	23 November 1982
Guam	37/21	23 November 1982
Bermuda	37/22	23 November 1982
British Virgin Islands	37/23	23 November 1982
Cayman Islands	37/24	23 November 1982
Turks and Caicos Islands	37/25	23 November 1982
United States Virgin Islands	37/26	23 November 1982
Montserrat	37/27	23 November 1982
Western Sahara	37/28	23 November 1982
East Timor	37/30	23 November 1982
Namibia	37/233 A-E	20 December 1982

(b) Consensuses and decisions

Western Sahara	37/411	23 November 1982
Gibraltar	37/412	23 November 1982
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	37/413	23 November 1982
Tokelau	37/414	23 November 1982
Pitcairn	37/415	23 November 1982
St. Helena	37/416	23 November 1982

10. At its 52nd plenary meeting, on 3 November, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee 6/ on the hearings in connection with the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (decision 37/404).

11. At its 77th plenary meeting, on 23 November 1982, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 7/ decided, to defer until its thirty-eighth session consideration of the question of Brunei and requested the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the Assembly (decision 37/417).

12. At its 77th plenary meeting, on 23 November, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 7/ also decided to defer until its thirty-eighth session consideration of the questions of St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla (decisions 37/418 and 37/419).

13. At its 101st plenary meeting, on 13 December, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee 8/ on the hearings in connection with the question of Namibia (decision 37/426).

2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations	37/29	23 November 1982
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	37/31	23 November 1982
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	37/32	23 November 1982
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	37/33	23 November 1982
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories	37/34	23 November 1982
Dissemination of information on decolonization	37/36	23 November 1982

3. Decisions concerning other questions

<u>Question</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	37/420	23 November 1982
Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights [change of title]	37/421	23 November 1982

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

14. Other resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session which were relevant to the work of the Special Committee and which were taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories are listed in a note by the Secretary-General on organization of work (A/AC.109/L.1459 and Corr.1).

#### 5. Membership of the Special Committee

15. As at 1 January 1983, the Special Committee was composed of the following 25 members:

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

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1983 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.21 and Add.1.

#### B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1983

16. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1983 (1230th meeting), held on 18 May, was opened by the Secretary-General.

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

17. The Secretary-General stated that decolonization had been a major concern of the United Nations from the very beginning, as it stemmed directly from the principles of the Charter of equal rights and self-determination for all peoples. It was a measure of success in the field that in less than four decades the membership of the Organization had nearly tripled.

18. The international community was conscious of the issues that still remained to be resolved. Difficult and complex though they were, they needed to be faced with the objective of accelerating the process of decolonization kept constantly in mind.

19. With regard to Namibia, despite international efforts, Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 remained unimplemented five years after its adoption. Accepted by all the parties concerned, that resolution must remain the basis for a peaceful transition to an independent Namibia.

20. He hoped that the Special Committee would, within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, continue to keep developments in Namibia under review, in close co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia.

21. He assured the Special Committee that he would spare no effort in the search for a peaceful settlement of that important question.

22. Dependent Territories elsewhere, even though in some cases small and remote, were no less deserving of the Special Committee's careful attention. In formulating its recommendations relating to those Territories, the Committee would no doubt address itself to all aspects of the problems confronting it in order to find solutions in accordance with the principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. The solutions should help to reconcile the divergent views that had been expressed in recent years concerning the future status of some of the remaining Territories.

23. He hoped that the Special Committee would continue to receive the necessary co-operation of the administering Powers concerned, particularly in respect of the dispatch of United Nations visiting missions to Territories under their administration.

## 2. Election of officers

24. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

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

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Raúl Roa-Kouri (Cuba)

Mr. Ole Peter Kolby (Norway)

Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia)

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

## 3. Opening statement by the Chairman

25. The Chairman stated that the most urgent item on the agenda of the Special Committee in 1983 remained the question of Namibia. That that question continued to defy resolution, five years after the adoption of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), not only cast serious doubt on the competence of the United Nations to translate its will into action, but also and more tragically, confined the people of Namibia to yet further suffering at the hands of an oppressive régime and was leading to an ever more explosive situation in southern Africa as a whole. Even as discussions with South Africa on a negotiated settlement continued, that country, with unparalleled disregard for the rules of civilized conduct among nations, had escalated its vicious and unprovoked acts of aggression against neighbouring States, aimed at destabilizing legally constituted Governments and at bringing the region into chaos.

26. It was imperative that the international community should act forthwith and decisively to compel South Africa to regulate its behaviour in accordance with

internationally recognized norms and practices. South Africa must be made to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, so as to enable the Namibian people at long last to achieve their independence.

27. The power of the Special Committee to shape the course of events with respect to Namibia was obviously limited. None the less, the Committee must continue to do its utmost within its own domain to accelerate the independence process by continuing to make recommendations for decisive action to the General Assembly and the Security Council, by mobilizing world-wide support for assistance to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and particularly by rejecting any attempts to link the question of a Namibian settlement with the internal affairs of a sovereign State.

28. The Special Committee would also continue to concern itself with the question of the other dependent Territories, each of which reflected unique problems and difficulties. He drew the attention of the administering Powers to Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter, whereby they had recognized that the interests of the inhabitants were paramount and accepted as a sacred trust the obligation not only to promote to the utmost the well-being of the people under their administration, but also to ensure their political, economic, social and educational advancement, to develop self-government and to assist in the development of free political institutions in accordance with the true aspirations of the people.

29. In order to create circumstances conducive to the free exercise by the people concerned of their rights under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Special Committee must, on the basis of in-depth studies, formulate specific and realistic recommendations for future action in order to promote the advancement to self-determination and independence of the peoples concerned. The Committee would continue to look forward, as in the past, to the co-operation and assistance of the administering Powers, in particular with respect to the dispatch of United Nations visiting missions and the provision to the Committee of adequate and timely information, in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Assembly.

### C. Organization of work

30. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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.

31. 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 32 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

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

QuestionAllocationProcedure for consideration

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Namibia	Plenary	As separate item
East Timor	"	"
Western Sahara	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Brunei	"	"
St. Kitts-Nevis	"	"
Anguilla	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 4 August 1982 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	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	As appropriate
Pitcairn	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
American Samoa	"	"
Guam	"	"
Tokelau	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
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 Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights	Plenary/ sub-committees	As appropriate
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	"	"
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the 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		"

33. Statements relating to organization of work were made: at the 1230th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representatives of Indonesia, Norway, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1230); at the 1231st meeting, by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1231); and at the 1245th meeting, by the

representatives of India, Yugoslavia, China, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Indonesia, Bulgaria, the Ivory Coast, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Cuba, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1245).

34. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485), the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its organization of work.

#### Representation of the Special Committee

35. At its 1230th, 1231st and 1246th meetings, between 18 May and 14 September and by holding consultations during the year through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning its representation at the following conferences and meetings:

(a) Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, at Managua in January 1983;

(b) Fortieth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Arusha in February (see para. 118);

(c) Special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in memory of the Reverend L. John Collins, the late President of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, in New York in February (see para. 104);

(d) Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, at New Delhi in March;

(e) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, in New York in March (see para. 105);

(f) Preparatory Sub-Committee of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in New York in March (see para. 116);

(g) International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States and for National Liberation and Peace in Southern Africa, at Lisbon in March (see para. 121);

(h) African Regional Preparatory Meeting on the Question of Palestine, at Arusha in March/April (see para. 115);

(i) Special session of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of its twentieth anniversary, in New York in March (see para. 106);

(j) International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, in Paris in April (see para. 98);

(k) Nineteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at Addis Ababa in June (see para. 119);

(l) International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and Other Actions against the Apartheid Régime in South Africa, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Workers' Group of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), at Geneva in June (see para. 107);

(m) Solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the African Group of States Members of the United Nations, in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day, in New York in June (see para. 108);

(n) World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, at Prague in June (see para. 122);

(o) International Non-Governmental Organizations Conference on Action against Apartheid and Racism, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, at Geneva, in July (see para. 109);

(p) International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO), the Organization of African Trade Union Unity and the World Peace Council (WPC), at Vienna in July (see para. 110);

(q) Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, at Geneva, in August (see para. 116);

(r) Solemn meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, in New York in August (see para. 99);

(s) International Conference on the Question of Palestine, at Geneva in August/September (see para. 115);

(t) Independence celebrations of St. Kitts and Nevis, at Basseterre in September;

(u) Special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners, in New York in October (see para. 111);

(v) Special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, in New York in October (see para. 100).

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

##### 1. Special Committee

36. The Special Committee held 19 meetings at Headquarters during 1983, as follows:

###### First session:

1230th meeting, 18 May

###### Second session:

1231st to 1238th meetings, 12 August to 31 August

###### Extrasessional meetings:

1239th to 1248th meetings, 1 September to 13 October.

## 2. Working Group

37. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, 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, Iran, Islamic Republic of, and Tunisia, together with its five officers, namely, the Chairman (Sierra Leone), the three Vice-Chairmen (Cuba, Norway and Czechoslovakia) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman (Ivory Coast) and the Rapporteur (Australia) of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

38. During the period covered by the present report, the Working Group held one meeting, on 25 August, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, and submitted one report (A/AC.109/L.1485).

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

39. At its 1230th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

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

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

42. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 24 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 20 May and 8 September and submitted seven reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Four reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1461 and Corr.1 and 2, L.1473, L.1474 and Add.1-2 and L.1478);

(b) One report dealing with a communication containing a request for hearing (A/AC.109/L.1476);

(c) Two reports 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.1475 and Add.1, L.1487 and Add.1).

43. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 42 (a) and (c) above, is set out in chapters II and VI of the present report, respectively.

44. With regard to paragraph 42 (b) above, the Sub-Committee considered a communication containing a request for hearing concerning an item on the agenda of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories which it decided to recommend to the Special Committee to grant. An account of the hearing by the Sub-Committee on Small Territories is set out in its report to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/L.1493).

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

45. At its 1230th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

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

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

48. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 26 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 20 May and 13 October and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

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

49. 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 XII to XXIV of the present report.

#### E. Consideration of Territories

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

<u>(a) Territories considered directly in plenary meetings</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1238, 1239
Namibia	1240, 1242-1245, 1247, 1248
East Timor	1241
Western Sahara	1241, 1242
Brunei	1242, 1246
Gibraltar	1246
Anguilla	1246
St. Kitts-Nevis	1246
<u>(b) Territories referred to Sub-Committee on Small Territories</u>	
Bermuda	1231
Cayman Islands	1231
Montserrat	1231
Turks and Caicos Islands	1231
Pitcairn	1231
British Virgin Islands	1231
Tokelau	1231
American Samoa	1231
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1246
Guam	1246
United States Virgin Islands	1246
St. Helena	1246
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1248

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

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

52. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1460) and in accordance with paragraph 31 of General Assembly decision 34/401, the Special Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1982 session 9/ in connection with the formulation of its recommendations to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

53. At its 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the Special Committee decided to authorize its Rapporteur to prepare and submit directly to the General Assembly the various chapters of the report of the Committee.

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

54. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organizations of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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-seventh session, 10/ it had stated that, subject to any directives which the Assembly might wish to give in that connection, it would continue, as part of its programme of work for 1983, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Committee further recalled that, by paragraph 5 of resolution 37/35, the Assembly had approved the report of the Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1983.

55. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"15. The Working Group decided to recommend that the Special Committee continue consideration of this question at its next session, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give at its thirty-eighth session, and that, in carrying out the task entrusted to it, the Working Group should take into account the report of the Secretary-General relating to the information received from States on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, contained in documents A/AC.109/687 and Add.1-4."

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

Special Committee decision of 4 August 1982  
concerning Puerto Rico 11/

57. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 4 August 1982 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

58. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1232nd to 1236th meetings, between 22 and 24 August.

59. At the 1232nd meeting, on 22 August, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connection with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to those requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

Representatives of organizationsMeetings

Olaguibeet A. López-Pacheco, Gran Oriente Nacional de Puerto Rico	1232nd
Juan Bautista Pérez, Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño	1232nd
Manning Marable, Puerto Rico Solidarity Committee	1232nd
Frederico Cintrón Fiallo, Comité Unitario contra la Represión y para la Defensa de los Presos Políticos	1232nd
Philip Oke, Christian Peace Conference	1232nd
Juan Antonio Corretjer, Liga Socialista Puertorriqueña	1233rd
José López, Movimiento de Liberación Nacional	1233rd
Faustina Deya, Taller de Arte y Cultura	1233rd
Fernando Martín, Puerto Rican Independence Party	1233rd
Diego Román Ramirez, Gran Oriente Inter-americano de Puerto Rico	1233rd
Ruth Vassallo, Logia Femenina Julia de Burgos	1233rd
Rafael Soltero Peralta, Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1233rd
José Antonio Ramos, Ecumenical Committee on the Future of Puerto Rico	1234th
Wilma Reverón-Tió, Oficina de Informacion Internacional para la Independencia de Puerto Rico	1234th
Carlos Gallisa, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1234th
Juan M. García-Passalacqua, Puerto Rico Bar Association	1234th
Carlos Vizcarrondo, Pro Estado Libre Asociada (PROELA)	1234th
Severo E. Colberg Toro, Juventud Autonomista Puertorriqueña	1234th
Eunice Santana, Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico	1235th
Jeffrey Fogel, National Lawyers Guild	1235th

60. At the 1235th meeting, on 23 August, the representative of Cuba, in a statement to the Special Committee, introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1483) on behalf of Afghanistan, Cuba and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1235).

61. At the same meeting, the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Afghanistan and Bulgaria made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1235).

62. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations had expressed the wish to make a statement in connection with the Committee's consideration of the item. With the Committee's consent, the representative of Nicaragua made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1235).

63. At the same meeting, with the Special Committee's consent, the representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1235).

64. At the 1236th meeting, on 24 August, the representative of Cuba, on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1483, introduced the following oral revisions to the draft resolution:

(a) The third preambular paragraph, which read:

"Bearing in mind also that the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the liberator Simón Bolívar, founder of Spanish America's independence and champion of Puerto Rico's independence, was commemorated on 24 July 1983,"

was replaced by:

"Bearing in mind also that the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the liberator Simón Bolívar, the greatest exponent of America's independence, was commemorated on 24 July 1983,"

(b) Operative paragraph 2, which read:

"2. Urges once again the Government of the United States of America to adopt all necessary measures for the full and effective transfer of all sovereign powers to the people of Puerto Rico, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and with the aspirations of the liberator Simón Bolívar in the year of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth;"

was replaced by:

"2. Urges once again the Government of the United States of America to adopt all necessary measures for the full and effective transfer of all sovereign powers to the people of Puerto Rico, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and with the exhortations of the liberator Simón Bolívar, which are being recalled in the year of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth;"

65. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Republic of Tanzania (A/AC.109/PV.1236).

66. At the same meeting, following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of Norway, Australia, the Congo, Mali and Venezuela (A/AC.109/PV.1236), the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1483, as orally revised, by a vote of 10 to 2, with 10 abstentions. Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of China and Sierra Leone (A/AC.109/PV.1236). The representative of Cuba made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1236). The representative of Iraq also made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1236).

67. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/751) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1236th meeting, on 24 August 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 66 above, is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Recalling all its resolutions and decisions concerning Puerto Rico,

"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,

"Bearing in mind also that the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the liberator Simón Bolívar, the greatest exponent of America's independence, was commemorated on 24 July 1983,

"Having heard the statements by the representatives of the different trends of Puerto Rican political opinion and of Puerto Rico's social and cultural organizations,

"Noting the decisions and resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries; by the preparatory meeting for the seventieth Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held at Helsinki in April 1983; and by the meeting of the Socialist International, held at Albufeira, Portugal, in April 1983,

"Recognizing the distinctive Latin American character and identity of the Puerto Rican people and culture,

"Concerned at the statements and decisions of the Government of the United States of America to enlarge and reinforce its military installations in Puerto Rico and to establish new facilities and plants connected with the military/industrial complex, and at the increasing militarization of the United States National Guard in Puerto Rico and its participation in United States-sponsored military manoeuvres in Central America,

"Concerned also at the intensification of repressive measures against the Puerto Rican independence forces, including the activities of the federal Grand Jury utilized by the United States as an instrument of pressure and intimidation against Puerto Rican patriots,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the full applicability of that resolution 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 and effective transfer of all sovereign powers to the people of Puerto Rico, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and with the exhortations of the liberator Simón Bolívar, which are being recalled in the year of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth;

"3. Requests the Government of the United States to assist the Special Committee in the implementation of its resolutions concerning Puerto Rico, in particular with respect to the sending of a fact-finding mission by the Committee to that territory;

"4. Deplores all measures aimed at changing the Latin American character and identity of the Puerto Rican people and culture;

"5. Deplores further the statements and decision of the Government of the United States to enlarge and reinforce its military installations in

Puerto Rico and to establish new facilities and plants connected with the military/industrial complex, as well as the increasing militarization of the United States National Guard in Puerto Rico and its participation in United States-sponsored military manoeuvres in Central America;

"6. Demands the cessation of all repressive measures against Puerto Rican independence forces, including the intimidatory activities of the federal Grand Jury which were denounced before the Special Committee;

"7. Requests its Chairman to undertake the pertinent consultations with respect to the fact-finding mission referred to in paragraph 3 above;

"8. Requests its Rapporteur to present a report to the Committee on the implementation of the present resolution in 1984;

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

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

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

69. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the Special Committee, in connection with its programme of work for 1983, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"179. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in an observer capacity in its proceedings. ..." 12/

70. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, by paragraph 5 of resolution 37/35, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1983, including the decision quoted above.

71. In the light of the foregoing, the Special Committee invited the representative of SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, to participate in an observer capacity in its consideration of the question of Namibia. In response to the invitation, the representatives of SWAPO took part in the relevant proceedings of the Committee.

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

73. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485), considered the question of the participation of the national liberation movements concerned in the work of the United Nations, as well as the arrangements to be made, whenever necessary, for securing from individuals such information as it might deem vitally important to its consideration of specific aspects of the situation obtaining in colonial Territories. The relevant paragraph of the report reads as follows:

"5. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in connection with its consideration of the related items in 1984, would continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to take part as observers in its proceedings relating to their countries. In the same context, the Working Group agreed to recommend to the Committee that it should also continue to invite, in consultation, as appropriate, with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements concerned, individuals who could furnish it with information on specific aspects of the situation in colonial Territories. The Committee should therefore include in the appropriate section of its report to the Assembly a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the Committee's activities during 1984, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

75. Within the context of the Special Committee's consideration of an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 4 August 1982 concerning Puerto Rico", the representative of ANC made a statement at the 1235th meeting, on 23 August (see para. 63).

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

76. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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.

77. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/35, 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 Assembly resolution 35/118, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

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

J. Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

79. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

80. 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".

81. In the light of the foregoing and as reflected in the 225th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1461 and Corr.1 and 2), 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. 9, of the present report).

82. On 23 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia issued a joint statement in observance of the Week, in which they called for the total isolation of the South African régime until it complied with the relevant United Nations decisions and for the application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the Security Council as the most appropriate and effective means by the international community in assisting the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa (see chap. II, para. 10 of the present report).

K. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 13/

83. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination" and to consider it at its plenary and sub-committee meetings, as appropriate.

84. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"6. The Working Group recalled that in connection with the above question, the General Assembly, in its resolution 37/46 of 3 December 1982, had called

upon the United Nations bodies concerned 'to ensure that the Committee [on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination] is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies' and had urged the administering Powers 'to co-operate with these bodies by providing all necessary information in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention'.

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

In submitting the foregoing recommendations, the Working Group was aware that in identical notes dated 29 December 1982 addressed to the administering Powers concerned, the Chairman had invited them to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General, transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, as called for in General Assembly resolution 37/46.

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

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

86. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

87. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"8. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/47 of 3 December 1982 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should continue to take into account the relevant provisions of the resolution in connection with its consideration of the related items and requested its Chairman to continue to extend all possible assistance to, and co-operate closely with, the Secretary-General in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him by the Assembly on the item."

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

M. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

89. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to include in its agenda for the current session an item entitled "Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" and to request the bodies concerned to take the item into consideration in their examination of specific Territories.

90. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendation contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485). The relevant paragraph of that report reads as follows:

"9. In connection with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 37/40 and 37/41 of 3 December 1982 on the above question, the Working Group decided to recommend to the Special Committee that it should, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, take into account the proceedings of and the Declaration and Programme of Action of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination." (See also para. 116.)

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

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

1. Security Council

92. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 37/35, 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".

93. In accordance with this request, the Special Committee drew the attention of the Security Council to its decision of 13 October 1983 relating to Namibia (S/16050). An account of the 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 Council's consideration of the question of Namibia. The Acting Chairman participated in the meetings of the Council in May and, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the Council at its 2441st meeting, on 24 May (S/PV.2441). The Chairman of the Committee also participated in the meetings of the Council in October and, on behalf of the Committee, addressed the Council at its 2483rd meeting, on 24 October (S/PV.2483).

94. The Special Committee, on 13 October 1983, also drew the attention of the Security Council to the relevant paragraph of the conclusions and recommendations adopted at its 1248th meeting, on 13 October, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (S/16042). An account of the Committee's consideration of the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is set out in chapter XVIII of the present report.

## 2. Trusteeship Council

95. During the year, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the work of the Trusteeship Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

## 3. Economic and Social Council

96. In connection with the Special Committee's consideration of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, and in accordance with paragraph 25 of resolution 37/32 relating to that item, consultations were held during the year between the President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Committee to consider "appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies ... in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly". Further, the Chairman of the Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, as well as of the Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VI of the present report.

## 4. United Nations Council for Namibia

97. Having regard to its own mandate, the Special Committee continued to follow closely during the year the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, in accordance with established practice, the Acting President of the Council participated in the work of the Committee relating to the question of Namibia and made a statement at the 1240th meeting, on 1 September (A/AC.109/PV.1240).

98. The Permanent Representative of Mali, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia and addressed the Conference on 25 April. 14/

99. In response to an invitation, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 26 August at a solemn meeting organized by the Council in observance of Namibia Day (A/AC.131/PV.403).

100. The Chairman of the Special Committee addressed a special meeting of the Council on 27 October in commemoration of the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, SWAPO (A/AC.131/PV.407).

## 5. Commission on Human Rights

101. 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.

102. In its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee paid

close attention in particular to the consideration by the Commission on Human Rights of an item entitled "The right of peoples to self-determination and its application to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation", under which the Commission had adopted resolutions relating to Namibia (1983/4 of 15 February 1983), Western Sahara (1983/6 of 16 February 1983) and East Timor (1983/8 of 16 February 1983). The Committee also took into account other relevant resolutions adopted by the Commission, including resolutions 1983/9 of 18 February 1983, 1983/10 to 1983/13 of 18 February 1983, 1983/15 of 22 February 1983, 1983/28 of 7 March 1983 and 1983/46 of 9 March 1983. Further, the Committee took into account a report relating to violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia (E/CN.4/1983/10) submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights pursuant to Commission resolution 5 (XXXVII) of 23 February 1981 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/40 of 7 May 1982.

#### 6. Special Committee against Apartheid

103. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest.

104. On behalf of the Special Committee, the Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations made a statement at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid on 18 February in memory of the Reverend L. John Collins, the late President of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa (A/AC.115/SR.513).

105. The Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, made a statement on 21 March at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.515).

106. The Permanent Representative of Mali to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, made a statement on 30 March at a special session of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the occasion of its twentieth anniversary (A/AC.115/SR.518).

107. The Chairman of the Special Committee attended and addressed an International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions and Other Actions against the Apartheid régime in South Africa organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the Workers' Group of the ILO Governing Body, held at Geneva from 10 to 11 June.

108. The Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations, in his capacity as Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, made a statement on 16 June at a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in co-operation with the African Group of States Members of the United Nations, in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa - Soweto Day (A/AC.115/PV.523).

109. A delegation of the Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman and the representative of Czechoslovakia, represented the Committee at an International

Non-Governmental Organizations Conference on Action against Apartheid and Racism, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Apartheid and Decolonization, at Geneva from 5 to 8 July. The Chairman addressed the Conference on 6 July. At the Committee's 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the representative of Czechoslovakia submitted an oral report relating to the Conference (A/AC.109/PV.1231).

110. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic participated on behalf of the Special Committee in an International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel, organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with AAPSO, the Organization of African Trade Union Unity and WPC held at Vienna from 11 to 17 July and addressed the Conference at the opening meeting on 11 July.

111. The Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 11 October at a special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (A/AC.115/PV.509).

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

112. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, 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. 83-85 above).

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

113. 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.

114. 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 the Question of Palestine

115. In response to an invitation addressed to the Special Committee by the Secretary-General of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations represented the Committee at the African Regional Preparatory Meeting on the Question of Palestine, held at Arusha from 29 March to 2 April. Subsequently, the Chairman of the Committee attended the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September, and addressed the Conference at the opening meeting.

10. Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

116. In response to an invitation addressed to the Special Committee by the Secretary-General of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic represented the Committee at the Preparatory Sub-Committee of the Conference, held in New York from 21 to 25 March. Subsequently, the Chairman of the Committee attended the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 1 to 13 August, and addressed the Conference on 3 August.

O. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

117. 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.

118. 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 fortieth ordinary session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Arusha from 11 to 13 February.

119. With respect to the nineteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations represented the Special Committee during the meetings, held at Addis Ababa from 6 to 11 June.

P. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

120. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 37/35 and 37/36, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. The related decisions of the Committee are reflected in chapter II of the present report.

121. The Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, on behalf of the Special Committee, attended the International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States and for National Liberation and Peace in Southern Africa, held at Lisbon from 25 to 27 March.

122. In response to an invitation received from the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania represented the Special Committee at the meetings, held at Prague, from 21 to 26 June.

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

123. In accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/29, 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

124. In accordance with paragraph 22 of General Assembly resolution 37/31, 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

125. In accordance with paragraph 16 of General Assembly decision 37/420, 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 IV of the present report.

126. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, the Special Committee decided that, having regard to the related military activities and arrangements therein, certain Territories allocated to the Sub-Committee might also be considered in plenary meetings within the context of plenary consideration of the item.

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

127. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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.

128. 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

129. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1983, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"180. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. ..." 10/

130. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 37/35 approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1983, including the decision quoted above.

131. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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

132. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the Special Committee, in connection with its work programme for 1983, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"... In the same connection, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1983 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account." 15/

133. At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 37/35, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1983, including the decision quoted above.

134. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as appropriate and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations.

135. Having regard to its programme of work for 1984, the Special Committee, at its

1242nd meeting on 8 September, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 88th report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485). 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 1984, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 166).

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

136. 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.

137. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Governments of New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States of America participated in the Special Committee's consideration of Territories under their respective administration, as reflected in chapters X and XI, XIII to XVII and XIX to XXVIII of the present report.

138. 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

139. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestion put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up as appropriate an item entitled "Pattern of conferences" and to refer it to its Working Group for consideration and recommendations. Further, recalling the measures taken heretofore in that connection, the Committee decided to continue to exercise its initiative in the effective utilization of the limited conference resources and in reducing further its documentation requirements.

140. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee considered the item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485). The relevant paragraphs of that report read as follows:

"10. The Working Group noted that during the year the Special Committee had closely followed the guidelines set forth in the resolutions of the General Assembly on Pattern of Conferences, in particular decision 33/417 of 14 December 1978 and resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979, 36/117 of 10 December 1981 and 37/14 of 16 November 1982. By organizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee had been able to curtail the number of its meetings considerably. Further, in conformity with the relevant provisions of

resolution 33/55 of 14 December 1978, the Committee had also been able to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings.

"11. The Working Group decided to recommend that, in the light of the experience of the Special Committee in previous years and taking into account the probable work-load for 1984, the Committee should consider holding its meetings during 1984 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 1984. It was also understood that the Committee might, in early 1984, 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 1985, the Working Group agreed that, subject to any directives the General Assembly might give in that connection, the Committee should adopt a programme similar to that suggested for 1984."

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

142. At its 11th plenary meeting, on 29 September, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences (A/38/414/Add.2), approved the request of the Special Committee to hold extrasessional meetings during the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, in order to enable it to complete its work for the year.

## 9. Control and limitation of documentation

143. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee considered the above item on the basis of the recommendations contained in the 88th report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1485). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

"14. The Working Group noted that during the year, the Special Committee had taken further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 34/50 of 23 November 1979 and 37/14 of 16 November 1982. 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."

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

## 10. Other questions

145. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of the Committee's work (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided to request the bodies concerned, in their examination of specific Territories, to take into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions listed in paragraph 9 above.

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

## R. Review of work 16/

147. In its resolution 37/35, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that had not yet attained independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security. In addition, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to

exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Assembly also requested the Committee to continue to enlist the support of Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, 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. 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.

148. On the question of Namibia, the Special Committee noted with great concern that the situation in and relating to Namibia had continued to deteriorate because of South Africa's refusal to comply with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations and in particular because of the tactics and manoeuvres employed by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal domination of that Territory and to impose an "internal settlement" on the Namibian people. The Committee considered that South Africa's intransigence, its continued failure to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978), its massive military build-up in Namibia and its repeated acts of armed aggression against the Namibian people, made it imperative for the United Nations to reassert its legal responsibility for Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the racist régime with the decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the Namibian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay. In reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, the Committee underscored the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa. The Committee reiterated that Walvis Bay and the islands off the shore of Namibia, including Penguin, Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's, were an integral part of the Territory and that any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory or claim sovereignty over them was illegal, null and void as repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations, particularly in Assembly resolutions S-9/2 and 36/121 A and Council resolution 432 (1978). In reaffirming that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations until self-determination and national independence were achieved, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the related decisions of the United Nations. The Committee denounced all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia under a puppet régime, by transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to South Africa's own vested interests, including the establishment of a so-called State Council to draw up a draft constitution. The Committee declared that all illegal acts taken in an effort to create a sham independence were null and void and called upon all States to deny any recognition and to refuse all co-operation with any illegal entity which South Africa might impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the Assembly. The Committee reiterated that the political solution of the Namibian situation must be based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by all Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). To that end, the

Committee reaffirmed the need to hold without further delay free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). In that regard, the Committee deprecated any attempt to undermine the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), as well as the continued illegal occupation of Namibia in disregard of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant United Nations resolutions, which constituted the acceptable grounds for a peaceful transition of Namibia to independence. The Committee firmly rejected the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts would only retard the decolonization process in Namibia as well as constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola. The Committee commended the SWAPO leadership for its expressed commitment and determination to bring about a peaceful transition in Namibia, for its continued readiness to participate in fair and free elections in accordance with the above-mentioned resolutions and for its constructive attitude in facilitating the progress achieved thus far in the negotiations. It reaffirmed its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement in all their endeavours to achieve freedom and independence, including their gallant struggle, by all available means, to put an end to the illegal and oppressive occupation of their country by the racist minority régime of South Africa. The Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connection with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws and that all the captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 17/ and Additional Protocol I 18/ thereto pending their release. It also demanded that South Africa ensure the return to their country of all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons, without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life. The Committee 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. The Committee drew attention in that regard to the Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund of OAU and the Solidarity Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which were established to support SWAPO in its liberation struggle. 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 to help it perpetuate its ruthless system of bantustans and its domination over the Territory. The Committee condemned South Africa for its massive military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment of Namibians into a so-called SWA/Namibia Territory Force, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries 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. In that connection, the Committee drew attention to the relevant resolutions of OAU and to the Political Declaration issued by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983. 19/ It further condemned the continued military collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States, particularly the United States and Israel, and expressed its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field, which it considered constituted a

serious violation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) imposing a military embargo against South Africa, as well as a threat to international peace and security. It accordingly called for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith and recommended that the Security Council consider adopting, as a matter of urgency, further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. In that regard, the Committee drew attention to the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 37/233 A to E and of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983. The Committee condemned the South African and other foreign economic interests which continued to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 20/ and demanded that such exploitation cease forthwith. The Committee also strongly condemned South Africa's illegal exploitation of those 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 condemned the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constituted a clear violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and of Article 25 of the Charter. The Committee demanded that those States whose transnational corporations continued to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia. In strongly condemning the repeated acts of aggression perpetrated by South African armed forces against sovereign neighbouring States, particularly Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique and Zambia 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 all Member States to extend all possible moral and material assistance to those States so that they might better defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against South African aggression. The Committee recommended that the Security Council act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. Further, the Committee strongly recommended that the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's actions, respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country, under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter. The Committee paid particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia, and their determined efforts to extend at all costs all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and SWAPO. In the same context, the Committee drew attention to the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States, held at Lisbon from 25 to 27 March 1983. Conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal authority for Namibia until independence, the Committee reaffirmed its support for the activities of the Council and endorsed the policies and programmes defined by the Council in co-operation with SWAPO to promote the self-determination and independence of the Namibian people. It urgently called upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to all programmes of assistance organized by the Council to benefit the Namibian people and to prepare them for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.

149. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee also continued during the year its study on the decolonization of other Territories and again approved, in regard to specific Territories, a number of concrete recommendations and proposals. In that context, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources did not in any way affect the inalienable right of the inhabitants of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration. The Committee's capacity to assist in expediting the decolonization process in respect of the Territories concerned was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

150. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate and first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was particularly mindful of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to assist the colonial peoples in attaining the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. In 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.

151. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee also continued during the year to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee again took into account the views expressed by SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, whose representatives participated in an observer capacity in its work relating to their country. The Committee also received the continued co-operation and benefited from the active participation of the representatives of OAU in the related work. Further, it took into account the views expressed by the representatives of a number of specialized agencies and other organizations concerned during the related consultations. In reviewing the information made available to it, the Committee again expressed concern that, although there had been progress in giving assistance to refugees from Namibia, the assistance extended so far to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, by the organizations of the United Nations system remained far from adequate in relation to actual needs. The Committee reaffirmed that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle of colonial peoples entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements. In that regard, while expressing its appreciation to those agencies and organizations which had continued to co-operate with the United Nations and OAU in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant Assembly resolutions, the Committee requested the agencies and other organizations concerned to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible assistance to colonial peoples struggling for

their liberation from colonial rule. At the same time, the Committee reiterated its recommendation that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements and that they should review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the preparation of assistance programmes and projects. In addition, the Committee requested all agencies and organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions, to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by that régime. Notwithstanding the statement of the representative of the World Bank of 8 June 1983 that the Bank had terminated business relations with the South African régime, the Committee expressed its regret that the 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 agencies. It strongly condemned the persistent collaboration between IMF and South Africa in disregard of repeated Assembly resolutions to the contrary, in particular the granting of a loan of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of resolution 37/2, and called on IMF to rescind the loan and to put an end to such collaboration. The Committee recommended that the Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, should reiterate its proposal under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and IMF, for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item. It also recommended the sending in 1984 of a high-level mission to IMF which, subject to the agreement of the United Nations bodies involved, might be composed of the Chairman of the Special Committee, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid. The Committee requested the agencies, organizations and institutions concerned to extend substantial assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia and their 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. In noting with satisfaction the admittance of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in accordance with Assembly resolution 37/233 C, the Committee urged the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which had not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia, to do so without delay. The Committee further requested the Assembly to recommend that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and organizations of which they were members, to ensure the effective implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also urged the executive heads of the agencies and organizations concerned to formulate, with the active co-operation of OAU, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing bodies and legislative organs, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

152. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its study

of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that regard, in noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, had continued to disregard the relevant United Nations decisions, and in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the natural and human resources of the colonial Territories, particularly of Namibia, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, particularly in southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests constituted a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by their indigenous inhabitants. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments that continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee strongly condemned the collusion by the Governments of certain Western States and other States with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and called upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment. It also decided to continue to monitor closely the situation in other Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to ensure that all economic activities in those Territories were aimed at strengthening and diversifying their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence and that those peoples were not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests. In condemning those Western States and all other States, as well as the transnational corporations, which continued their investments in, and supply of armaments and oil and nuclear technology to, the racist régime of South Africa, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace, the Committee called upon all States, in particular certain Western States, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and OAU. The Committee also called upon all Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that owned and operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which were detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which ran counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories. The Committee called upon all States to terminate any investments in Namibia or loans to South Africa and to refrain from any agreements to promote trade with the régime. It requested all States which had not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which used such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement. In that connection, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of

the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia. The Committee 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, were illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime. Further, the Committee requested all States to take legislative, administrative and other measures in order effectively to isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally, in accordance with the General Assembly resolutions and to discontinue all relations with the Government of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with that Government, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its illegal occupation of the Territory. 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.

153. 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 the fact that the colonial Powers had taken no steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and it reiterated its conviction that, in a great number of instances, the activities and arrangements concerned constituted a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories. The Committee deplored the fact that South Africa and the colonial Powers continued to engage in activities and dispositions of a military character and to establish and maintain bases and other military installations in Namibia and other colonial Territories in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). The Committee noted the extremely critical situation prevailing in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory. It also noted that in its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO, struggling for freedom and independence, the régime had repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which had caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures. Noting that the South African Government had continued to expand its network of military bases and had carried out a massive build-up of its military forces in Namibia, the Committee condemned the continuing co-operation of certain Western States and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. In denouncing all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which denied the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence, the Committee condemned South Africa for its massive military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its recruitment of mercenaries and other foreign agents in order to carry out its policies of internal repression and its military attacks against independent African States. In this connection, the

Committee called upon all States to co-operate in taking effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. The Committee was particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant OAU resolutions, the Political Declaration issued by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, and the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States, held at Lisbon from 25 to 27 March 1983. Accordingly, the Committee demanded the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, as well as the dismantling of all military bases in the Territory. In reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to SWAPO to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia. Considering that South Africa's acquisition of nuclear weapons capability constituted a further effort to terrorize and intimidate neighbouring States into submission, while also posing a danger to all mankind, the Committee condemned the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western States and other States with South Africa and called upon the States concerned to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training. Furthermore, the Committee condemned the continued military collaboration and support which certain Western States and other States rendered to the Government of South Africa, and called upon all States to cease such collaboration. In that connection, the Committee recalled Assembly resolution ES-8/2, by which it strongly urged States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally. In condemning the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, the Committee declared that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia were null and void. In this connection, the Committee urged all Governments, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who had been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States. In reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, the Committee again requested the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly. In that connection, the Committee 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.

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

peoples and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence. In that context, and bearing in mind the important role played during the past several years by a number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee recommended that the Secretary-General be requested to maintain an updated list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Committee to increase its contacts with them in 1984 and remained of the view that because such organizations were in a position to reach broad sectors of public opinion, especially in those countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest, they should be urged to intensify their work in that field. In that context, the Committee decided to organize in Europe in 1984 a seminar with the concerned national and international non-governmental organizations, in order further to strengthen co-operation with them and to contribute to better co-ordination of their action in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization (see chap. II of the present report). In the same context, the Committee considered it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues, particularly by placing special emphasis on the liberation struggle in Namibia and the activities of the national liberation movement concerned; publicizing the activities of the United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with the national liberation movement; providing wider dissemination of information on all colonial Territories, especially those where there were military bases and installations; intensifying the relevant activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe and the Americas; and strengthening its co-operation with the pool of non-aligned press agencies and providing the Pan African News Agency (PANA) and Islamic News Agency with all publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information to provide it with all necessary information to enable it to evaluate the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations information centres with regard to the dissemination of information on decolonization. The Committee considered that the Department of Public Information should intensify its efforts to obtain wider coverage by the mass media in Western Europe and the Americas and to provide the Committee at its 1984 session with the results achieved.

155. 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-eighth 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 4 August 1982 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 67 of the present chapter.

156. In accordance with the guidelines set forth in decision 33/417 and resolutions 34/50 and 37/14 of the General Assembly, and by reorganizing its programme of work and holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Special Committee was able during the year to curtail the number of its meetings considerably. Furthermore, in conformity with the relevant provisions of resolution 33/55, the Committee was also able to minimize the wastage resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings. The Committee also took further measures to control and limit its documentation in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly. Those measures included the circulation, whenever appropriate, of

Committee documents in provisional or unofficial form and in notes and aide-memoires, and the rearrangement of their distribution patterns, as well as the exclusion from its report to the Assembly at the thirty-eighth session of material which had previously been published as Committee documents. During the current session, in keeping with Assembly decision 34/401 relating to rationalization of the procedures and organization of the Assembly, and as reflected in the related chapters of the present report, the Committee decided to follow the procedure adopted at its 1982 session and, where possible, to submit draft resolutions/decisions in order to facilitate Assembly consideration of these items.

#### S. Future work

157. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-eighth session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant Assembly resolutions, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV), 35/118 and 37/35, the Special Committee intends during 1984 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.

158. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 37/35, 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.

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

160. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of Assembly resolution 37/35, 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 connection.

161. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/31 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 1983, 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 decision 37/420, paragraphs 2 and 10 of resolution 37/35, paragraph 6 of resolution 37/21, paragraph 8 of resolution 37/22 and paragraph 9 of resolution 37/25.

162. 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 1984. 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 1984 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 37/32, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

163. In paragraph 13 of resolution 37/35, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its related resolution of 12 August 1983 (chap. III, para. 9, of the present report), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean and Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and Africa. In that regard, the Committee believes that the Assembly will wish to appeal once again to the administering Powers concerned to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decision previously taken by the Committee and with such other decisions as it might take in 1984.

164. 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 37/36 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, again intends to give the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization its continuous attention during the coming year. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. In this regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, the 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 37/36, by which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In this connection, the Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

165. 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, intends to organize in Europe a seminar with the concerned national and international non-governmental organizations and will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, it is the Committee's intention also to continue to 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 as well as by the United Nations bodies concerned.

166. 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 1984-1985 which it commends for approval by the Assembly. In the same connection, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1984 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the Assembly should take that possibility into account.

167. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-eighth 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 1984. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connection, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by the administering Powers concerned in its work, recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to co-operate, or continue to co-operate, with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should continue to invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

168. 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 1984. In addition, the Committee requests that the Assembly make such financial provision as deemed appropriate to meet the possibility of the Committee holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters as stated in paragraph 166 above. Finally, the Committee expresses the hope that the Secretary-General will continue to provide it with all the facilities and personnel necessary for the discharge of its mandate taking into account the various tasks assigned to it by the Assembly as well as those arising from decisions taken by it during the current year.

#### T. Conclusion of 1983 session

169. At its 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the Special Committee decided to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

170. At the 1248th meeting, on 13 October, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1983 session (A/AC.109/PV.1248).

#### Notes

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

2/ See the reports of the Special Committee submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth to thirty-seventh sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1); and ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1).

Notes (continued)

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

4/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid., chap. I, paras. 177-189.

6/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 135, document A/37/592.

7/ Ibid., agenda item 18, document A/37/621, para. 29.

8/ Ibid., agenda item 32, document A/37/619.

9/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1), chap. I, paras. 60-69.

10/ Ibid., para. 180.

11/ Ibid., para. 84.

12/ Ibid., para. 179.

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

14/ See Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), paras. 102-106.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1), chap. I, para. 186.

16/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1983 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

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

18/ A/32/144, annex I.

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

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

Annex

LIST OF OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, 1983

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>Documents issued in the general series</u>		
A/AC.109/724 and Corr.1	Pitcairn (working paper)	28 February 1983 7 March 1983
A/AC.109/725	Bermuda (working paper)	2 March 1983
A/AC.109/726 and Corr.1	Montserrat (working paper)	9 March 1983 19 April 1983
A/AC.109/727	Turks and Caicos Islands (working paper)	8 April 1983
A/AC.109/728 and Corr.1	Cayman Islands (working paper)	19 April 1983 1 July 1983
A/AC.109/729	Tokelau (working paper)	28 April 1983
A/AC.109/730	Cocos (Keeling) Islands (working paper)	19 May 1983
A/AC.109/731	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa: Bermuda  Africa: Bermuda	19 May 1983
A/AC.109/732	British Virgin Islands (working paper)	27 May 1983
A/AC.109/733	American Samoa (working paper)	25 May 1983
A/AC.109/734	St. Helena (working paper)	2 June 1983
A/AC.109/735	Guam (working paper)	22 June 1983
A/AC.109/736	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Cayman Islands	23 June 1983
A/AC.109/737 and Corr.1	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Turks and Caicos Islands	8 July 1983 9 August 1983

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/738	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States Virgin Islands	25 July 1983
A/AC.109/739	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (working paper)	27 July 1983
A/AC.109/740 and Corr.1	United States Virgin Islands (working paper)	1 August 1983 12 August 1983
A/AC.109/741	Gibraltar (working paper)	4 August 1983
A/AC.109/742	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Guam	4 August 1983
A/AC.109/743	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: Namibia	5 August 1983
A/AC.109/744	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: Namibia	8 August 1983
A/AC.109/745 and Corr.1	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1231st meeting on 12 August 1983	12 August 1983 13 August 1983
A/AC.109/746	Brunei (working paper)	16 August 1983
A/AC.109/747	East Timor (working paper)	19 August 1983
A/AC.109/748	Namibia (working paper)	22 August 1983
A/AC.109/749 and Corr.1	Western Sahara (working paper)	22 August 1983 29 August 1983
A/AC.109/750	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Secretary-General	24 August 1983
A/AC.109/751	Special Committee decision of 4 August 1982 concerning Puerto Rico: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1236th meeting on 24 August 1983	24 August 1983
A/AC.109/752	Falkland Islands (Malvinas) (working paper)	25 August 1983

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/753	Letter dated 22 August 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee	29 August 1983
A/AC.109/754	Anguilla (working paper)	31 August 1983
A/AC.109/755	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1239th meeting on 1 September 1983	1 September 1983
A/AC.109/756	Falkland Islands (Malvinas): resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1239th meeting on 1 September 1983	1 September 1983
A/AC.109/757	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1240th meeting on 1 September 1983	1 September 1983
A/AC.109/758	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1242nd meeting on 8 September 1983	8 September 1983
A/AC.109/759	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1246th meeting on 14 September 1983	15 September 1983
A/AC.109/760	Namibia: decision adopted by the Special Committee at its 1248th meeting 13 October 1983	13 October 1983
<u>Documents issued in the limited series</u>		
A/AC.109/L.1459 and Corr.1	Organization of work: relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly: note by the Secretary-General	31 January 1983 8 February 1983
A/AC.109/L.1460	Organization of work: note by the Chairman	12 May 1983
A/AC.109/L.1461 and Corr.1 and Corr.2	225th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 27th report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	3 June 1983 15 June 1983 22 June 1983

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1462	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: note by the Secretariat	15 June 1983
A/AC.109/L.1463	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: report of the Acting Chairman	6 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1464	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Bermuda	13 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1465	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cayman Islands	13 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1466	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Montserrat	13 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1467	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Turks and Caicos Islands	13 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1468	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Pitcairn	14 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1469	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: British Virgin Islands	14 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1470	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Tokelau	18 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1471	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: American Samoa	18 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1472	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies: report of the Chairman	19 July 1983
A/AC.109/L.1473	226th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 28th report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	9 September 1983
A/AC.109/L.1474 and Add.1-2	227th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 29th report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	15 August 1983 25 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1475 and Add.1	228th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	8 August 1983 9 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1476	229th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	8 August 1983

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1477	Question of sending visiting missions to Territories: draft resolution	9 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1478	230th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 30th report on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization	10 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1479	Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers ...: (working paper)	17 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1480	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Cocos (Keeling) Islands	17 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1481	Activities of foreign economic and other interests ...: draft resolution	18 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1482	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Guam	19 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1483	Special Committee decision of 4 August 1982 concerning Puerto Rico: draft resolution	22 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1484	Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories ...: draft resolution	26 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1485	88th report of the Working Group	26 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1486	Falkland Islands (Malvinas): draft resolution	29 August 1983
A/AC.109/L.1487 and Add.1	231st report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance: 13th report on the implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies	9 September 1983
A/AC.109/L.1488 and Add.1	Namibia: draft consensus	31 August 1983 12 September 1983
A/AC.109/L.1489	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: United States Virgin Islands	9 September 1983
A/AC.109/L.1490	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: St. Helena	12 September 1983
A/AC.109/L.1491	Implementation of the Declaration ... by the specialized agencies ...: draft resolution	13 September 1983
A/AC.109/L.1492	Namibia: amendments to draft consensus A/AC.109/L.1488 and Add.1	14 September 1983

<u>Document No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
A/AC.109/L.1493	Report of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	10 October 1983
A/AC.109/L.1494	Namibia: amendment to draft consensus A/AC.109/L.1488 and Add.1	11 October 1983

## CHAPTER II\*

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and allocated to it certain specific items for its consideration. The Committee further decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1245th and 1246th meetings, on 14 September 1983.
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 37/36 of 23 November 1982 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization. By paragraph 3 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, "to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization". The Committee was also guided by the provisions of Assembly resolution 37/35 of the same date. By paragraph 12 (e) of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed people of Namibia". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representative of the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), who appeared before it during the year.
4. In connection with the annual observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat undertook a number of activities during the week of 23 May 1983, as set out in the 225th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1451 and Corr.1 and 2) (see para. 9).
5. At the 1245th meeting, on 14 September, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1245), introduced the 226th report (A/AC.109/L.1473), 227th report

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part II) and Add.1.

(A/AC.109/L.1474 and Add.1) and 230th report (A/AC.109/L.1478) of the Sub-Committee. Statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Venezuela, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1245).

6 At its 1246th meeting, on the same day, the Special Committee adopted, by a vote of 20 to none, with 2 abstentions, the 226th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1473) containing its conclusions and recommendations (see para. 11), it being understood that, in accordance with established practice, further consultations would be held, as appropriate and necessary, on the implementation of specific recommendations contained in the report. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the Ivory Coast, Fiji, Indonesia, Trinidad and Tobago, Australia and Norway (A/AC.109/PV.1246). Statements were also made by the representatives of Sierra Leone and Chile (A/AC.109/PV.1246).

7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 227th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1474 and Add.1) and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 12), it being understood that the proposals in paragraph 3 (a) to (f) of the conclusions and recommendations would be the subject of further consultations and that members would be informed subsequently for their decision of the details of the proposals, together with the related financial implications. The representative of Norway made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).

8. The Special Committee, at the same meeting, adopted the 230th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1478) and endorsed the recommendations contained therein (see para. 13).

B. Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights

9. Taking into account the enlargement of the scope of the Week of Solidarity by General Assembly decision 37/421 of 23 November 1982, the Department of Public Information made arrangements for a number of activities to be undertaken at Headquarters and at United Nations information centres, including:

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

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

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

(d) A briefing on 26 May of non-governmental organizations concerned with colonial questions, and particularly with the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

10. On 23 May, the three presiding officers of the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia issued a joint statement, which reads as follows:

"Conscious of the critical need of the colonial peoples and the national liberation movements of southern Africa for assistance and support in their struggle to achieve freedom and independence, the General Assembly, in 1972, addressed an appeal to the Governments and peoples of the world to hold annually a week of solidarity to reaffirm their support for the peoples concerned. Since then, no fewer than 23 colonial Territories have acceded to independence, many of them becoming full-fledged members of the international community.

"The successes achieved during the past 11 years reflect the determination of the courageous people of the region to achieve their liberation from colonial oppression. At the same time, it underscores the commitment of the international community to bring about the total eradication of the remnants of colonialism, apartheid and racism in that part of the world. Regrettably, notwithstanding these achievements, the situation relating to South Africa and the international Territory of Namibia continues to pose a serious threat to peace and security in the entire region.

"As we mark Africa Liberation Day this week, the Security Council is continuing its consideration of Namibia. The progressively deteriorating situation in the Territory has been brought about by the South African 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.

"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, 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.

"The only political and internationally acceptable solution for Namibia should indeed 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 South Africa, the apartheid régime continues its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid, and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters. The policies and actions of the apartheid régime, the strengthening of its military forces and its escalating acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States have resulted in frequent breaches of peace and security.

"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. We must take all necessary measures to bring about the complete isolation of the régime until it complies with the relevant United Nations decisions. It is our conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, universally applied, are the most appropriate and effective means by which the international community can assist the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and discharge its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security.

"In marking this year's solidarity week, we pay particular tribute to all those courageous peoples who have given their lives to the cause of freedom and justice for colonial peoples everywhere. We should also remember those many other patriots who have been imprisoned, detained or restricted for no reason other than their opposition to the inhuman system of apartheid, or are otherwise banned or restricted because of their actions in support of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

"On behalf of the three United Nations bodies, we wish to urge all Member States to mobilize maximum support for the peoples of southern Africa struggling for freedom, independence and human rights, by effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on their just cause. In particular, we wish to request that they prepare and organize concrete programmes of publicity with a view to encouraging and securing support actions of all media operating under their jurisdiction.

"We wish to appeal to all Member States, specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, and individual goodwill, to increase their assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and elsewhere in their struggle to exercise their inalienable rights to self-determination and independence."

### C. Decisions of the Special Committee

11. The 226th report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983 (see para. 6) 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 decolonization as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the peoples of dependent Territories in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.

(2) The Sub-Committee notes with deep concern the further deterioration of the situation in and around Namibia as the result of the obdurate refusal of the Pretoria régime to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, especially as was made clear by the recent debate on the subject by the Security Council. The Sub-Committee condemns the increased support being given to South Africa by the United States of America, certain Western countries and Israel in the political, economic, nuclear and military fields, as well as the granting of a loan to South Africa by the International

Monetary Fund (IMF) in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982. The Sub-Committee strongly denounces also the attempts by the United States and certain imperialist countries, South Africa and Israel to misrepresent the national liberation movements and the struggle for freedom and independence in southern Africa as terrorist activities and to label the liberation movements as terrorists. It therefore considers it imperative for the United Nations to take all possible steps to intensify its activities in the field of dissemination of information in order to counter such efforts and to bring to the awareness of the international community and of world public opinion that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle by the people of southern Africa entails as a corollary the extension to them of all moral and material support.

(3) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia consider the possibility of holding in 1984 a joint solemn meeting to observe the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights.

(4) The Sub-Committee reiterates the great importance it attaches to the work of the co-ordination and information division of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. It recalls that an Information Unit on Decolonization was created within the Department in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3164 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, to collect, prepare and disseminate, on a continuous basis and in consultation with the Special Committee and the Department of Public Information, basic materials, studies and articles relating to the problem of decolonization. The Special Committee has several times recommended the strengthening of that Unit and continues to support measures that would contribute to increasing the number of staff assigned to it through redeployment from within available resources. The Sub-Committee is confident that the Department will take all necessary steps to enable the Unit to discharge its functions most effectively within the framework of the new division.

(5) The Sub-Committee considers that the studies and monographs published in the Decolonization series are a valuable source of specialized information and reiterates its conviction that those studies and monographs should be prepared and published more frequently and updated as the situation requires. It expresses the hope that the studies currently under preparation will be issued without delay in various languages. It further considers that these publications should continue to focus on the situation in all colonial Territories and on the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

(6) The Sub-Committee, while noting with satisfaction the recently intensified efforts of the Department of Public Information to produce and disseminate information on decolonization and to monitor the responses received from the United Nations information centres and report thereon, recommends that it should, in particular:

(a) Continue to intensify, through all the media at its disposal, its work of publicity in the field of decolonization, basing its activities in

this regard on the Charter of the United Nations; on all relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and of other organs of the United Nations active in the field of decolonization, including the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980; on the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable; and on the items on the agenda of the Special Committee;

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

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

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

(e) Provide wider dissemination, in a form accessible to the public, of basic texts and resolutions adopted by the various United Nations organs in the field of decolonization, particularly the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and of other basic materials concerning decolonization, and enlist for that purpose the closer co-operation of the non-governmental organizations concerned;

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

(g) Strengthen further its co-operation with the pool of non-aligned press agencies and provide, on a regular basis, the Pan African News Agency (PANA) and the Islamic News Agency with all publicity material and information concerning United Nations activities in the field of decolonization;

(h) Continue to evaluate systematically the effectiveness of its activities in the field of decolonization and to inform the Sub-Committee thereon;

(i) Intensify the provision of materials and information on decolonization to all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe and the Americas, and increase its assistance to them in all their activities in the field of decolonization;

(j) Continue to ensure the speedy distribution of information material on decolonization.

(7) The Sub-Committee requests the Department of Public Information to provide it with feedback reports from the United Nations information centres

regarding the effectiveness of their activities of dissemination of information on decolonization and, in particular, on the activities undertaken in 1983 in relation to the celebration of the Week of Solidarity, prior to the consideration of the celebration of the Week by the Sub-Committee in 1984.

(8) The Sub-Committee, in view of the fact that decolonization matters continue to receive limited coverage in the mass media, particularly in certain countries in Western Europe and in the Americas, requests the Department of Public Information to intensify its efforts to obtain wider coverage by the mass media in those parts of the world and to report to the Sub-Committee in 1984 on the results achieved.

(9) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, should continue its speaking engagements at university campuses across North America on the subject of decolonization, with particular emphasis on the situation obtaining in Namibia, and inform the Sub-Committee of the experience and the results achieved.

(10) Finally, the Sub-Committee notes that a considerable number of non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the broadening of dissemination of information on decolonization. While commending them for their activities in this regard, it reiterates its appeal to those non-governmental organizations to intensify their campaigns in support of all colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, particularly those in southern Africa, in the struggle they are waging 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 prevent the speedy independence of Namibia, particularly by attempting to link the question of Namibia's independence to extraneous issues, as well as to the increased support rendered by certain Western countries to South Africa.

12. The 227th report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983 (see para. 7) contained, inter alia, the following conclusions and recommendations:

(1) The Sub-Committee wishes to stress its view that the non-governmental organizations are playing an important role in the decolonization process, particularly through their widespread dissemination of information on the activities of liberation movements, and also by monitoring the activities of foreign and economic interests 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) of 14 December 1960 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 or sent written statements for their important and valuable contribution to its work.

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

(a) Reiterates its appeal to those non-governmental organizations which

are active in the field of decolonization to continue and 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 those non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization strive to counteract the hostile and negative propaganada that liberation movements in southern Africa are terrorists, and that they co-ordinate their actions with efforts made by the United Nations information centres in that respect;

(c) Recommends that the Secretary-General be requested to maintain an updated list of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in order to enable the Sub-Committee to increase its contact with them in the course of 1984, with a view to discussing further the problems of decolonization as well as the best way of implementing, inter alia, the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980;

(d) Recommends that the Sub-Committee, on behalf of the Special Committee, organize in Europe during the course of 1984 a seminar with relevant national and international non-governmental organizations, in order further to strengthen co-operation with them and to contribute to better co-ordination of their action in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization;

(e) Recommends that the Sub-Committee consider new forms of closer co-operation with the non-governmental organizations active in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization, including the possibility of extending assistance to enable them to participate more closely in activities organized by the United Nations to further the aims and purposes of the Declaration;

(f) Recommends that the Sub-Committee, on behalf of the Special Committee, organize before and during the International Youth Year consultations under United Nations auspices with youth sections of national liberation movements of southern Africa, youth organizations from Non-Self-Governing Territories, national youth committees and non-governmental youth organizations in order to encourage an effective contribution of young people to the decolonization process;

(g) Recommends that the Special Committee take all appropriate measures to that effect during its 1984 session and consult with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the front-line States as to the proper venue for the consultations;

(h) Recommends that the Department of Public Information, in consultation with the Special Committee, consider the possibility of screening the film on Namibia entitled "A Cry for Freedom", produced by the Lutheran World Federation, in connection with the observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights, or any other relevant celebration at the United Nations;

(i) Recommends that the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and 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.

13. The 230th report of the Sub-Committee, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983 (see para. 8 above) contained, inter alia, the following recommendations:

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

(b) The Sub-Committee recommends that the Special Committee continue to consider the progress made in the carrying into effect of the Plan of Action in 1984, particularly in connection with the participation of the Special Committee in the preparation of activities which will be undertaken on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration.

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

(a) In a decision on the question of Namibia, adopted at its 1248th meeting, on 13 October (see chap. VIII, para. 17, of the present report), the Special Committee reiterated its request that the Secretary-General "intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that Government with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization";

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1239th meeting, on 1 September (see chap. V, para. 11, of the present report), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General "to continue, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and, in respect of Namibia, the support they render to the racist minority régime of South Africa";

(c) In a decision on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1240th meeting, on 1 September (see chap. IV, para. 11, of the present report), the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)".

D. Further action by the Special Committee

15. With reference to the decisions of the Special Committee concerning activities of the Department of Public Information referred to in paragraph 11, the Chairman of the Committee, in an aide-mémoire dated 31 October 1983, made available to the members of the Committee an outline of additional programmes of publicity envisaged by that Department (see annex I to the present chapter).
16. Having regard to the decisions of the Special Committee referred to in paragraph 12 (d) and (e), the Chairman of the Committee circulated, in an aide-mémoire dated 31 October 1983, a proposal submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, together with a statement on the related administrative and financial implications (see annex II to the present chapter).
17. On 4 November, by approving the suggestion contained in the Chairman's aide-mémoire referred to in paragraph 15, the members of the Special Committee decided to request the Chairman to bring the matter under reference to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Information for appropriate action.
18. On the same day, by approving the proposal contained in the Chairman's aide-mémoire referred to in paragraph 16, the members of the Special Committee authorized the Committee Rapporteur to include an appropriate reference in the present chapter to the agreement reached by them in relation to the holding of a seminar with the concerned non-governmental organizations.
19. In accordance with the decision referred to in paragraph 17 above, the Chairman, in a note verbale dated 8 November 1983, brought the matter under reference to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Information and through him to the members of the Committee for appropriate action (see annex III to the present chapter).

Annex I

AIDE-MEMOIRE DATED 31 OCTOBER 1983: ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMES OF PUBLICITY

1. The Chairman of the Special Committee wishes to make available to the members of the Committee an outline of the additional programmes of publicity envisaged by the Department of Public Information in response to various recommendations addressed to that Department by the Committee in 1983 (see appendix).
2. Having regard to the request by the Department for the inclusion of the sum of \$US 52,800 in the Special Committee's budget for 1984, as indicated in paragraph 5 of the outline, the Chairman is of the view that the estimate should be considered within the context of the regular budget of the Department of Public Information, inasmuch as the expenditure envisaged concerns not only the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization but also all other aspects of activities of the Organization.
3. As it appears that the Chairman's view is not shared by the Department of Public Information, it is his intention, with members' concurrence, to bring the matter to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Information. The Chairman would be grateful for receiving from members any comments or observations in this regard at the latest by 4 November 1983.

## Appendix

### OUTLINE OF THE ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMES OF PUBLICITY ENVISAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

The programmes which the Department of Public Information intends to carry out in 1984 in implementation of resolution A/AC.109/755, decision A/AC.109/757 and the relevant conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1473) are as follows:

1. Reprint of the publication Plunder of Namibian Uranium in English, French, German and Spanish.
2. Reprint of the leaflet Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia in Arabic, English, French, German, Russian and Spanish and publication of a booklet on the same subject.
3. Update of the pamphlet on the Military Situation of Namibia in Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese.
4. The booklet UN Today (Suggestions for Speakers) which contains special chapters on the main aspects of United Nations activities in the field of decolonization, will appear in English, French and Spanish.
5. The Department's co-operation with the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies has been greatly strengthened. Through Tanjug, the Department continuously sends dispatches in English, French and Spanish on all aspects of United Nations activities, including decolonization, to the Pool which redistributes them to all its members. The Pan African News Agency (PANA) is already receiving United Nations news through Tanjug. In addition, background and roundup press releases are sent to PANA by pouch. Moreover, the majority of the national news agencies belonging to the Islamic News Agency also receive the Tanjug dispatches. The cost of providing PANA and the Islamic News Agency with the same services offered to the Pool is estimated at approximately \$US 100 a day for each agency; for an estimated total of \$US 52,800 for 1984.
6. The radio news programmes will continue to give wide coverage to the questions of economic exploitation and military activities. In this regard, due attention will be given to these matters in various in-depth programmes, in particular the anti-apartheid programmes.
7. In the visual field, publicity will continue to be given within the Department's ongoing work programme to the questions of economic exploitation and military activities.
8. During the 1984 United Nations Fellowship Programme for Educators, the question of decolonization will form part of the agenda.
9. The 1984 Graduate Student Intern Programme will contain a number of briefings devoted to decolonization matters.
10. Special non-governmental organization meetings will be organized to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Namibia and All Other

Colonial Territories, as well as those in South Africa, Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Human Rights and the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples Struggling Against Racism and Racial Discrimination.

11. In the field of dissemination of information on decolonization, a memorandum will be sent to all directors of the United Nations information centres and chiefs of information services drawing attention to the above-mentioned resolutions and reports dealing with publicity in the field of decolonization. The United Nations information centres and the information services will be requested to emphasize to the media, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions and the general public, by all means at their disposal, what the United Nations has done and is still doing in the field. They will be provided with the latest audio-visual material available, as well as with pamphlets, reports and documents. They will also be reminded of upcoming special observances and events in order that they may launch local campaigns on those occasions.

12. At Headquarters, material on decolonization, apartheid and the reports of the Special Committee will continue to be prominently displayed in the NGO Lounge.

13. In addition, the United Nations information centres and the information services will be requested to report on the progress made in the dissemination of information on decolonization.

14. Finally, the Joint United Nations Committee on Information in preparing its plan of action for 1984-1985, will take into account the various requests for the intensification of publicity on decolonization.

15. Of the activities outlined above, the Department hopes that due account will be taken of the need for additional resources with respect to paragraph 5 which is not provided for in the Department's budget proposals for 1984-1985.

Annex II

AIDE-MEMOIRE DATED 31 OCTOBER 1983: ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL  
IMPLICATIONS OF THE ADDITIONAL PROGRAMMES OF PUBLICITY

1. At its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983, the Special Committee approved the following recommendations contained in the 227th report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1474, para. 10, sub-paras. 3 (d) to (f)):

"(3) The Sub-Committee considers that such consultations with relevant non-governmental organizations should be continued and to this end:

"...

"(d) Recommends that the Sub-Committee, on behalf of the Special Committee, organize in Europe during the course of 1984 a seminar with relevant national and international non-governmental organizations, in order further to strengthen co-operation with them and to contribute to better co-ordination of their action in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization;

"(e) Recommends that the Sub-Committee consider new forms of closer co-operation with the non-governmental organizations active in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization, including the possibility of extending assistance to enable them to participate more closely in activities organized by the United Nations to further the aims and purposes of the Declaration;

"(f) Recommends that the Sub-Committee, on behalf of the Special Committee, organize before and during the International Youth Year consultations under United Nations auspices with youth sections of national liberation movements of southern Africa, youth organizations from Non-Self-Governing Territories, national youth committees and non-governmental youth organizations in order to encourage an effective contribution of young people to the decolonization process;".

In so doing, it was the understanding of the Committee that particulars of the above recommendations would be the subject of further consultations and that members would be informed subsequently, for their decision, of the details of the proposals together with the related financial implications.

2. The Chairman of the Special Committee wishes to make available to the members of the Committee the attached proposal submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (Czechoslovakia) relating to recommendation (d) above (see appendix I), together with a statement on the related administrative and financial implications (see appendix II).

3. The Chairman would be grateful for receiving from members any comments or observations on the proposal by 4 November 1983. In the absence of any views to the contrary, the Chairman would assume that the members are in agreement with the proposal and thus would request the Rapporteur of the Committee to include an appropriate reference thereto in the related chapter of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its current session.

## Appendix I

### SEMINAR WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS BASED IN EUROPE: PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS, INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Aim: To strengthen further co-operation between the Special Committee and the non-governmental organizations based in Europe and to contribute to better co-ordination of their action in the field of dissemination of information on decolonization.

Time: Early February 1984, duration three working days.

Place: Vienna

#### Participants:

- (a) Thirty representatives of non-governmental organizations (20 based in Western Europe and 10 based in Eastern Europe) whose expenses would be borne by the United Nations (see list below);
- (b) A delegation of the Special Committee comprising the Chairman of the Special Committee, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and five members of the Sub-Committee, one from each regional group;
- (c) Five staff members of the Secretariat (three professionals and two secretaries);
- (d) Other invitees:
  - (i) A representative of the host Government;
  - (ii) A representative of the United Nations Office at Vienna;
  - (iii) Former Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim;
  - (iv) A representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

Interpretation: English and French

#### Documentation:

- Pre-session:** A note by the Chairman outlining the aims and format of the Seminar, to be sent to the participants after the formalities have been agreed upon by the Special Committee.
- In-session:** Press releases (summary records are not issued for the Sub-Committee).
- Post-session:** Report on the Seminar, including a declaration and plan of action, together with full texts of the statements made at the Seminar.

List of non-governmental organizations based  
in Europe to be invited to the Seminar

AUSTRIA

Anti-Apartheid Bewegung, Vienna  
International Union of Socialist Youth, Vienna

BELGIUM

International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid  
Régime in Southern Africa, Brussels  
Pax Christi International, Brussels  
World Confederation of Labour, Brussels

BULGARIA

Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, Sofia  
Foundation "Ludmila Zhivkova", Sofia

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Christian Peace Conference, Prague  
International Organization of Journalists, Prague  
International Union of Students, Prague  
World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Prague

DENMARK

Dansk Ungdoms Faellesrad (DUF), Copenhagen

FINLAND

World Peace Council (WPC), Helsinki

FRANCE

Movement against Racism and for Friendship between Peoples (MRAP), Paris

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Women's International Democratic Federation, Berlin

GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Anti-Apartheid Movement, Bonn

HUNGARY

World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), Budapest

NETHERLANDS

Holland Committee on Southern Africa, Amsterdam  
Wergroep KAIROS, Utrecht

NORWAY

World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, Oslo

POLAND

Polish Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, Warsaw

SPAIN

Peace and Solidarity Committee, Barcelona

SWITZERLAND

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN), Geneva  
Inter-Parliamentary Union, Geneva  
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), Geneva  
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, Geneva  
World Federation of United Nations Associations (WFUNA), Geneva

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Moscow

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

International Oil Working Group, London  
OXFAM, London

Appendix II

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SEMINAR WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS BASED IN EUROPE

(US dollars)

Travel cost		
Representatives	14 400	
Staff members	14 200	
SWAPO representative	<u>2 500</u>	
Subtotal	31 100	31 100
Requirements of the Department of Public Information	7 800	7 800
Requirements of the Department of Conference Services	11 900	11 900
Representatives of 30 non-governmental organizations		
Air fare	20 700	
Daily subsistence allowance	<u>10 200</u>	
Subtotal	30 900	30 900
Advance/closing parties	1 200	1 200
General operating expenses	10 000	<u>10 000</u>
Grand total		<u><u>92 900</u></u>

Annex III

NOTE VERBALE DATED 8 NOVEMBER 1983 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL  
COMMITTEE TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

1. 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 presents his compliments to the Chairman of the Committee on Information and has the honour to refer to an outline of additional programmes of publicity envisaged by the Department of Public Information in the field of decolonization, as attached, a/ in response to various recommendations addressed to that Department by the Special Committee during 1983.
2. Having regard to the request by the Department for the inclusion of the sum of \$US 52,800 in the Special Committee's budget for 1984, as indicated in paragraph 5 of the outline, the members of the Special Committee are of the view that the estimate should be considered within the context of the regular budget of the Department of Public Information, inasmuch as the expenditure envisaged concerns not only the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization but also all other aspects of activities of the Organization.
3. Accordingly, and at the request of the members of the Special Committee, the Chairman wishes to bring the matter to the attention of the Chairman of the Committee on Information and through him to the members of the Committee for appropriate action.

Notes

- a/ See annex I, appendix, to the present chapter.

## QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as appropriate. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983.
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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers to "continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories [under their administration] to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of Assembly resolutions 37/20 to 37/27 of 23 November 1982, relating respectively to American Samoa, Guam, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Turks and Caicos Islands, the United States Virgin Islands and Montserrat, and Assembly decisions 37/413, 37/414 and 37/416 of 23 November 1982 relating respectively to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Tokelau and St. Helena. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Acting Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1463) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1216th meeting on 5 August 1982. <sup>1</sup>/ In his report, the Acting Chairman stated, inter alia, that, with regard to the requests addressed to them in the relevant decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America had reiterated the readiness of their respective Governments to continue to provide the Special Committee, in accordance with established practice and procedure, with all relevant information on the Territories concerned, to participate in the related work of the Committee and to receive visiting missions in Territories under their administration, as appropriate, and on the basis of the related consultations to be held subsequently.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part II).

5. At the 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1477). At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 9).

6. On 16 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/745 and Corr.1) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

7. In addition to the consideration of the item at the plenary meetings of the Special Committee, as described below, the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in considering the specific Territories referred to it, took into account the relevant provisions of the General Assembly resolutions and decisions mentioned in paragraph 3 above, as well as previous decisions of the Committee relating to the item.

8. Subsequently, by approving the relevant reports of its Sub-Committee on Small Territories, the Special Committee endorsed a number of conclusions, recommendations and consensuses concerning the sending of visiting missions to Territories, as reflected in the following chapters of the present report:

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

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/745 and Corr.1) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 5 above, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of sending visiting missions to Territories,

Having examined the report of the Acting 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 1982 of a visiting mission to Montserrat at the invitation of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

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.

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1), chap. III, para. 12.

2/ A/AC.109/L.1463.

## 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 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above question as appropriate. The Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connection with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1236th to 1240th meetings, between 24 August and 1 September 1983.
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 37/35 of 23 November 1982. By paragraph 10 of that resolution the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 37/420 of 23 November 1982, by paragraph 16 of which the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue its consideration of the item and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (A/AC.109/738), Guam (A/AC.109/742) and Namibia (A/AC.109/743).
5. At the 1236th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft decision on the item (A/AC.109/L.1479) submitted by him in order to facilitate the Special Committee's consideration of the item.
6. At its 1239th meeting, on 1 September, the Special Committee granted a request for a hearing to Mr. Rafael Anglada Lopez, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño. At the same meeting, Mr. Lopez made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1239).
7. The general debate on the item took place at the 1237th, 1238th and 1240th meetings, between 25 August and 1 September. The following Member States took part in the debate: India at the 1237th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1237); Yugoslavia, the

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part III).

United Republic of Tanzania, the Syrian Arab Republic, Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Czechoslovakia at the 1238th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1238); and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria at the 1240th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1240). Statements were also made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the 1238th and 1240th meetings (A/AC.109/PV.1238 and 1240) and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1240th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1240).

8. At the 1240th meeting, on 1 September, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Norway, as well as by the Chairman, (A/AC.109/PV.1240) the Special Committee decided, without objection, to add at the end of draft decision A/AC.109/L.1479 a new paragraph, which read:

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

9. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted draft decision A/AC.109/L.1479, as orally revised, by a vote of 19 to none, with 3 abstentions (see para. 11). Statements were made by the representatives of the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1240).

10. On 6 September, copies of the decision (A/AC.109/757) were transmitted to all States.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the decision (A/AC.109/757) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1240th meeting, on 1 September 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 above, is reproduced below:

(1) The Special Committee, having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and recalling its decision of 20 August 1982 on the item, 1/ deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the requests repeatedly addressed to them by the General Assembly, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 37/35 of 23 November 1982, to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

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

(3) The Special Committee deplores the fact that South Africa and the colonial Powers continue to engage in activities and dispositions of a

military character and to establish and maintain bases and other military installations in Namibia and other colonial Territories in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

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

(5) The Special Committee notes that, in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, an extremely serious situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and to maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, struggling for freedom and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

(6) The Special Committee, noting that 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, condemns the continuing co-operation of certain Western States and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. The Committee condemns South Africa for its massive military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its recruitment of mercenaries and other foreign agents in order to carry out its policies of internal repression and its military attacks against independent African States. In this connection, the Committee calls upon all States to co-operate in taking effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. The Committee is particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Political Declaration issued by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 2/ and the Declaration adopted at the International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States, held at Lisbon from 25 to 27 March 1983.

(7) The Special Committee, accordingly, demands the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, as well as the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the Territory. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

(8) The Special Committee condemns the continued military collaboration and support which certain Western States and other States render to the

Government of South Africa, and calls upon all States to cease such collaboration and support to that Government, particularly the sale of weapons and other matériel, which increases South Africa's capacity to wage wars against neighbouring African States. In particular, the Committee calls upon all Governments to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa. In this connection, the Committee draws particular attention to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/233 of 20 December 1982, the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia 2/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and the Declaration adopted at the International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States.

(9) The Special Committee considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a danger to all mankind. The continuing assistance rendered to the South African régime by certain Western States and other States in the military and nuclear fields belies their stated opposition to the racist practice of the South African régime and makes them willing partners of its hegemonistic and criminal policies. The Committee accordingly condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western States and other States with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

(10) The Special Committee, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly intensified flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Committee urges all Governments, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States.

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

(12) The Special Committee strongly deprecates the establishment and maintenance by colonial Powers and their allies of military bases and other installations in the colonial Territories under their administration which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

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

(14) The Special Committee deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. While it has been argued that the servicing of such installations creates employment, nevertheless the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

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

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

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August 1983, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

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

1. The General Assembly, having considered the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to an item on the Special Committee's agenda entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", 4/ and recalling its decision 37/420 of 23 November 1982 on this subject, deplores the fact that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the requests repeatedly addressed to them by the Assembly, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 37/35 of 23 November 1982, to

withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones.

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

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

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

5. The General Assembly notes that, in southern Africa in general and in and around Namibia in particular, an extremely serious situation continues to prevail as a result of South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory. The illegal occupying régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and to maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, struggling for freedom and independence, the régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of the economic infrastructure.

6. The General Assembly, noting that in Namibia the South African Government has continued to expand its network of military bases and carried out a massive build-up of its military forces, condemns the continuing co-operation of certain Western States and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. The Assembly condemns South Africa for its massive military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and its recruitment of mercenaries and other foreign agents in order to carry out its policies of internal repression and its military attacks against independent African States. In this connection, the Assembly calls upon all States to co-operate in taking effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. The Assembly is particularly mindful in that regard of the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, the Political Declaration issued by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 2/ and the Declaration adopted at the

International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States, held at Lisbon from 25 to 27 March 1983.

7. The General Assembly, accordingly, demands the immediate cessation of the war of oppression waged by the racist minority régime against the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, as well as the urgent dismantling of all military bases in the Territory. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia to achieve their freedom and independence, the Assembly appeals to all States to render sustained and increased moral and political support, as well as financial, military and other material assistance, to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia.

8. The General Assembly condemns the continued military collaboration and support which certain Western States and other States render to the Government of South Africa, and calls upon all States to cease such collaboration and support to that Government, particularly the sale of weapons and other matériel, which increases South Africa's capacity to wage wars against neighbouring African States. In particular, the Assembly calls upon all Governments to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa. In this connection, the Assembly draws particular attention to the relevant provisions of its resolution 37/233 of 20 December 1982, of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia 3/ adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, and the Declaration adopted at the International Conference in Solidarity with the Front-line States.

9. The General Assembly considers that the acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the racist régime of South Africa, with its record of violence and aggression, constitutes a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission while also posing a danger to all mankind. The continuing assistance rendered to the South African régime by certain Western States and other States in the military and nuclear fields belies their stated opposition to the racist practice of the South African régime and makes them willing partners of its hegemonistic and criminal policies. The Assembly accordingly condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western States and other States with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and, in particular, to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability.

10. The General Assembly, noting that the militarization of Namibia has led to the forced conscription of Namibians, to a greatly intensified flow of refugees and to a tragic disorganization of the family life of the Namibian people, strongly condemns the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes and the introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians and declares that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are null and void. In this connection, the Assembly urges all Governments, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of refugees who have been forced by the apartheid régime's oppressive policies in Namibia and South Africa to flee into the neighbouring front-line States.

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

12. The General Assembly strongly deprecates the establishment and maintenance by colonial Powers and their allies of military bases and other installations in the colonial Territories under their administration which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

13. The General Assembly reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Assembly once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with its relevant resolutions and in particular with paragraph 9 of the annex to its 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.

14. The General Assembly deprecates the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. While it has been argued that the servicing of such installations creates employment, nevertheless the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources for this purpose diverts resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned and is thus contrary to the interests of their populations.

15. The General Assembly requests the Secretary-General, to continue through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

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

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/37/23/Rev.1), chap. IV, para. 11.

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

3/ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three, paras. 165-195 and 220-242.

4/ The present chapter.

## 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 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1236th to 1239th meetings, between 24 August and 1 September 1983.
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 37/31 of 23 November 1982 relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories. The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; and resolution 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; as well as those resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities, in the following Territories: Bermuda (A/AC.109/731), Cayman Islands (A/AC.109/736), Turks and Caicos Islands (A/AC.109/737 and Corr.1) and Namibia (A/AC.109/744).
5. In connection with paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 37/31, by which the Assembly requested the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to complete the register called for in Assembly resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981, indicating the profits that transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories, and to report thereon to the Special Committee in 1983, the Chairman made available to the members of the Committee in an aide-mémoire dated 31 March 1981 the text of a letter of the same date addressed to him by the Executive Director of the Centre, in which he stated, inter alia:

"In view of the difficulties regarding collection of data, particularly on profits, the large number of companies that are involved, and the unwillingness or inability of a number of corporations to furnish such material, the completion of the register, including information on profits, is likely to be extremely difficult. In any event, whatever progress the Centre can achieve in this regard will be determined only after several months, after

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part III).

it is able to obtain and analyze the response from the companies concerned. Accordingly, it is suggested to the members, for their consideration, that the report be submitted to the Special Committee in September 1983, simultaneously with the presentation to the General Assembly."

6. On 31 August, the Chairman made available in an aide-mémoire to the members of the Special Committee the text of a letter dated 30 August 1983 addressed to him by the Officer-in-Charge of the Centre. The letter stated, inter alia:

"The large number of companies involved made it impossible to complete the register before mid-August 1983. The report ... has recently been approved by the Executive Director of the Centre. I would, therefore, kindly request that the Special Committee agree to have this report presented directly to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session."

7. At the 1236th meeting, on 24 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1481) submitted by him in order to facilitate the Special Committee's consideration of the item.

8. The general debate on the item took place at the 1237th and 1238th meetings on 25 and 31 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Czechoslovakia, China and India at the 1237th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1237); Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 1238th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1238).

9. At its 1239th meeting, on 1 September, the Special Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1481 without objection (see para. 11). Statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Czechoslovakia, Australia, Chile, the United Republic of Tanzania, Norway, Fiji and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/AC.109/PV.1239).

10. On 6 September, copies of the resolution (A/AC.109/755) were transmitted to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

11. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/755) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1239th meeting, on 1 September 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 9, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

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

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of

11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

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

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

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

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

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

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 3/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 37/31 of 23 November 1982, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments 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 in the case of Namibia, thereby impeding the realization by the peoples of the Territories of their legitimate aspirations for self-determination and independence,

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

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

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal colonial administration, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 4/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 5/ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of the natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the perpetration of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality, as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including in particular illegally exploiting Namibia's marine resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collusion of the Governments of certain Western States and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

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

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

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

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

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

12. Requests all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

13. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

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

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations which are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

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

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

18. 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;

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

20. 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;

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

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

23. Decides to keep the item under continuous review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

12. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August 1983, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

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

The General Assembly,

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

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question, 6/

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

Having considered the report of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, relating to the preparation of a register indicating the profits that transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories, submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 37/31 of 23 November 1982,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, and 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

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

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

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories is in direct violation of the rights of the inhabitants and of the principles of the Charter and all relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

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

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

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 3/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 37/31, by which the Assembly called upon all Governments that had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or

other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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

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

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

Reaffirming that the resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the illegal colonial administration, in violation of the Charter, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 4/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 5/ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions, where foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and where the inhabitants of those Territories continue to suffer from a loss of land ownership as a result of the failure of the administering Powers concerned to restrict the sale of land to foreigners, despite the repeated appeals of the General Assembly,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of natural and human resources, which impedes the independence of colonial Territories and the elimination of racism, particularly in southern Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent

Territories to self-determination and independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of their Territories, as well as their right to dispose of those resources in their best interests;

2. Reiterates that any administering or occupying Power that deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Reaffirms that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination and racial discrimination in the Territories, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, constitute a major obstacle to political independence and racial equality as well as to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;

4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

5. Condemns the policies of Governments that continue to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories, including in particular illegally exploiting Namibia's marine resources, violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and thus obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

6. Strongly condemns the collusion of the Governments of certain Western States and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon those and all other Governments to refrain from supplying that régime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

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

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

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

10. Calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

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

12. Requests all States that have not yet done so to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the racist minority régime of South Africa, which uses such assistance to repress the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement;

13. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, for the creation in the Territory of an economic structure dependent essentially upon its mineral resources and for its illegal extension of the territorial sea and its proclamation of an economic zone off the coast of Namibia;

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

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, including the activities of those transnational corporations which are engaged in the exploitation and export of the Territory's uranium ores and other resources, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

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

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

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

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

20. 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;

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

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

23. Takes note of the register prepared by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to take due account of the register in connection with its consideration of the related items;

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

Notes

1/ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three, paras. 165-195 and 220-242.

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

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

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

5/ 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.

6/ The present chapter.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/38/24), part II, chap. IV.

## 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 1230th meeting on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1245th and 1246th meetings, on 14 September 1983.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 37/32 of 23 November 1982 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 26 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-eighth session". The Committee also took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration. The Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 37/233 of 20 December 1982 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1983/42 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 39th plenary meeting, on 25 July 1983. By paragraph 16 of that resolution, the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session of 1983 of the Council" (E/1983/SR.39).
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it reports submitted by the Secretary-General (A/38/111 and Add.1-2, Add.3 and Corr.1 and Add.4), as well as a related note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.1462), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 24 of resolution 37/32 containing information on action taken by the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.
6. During the course of his statement at the 1245th meeting, on 14 September (see A/AC.109/PV.1245), the Chairman introduced his report on the item (A/AC.109/L.1472) containing an account of the consultations, held in implementation of paragraph 25 of General Assembly resolution 37/32 between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part IV).

7. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance introduced the 228th and 231st reports of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1475 and Add.1 and A/AC.109/L.1487 and Add.1). The 228th report contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) (PAC) (A/AC.109/L.1475 and Add.1), together with the related conclusions and recommendations of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1475, para. 16). The 231st report contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (A/AC.109/L.1487). Contained also in the report were the Sub-Committee's conclusions and recommendations on the item (A/AC.109/L.1487, para. 168).

8. At the same meeting, the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1491), on behalf also of Afghanistan, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia and the Syrian Arab Republic.

9. At its 1246th meeting, on the same day, the Special Committee adopted the 228th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1475 and Add.1) without objection, it being understood that the Chairman would hold the necessary consultations with SWAPO, as well as with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, in respect of the implementation of the Sub-Committee's recommendation that the Special Committee dispatch a mission to the SWAPO Health and Education Centres in Angola and Zambia and to the United Nations Institute for Namibia as soon as possible, and not later than in the beginning of 1984, in order to obtain basic information on the various projects in operation and to ascertain the needs of SWAPO and of the Namibian people and that for the purpose of maximizing the effectiveness of the mission, consultations should be held with the Governments of Angola and Zambia as well as with SWAPO and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

10. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the 231st report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1487) by a vote of 21 to none, with 3 abstentions. The representative of Norway made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).

11. The Special Committee then adopted the draft resolution referred to in paragraph 8 above (A/AC.109/L.1491) by a vote of 21 to none with 3 abstentions (see para. 13). Statements were made by the representatives of Indonesia, the Ivory Coast, Fiji, Chile and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1246). The Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).

12. On 15 September, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/759), together with a copy of the 228th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1475 and Add.1) were transmitted to OAU and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system.

## B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/759) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 11, is reproduced below:

### The Special Committee,

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

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to 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 37/32 of 23 November 1982,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 37/233 of 20 December 1982 on the question of Namibia,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia 4/ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 5/ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression of the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased general support rendered to that régime by certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, and of the peoples of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other

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

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

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 37/233 C of 20 December 1982 requesting all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

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

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;
2. Takes note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;
3. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
4. Reaffirms also that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to exercise their right to self-determination and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements;
5. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;
6. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;
7. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to

8. On 12 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 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

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

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

(3) The Special Committee, while welcoming the continued co-operation extended to it by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which contributes to informed consideration of conditions in the Territory by the Special Committee, none the less urges the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed will and desire of the people of Bermuda, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration set forth in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(4) The Special Committee 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 Special 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 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 the future constitutional status of the Territory and reaffirms that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their own future political status.

(5) The Special Committee notes that during the period under review, general elections were held in the Territory. It further notes with interest that the Government of the Territory has expressed its intention to revive discussion of the 1979 White Paper on Independence and to promote public debate on Bermuda's future status.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of the steps taken, such as the establishment of an institution, with a view to preventing discrimination

among the people of the Territory on racial, religious, social or political grounds and reaffirms the importance of the need to foster a greater sense of national unity and identity among the people of the Territory.

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

(8) 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.

(9) The Special Committee, noting that the economy of the Territory continues to be based on revenue generated from tourism and the registration of foreign companies, which creates a heavy dependence on these activities, strongly urges the administering Power to make, in consultation with the Government of Bermuda, every effort to diversify the economy of the Territory, including increased efforts to promote agriculture, fisheries and the manufacturing sector, for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee welcomes the role being played by the United Nations Development Programme in providing assistance to agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the Territory, and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations within the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda.

(11) The Special Committee reiterates its call for the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the local authorities, to expedite the process of "bermudianization"; in this connection, the Special Committee urges that particular attention be paid to greater localization of the public service.

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

### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of Bermuda

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Bermuda,

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

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

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of Bermuda in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to Bermuda, which contributes to informed consideration of conditions in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration,

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

Noting that the economy of the Territory continues to be based on revenue generated from tourism and the registration of foreign companies, which creates a heavy dependence on those activities,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Mindful that United Nations visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the small Territories,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Bermuda; 2/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Bermuda to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to Bermuda;
4. Urges the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed will and desire of the people of Bermuda, to continue to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);
5. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of Bermuda to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in that connection, reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of Bermuda of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of that right;
6. Reaffirms that, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), it is ultimately for the people of Bermuda themselves to decide on their future political status;
7. Notes that general elections were held in the Territory in February 1983 and takes note with interest that the Government of the Territory has expressed its intention to revive discussion of the 1979 White Paper on Independence and to promote public debate on Bermuda's future status;
8. Reaffirms the importance of the need to foster national unity and a national identity and takes note of the steps taken by the local authorities in that regard, such as the establishment of an institution with a view to preventing discrimination among the people of the Territory on racial, religious, social or political grounds;
9. Reaffirms its strong conviction that the administering Power must ensure that military bases and installations do not hinder the population of the Territory from exercising its right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and urges the administering Power to take all necessary measures to comply fully with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to military bases and installations in colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories;
10. Urges once again the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take all effective measures to guarantee the right of the people of Bermuda to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;
11. Strongly urges the administering Power, in consultation with the Government of Bermuda, to make every effort to diversify the economy of Bermuda, including increased efforts to promote agriculture, fisheries and the manufacturing sector for the benefit of the people of the Territory;

12. Welcomes the role being played in the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme in providing assistance in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and urges the specialized agencies and all other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of Bermuda;

13. Reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the local authorities, to continue to expedite the process of "bermudianization" in the Territory and, in that connection, urges that particular attention be paid to greater localization of the public service;

14. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to receive a visiting mission in the Territory at an appropriate time;

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

#### Notes

1/ Chaps. III, IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XX\*

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983.

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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 37/23 of 23 November 1982 concerning the British Virgin Islands. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/732).

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 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1231), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1469), 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).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VI).

8. On 12 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 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

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

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

(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, which enables the Committee to conduct a more meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory.

(4) The Special Committee takes note of the statement by the representative of the administering Power that his Government will fully respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in determining their future political status. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(6) The Special Committee takes note of the fact that the economy of the Territory has continued to grow, particularly in the fields of real estate and construction, tourism and banking. The Committee also takes note of the industrialization programme, including the establishment of the Virgin Islands Industrial Development Corporation and the expansion of the Wickhams Cay Industrial Development Park.

(7) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes the continuing commitment of the Government of the British Virgin Islands to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries. It reiterates its call upon the administering Power to intensify, in consultation with the local authorities, its efforts in this regard.

(8) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to safeguard, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(9) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system as well as regional institutions, such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take or intensify measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands. In this respect, the Committee notes with appreciation the contribution which the United Nations Development Programme continues to make to the development of the Territory.

(10) The Special Committee recalls that the United Nations Visiting Mission to the British Virgin Islands in 1976 recommended, inter alia, that the administering Power facilitate the participation of the Territory, as an associate member, in various organizations within the United Nations system as part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process. In this connection, the Committee notes with satisfaction the request of the British Virgin Islands, through the administering Power, for associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and its interest in participating in the activities of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

(11) Mindful that visiting missions 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.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### Question of the British Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the British Virgin Islands,

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

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

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the British Virgin Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

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

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory,

Taking note of the fact that the economy of the Territory has continued to grow during the period under review, particularly in the fields of real estate and construction industries, tourism and banking,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

Recalling the recommendation of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the British Virgin Islands (1976) 2/ that the administering Power should facilitate the participation of the Territory as an associate member in various organizations of the United Nations system as part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process, and noting the continuing assistance provided by the United Nations Development Programme in the development of the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the British Virgin Islands; 3/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the British Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the British Virgin Islands;
4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the British Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;
5. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the British Virgin Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;
6. Calls upon the administering Power, in consultation with the freely elected authorities of the territorial Government, to take all necessary steps to ensure the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of decolonization set out in the Charter and the Declaration and all other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
7. Notes the continuing commitment of the territorial Government to the goal of economic diversification, particularly in the areas of agriculture, fisheries and small industries and reiterates its call upon the administering Power, in consultation with the local authorities, to intensify its efforts in this regard;
8. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;
9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the British Virgin Islands;
10. Notes with satisfaction the request of the British Virgin Islands, through the administering Power, for associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and, in that connection, requests the administering Power to facilitate the participation of the Territory in various organizations of the United Nations system in an appropriate capacity;
11. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the British Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

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

Notes

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

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. IV, chap. XXVIII, annex, para. 162.

3/ The present chapter.

## CAYMAN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1231st meeting on 12 August 1983.
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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 37/24 of 23 November 1982 concerning the Cayman Islands. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a visiting mission to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the Territory, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/728 and Corr.1).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1231) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1465) 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).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VI).

8. On 12 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 1231st meeting on 12 August 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

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

(2) The Special Committee reiterates the view that such factors as 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 participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, which enabled the Committee to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee further notes the statement by the administering Power that it will respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining the future political status of the Territory. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee notes that during the period under review, certain sectors of the economy of the Cayman Islands, specifically tourism, international finance and real estate, have continued to sustain good rates of growth. None the less, the Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support to developing programmes

of economic diversification to the fullest extent possible, for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

(7) The Special Committee urges the administering Power to safeguard, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to ensure their right to own and dispose of those natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(8) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take all the necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Territory. In this respect the Committee notes with appreciation the contribution which the United Nations Development Programme continues to make to the development of the Territory.

(9) 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 further visiting missions to the Cayman Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### Question of the Cayman Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Cayman Islands,

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

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

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Cayman Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting that, in the period under review, the economy of the Territory has continued to sustain sound rates of growth, especially in the tourist, international finance and real estate industries,

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

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Cayman Islands; 2/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Cayman Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the process of self-determination in accordance with the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Cayman Islands;

4. Notes with appreciation the participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Cayman Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory, with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Cayman Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

6. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of the Cayman Islands themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reaffirms the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination;

7. Reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory and urges it, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to render continuing support, to the fullest extent possible, to the development of programmes of economic diversification which will benefit the people of the Territory;

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

9. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to take all the necessary measures to accelerate progress in the social and economic life of the Cayman Islands;

10. Notes the continuing assistance provided to the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme;

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

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

#### Notes

1/ Chaps. III and V of the present report and the present chapter.

2/ The present chapter.

## CHAPTER XXII\*

### MONTSERRAT

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1231st meeting on 12 August 1983.
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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 37/27 of 23 November 1982 concerning Montserrat. By paragraph 11 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Special Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". Further the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/726 and Corr.1).
5. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the work of the Special Committee during its consideration of the item.
6. At the 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1231) introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1466), 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).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VI).

8. On 12 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 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

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

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

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued participation of the administering Power in the work of the Committee, which enables it to conduct a more meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration.

(4) The Special Committee further notes the statement by the representative of the administering Power that the policy of his Government is to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in determining their future political status. In this regard, the Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in Montserrat as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In this connection, the Committee reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch, in co-operation with the territorial Government, programmes of political education so that the people of Montserrat may be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

(6) The Special Committee reaffirms the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory. The Committee calls upon the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification.

(7) The Special Committee takes note that in the period under consideration the economy of Montserrat grew in real terms and that in recent years no budgetary grant-in-aid from the administering Power has been considered necessary to balance the regular budget of the Territory.

(8) The Special Committee, while taking note of the growth of the manufacturing, construction and tourist industries, none the less urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify the development of other sectors of the economy, in particular agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

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

(10) The Special Committee notes that an in-service review of the organization and training needs of the public service was undertaken in 1982 and that priority would be given to the establishment of a civil service training centre. The Committee urges the administering Power to continue, in co-operation with the territorial Government, the assistance necessary for the localization of the civil service, particularly at senior levels.

(11) The Special Committee welcomes the contribution to the development of the Territory by the United Nations Development Programme and those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system operating in Montserrat. The Special Committee notes particularly the increase in assistance envisaged by the United Nations Development Programme for the period 1982-1986. The Committee also notes the continued participation of the Territory in the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development, as well as regional organizations such as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank. The Committee calls upon the United Nations system of organizations, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory.

(12) The Special Committee recalls that United Nations missions visited the Territory in 1975 and in 1982. Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending another visiting mission to Montserrat at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August, respectively, the Special Committee accordingly recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of Montserrat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Montserrat,

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

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

Recalling also its resolution 37/27 of 23 November 1982 on the question of Montserrat,

Recalling the dispatch, in 1975 and 1982, of United Nations visiting missions to the Territory,

Noting the statement of the representative of the administering Power, that the policy of his Government is to respect the wishes of the people of the Territory in determining their future political status,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the administering Power for the economic and social development of the Territory,

Noting that during the period under review the economy of Montserrat grew in real terms and that in recent years no budgetary grant-in-aid from the administering Power has been considered necessary to balance the regular budget of the Territory,

Noting that an in-service review of the organization and training needs of the public service was undertaken in 1982 and that priority would be given to the establishment of a civil service training centre,

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations to help the people of Montserrat to realize their aspirations in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration,

Noting the assistance being rendered by those organizations of the United Nations system operating in the Territory,

Aware of the special problems facing the Territory by virtue of its isolation, small size, limited resources and lack of infrastructure,

Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to Montserrat; 2/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Montserrat to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory in their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration, which fully applies to the Territory;

4. Notes with appreciation the continued participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee, which enables it to conduct a more meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory with a view to accelerating the process of decolonization for the purpose of the full implementation of the Declaration;

5. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in Montserrat as will enable its people to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

6. Reaffirms that it is ultimately for the people of Montserrat themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration and reiterates its call upon the administering Power to launch, in co-operation with the territorial Government, programmes of political education so that the people of Montserrat may be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence;

7. Calls upon the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to strengthen the economy and to increase its assistance to programmes of diversification;

8. Takes note of the growth of the manufacturing, construction and tourist industries, and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to intensify the development of other sectors of the economy, in particular agriculture, livestock and fisheries, for the benefit of the people of the Territory;

9. Urges the administering Power in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to take effective measures to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the rights of the people of Montserrat to own and dispose of their natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

10. Urges also the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to render the assistance necessary for the localization of the civil service, particularly at the senior levels;

11. Takes note of the continued participation of the Territory in the work of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development, as well as such regional organizations as the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean

Development Bank, and calls upon the organizations of the United Nations system, as well as donor Governments and regional organizations, to intensify their efforts to accelerate progress in the economic and social life of the Territory;

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

Notes

- 1/ Chap. III of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XXIII\*

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1231st meeting on 12 August 1983.
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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 37/25 of 23 November 1982 concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/727).
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 1231st meeting, on 12 August, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1231), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1467) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory.
7. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VI).

8. On 12 August, the text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands was transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations for the attention of his Government.

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. The text of the conclusions and recommendations concerning the Turks and Caicos Islands, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1231st meeting, on 12 August 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

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

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

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the 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 situation in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

(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 possibilities open to them, the Committee reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) as well as other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

(5) The Special Committee reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially. The Committee urges the administering Power to take the necessary measures 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. Furthermore, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the need to develop a wider economic base for the Territory, emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, particularly in the promotion of agriculture and fisheries, for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

(6) The Special Committee recalls that it is the responsibility of the

administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of these natural resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(7) The Special Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands. In this connection, the Committee welcomes the continuing contribution of the United Nations Development Programme, which has budgeted an indicative planning figure of \$US 850,000 for the period 1982-1986. The Committee further welcomes the presence of a delegation of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the Fifth Annual Conference of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development sponsored by the World Bank.

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

(9) The Special Committee requests the administering Power to continue to give necessary assistance, in consultation with the territorial Government, for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the economy.

(10) Mindful that visiting missions provide an effective means of ascertaining the situation in the Territories visited, the Special Committee considers that the possibility of sending further visiting missions to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

#### Question of the Turks and Caicos Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands,

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

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

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the administering Power relating to the Territory, in which he said that his Government would fully respect the wishes of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands in determining the future constitutional status of the Territory, and bearing in mind the importance of fostering an awareness among the people of the Territory of the possibilities open to them,

Conscious of the need to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of the Territory,

Noting with appreciation the participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the Turks and Caicos Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory,

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territory and bearing in mind the necessity of diversifying and strengthening further its economy as a matter of priority in order to promote economic stability and to develop a wider economic base for the Territory,

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

Noting the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Programme in the development of the Territory and welcoming the attendance of a delegation of the Turks and Caicos Islands at the Fifth Annual Conference of the Caribbean Group for Co-operation and Economic Development held under the auspices of the World Bank,

Noting the arrangements made for university training abroad and for vocational training in the Territory,

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

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the Turks and Caicos Islands; 2/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size,

geographical location, population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy exercise by the people of the Territory of their inalienable right as set out in the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the Territory;

4. Reiterates that it is the obligation of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the Turks and Caicos Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as all other relevant resolutions of the Assembly;

5. Reaffirms that it is the responsibility of the administering Power under the Charter of the United Nations to develop its dependent Territories economically and socially and urges the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to take the necessary measures to promote the economic and social development of the Turks and Caicos Islands and, in particular, to intensify and expand its programme of assistance in order to accelerate the development of the economic and social infrastructure of the Territory;

6. Emphasizes that greater attention should be paid to diversification of the economy, particularly in the promotion of agriculture and fisheries, for the benefit of the people of the Territory;

7. Recalls that it is the responsibility of the administering Power, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people of the Territory, to safeguard, guarantee and ensure the inalienable right of the people to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures to guarantee their right to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

8. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as regional institutions such as the Caribbean Development Bank, to continue to pay special attention to the development needs of the Turks and Caicos Islands;

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

10. Requests the administering Power, in consultation with the territorial Government, to continue to provide the assistance necessary for the training of qualified local personnel in the skills essential to the development of various sectors of the society of the Territory;

11. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

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

Notes

- 1/ Chaps. III, IV and V of the present report and the present chapter.
- 2/ The present chapter.

CHAPTER XXIV\*

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983.
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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 37/26 of 23 November 1982 concerning the United States Virgin Islands. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on the latest developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/740 and Corr.1).
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 1246th meeting, on 14 September, the Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1246), introduced the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1489) containing an account of its consideration of the Territory. The representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VI).

7. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Afghanistan and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1246), the Special Committee adopted the report of the Sub-Committee and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained therein (see para. 9).

8. On 14 September, 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 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 7, is reproduced below:

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

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

(3) The Special Committee notes with appreciation the continued participation of the United States of America, as the administering Power concerned, in the work of the Committee in regard to this Territory, which enables it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the United States Virgin Islands.

(4) 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 the United States Virgin Islands freely to exercise without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

(5) The Special Committee calls upon the administering Power to take all necessary steps, taking into account the 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, as well as all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The Committee notes that the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands has introduced legislation to provide for a constitutional convention to discuss political status alternatives, and has recommended that a referendum on the convention's proposals be held simultaneously with the general election in 1984.

(6) The Special Committee, recalling that it had urged the administering Power to expedite the enactment of legislation to solve the problem of aliens in the Territory, welcomes the passing into law of the Virgin Islands Alien Adjustment Act.

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

(8) The Special Committee notes with concern that the international recession has adversely affected the main sectors of the Territory's economy. The Committee further notes that the territorial Government has undertaken to intensify its efforts to expand and diversify the economy and urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by taking additional measures of diversification in all fields and developing an adequate infrastructure with a view to lessening its economic dependence on the administering Power.

(9) The Special Committee is of the view that the participation of Territories as associate members in organizations of the United Nations system is a part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process. In this connection, the Committee notes with satisfaction the recommendation of the Virgin Islands Status Commission that the Territory become an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America. The Committee calls on the administering Power to facilitate the application of the Territory for associate membership in the Economic Commission for Latin America and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.

(10) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, with the co-operation of the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development.

(11) The Special Committee urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Territorial Government, to continue to improve social conditions and to pay particular attention to overcoming problems of unemployment, public housing, health care, education and crime. In this connection, the Committee notes with satisfaction the efforts to revitalize health care programmes and to discourage juvenile delinquency, the measures to improve crime prevention and the action taken to expand and upgrade school facilities.

(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 further visiting missions to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review.

#### C. Recommendation of the Special Committee

10. In accordance with decisions taken at its 1230th and 1231st meetings, on 18 May and 12 August, respectively, the Special Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Question of the United States Virgin Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the United States Virgin Islands,

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

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

Noting with appreciation the continued participation of the administering Power in the work of the Special Committee in regard to the United States Virgin Islands, thereby enabling it to conduct a more informed and meaningful examination of the situation in the Territory and expressing its satisfaction at the willingness of the administering Power to receive visiting missions in the Territories under its administration,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the administering Power,

Recalling that it had urged the administering Power to expedite the passage of legislation placed before the Congress of the United States of America concerning the problem of aliens in the Territory,

Noting that the territorial Government has intensified its efforts to expand and diversify the economy and noting with concern that the international recession has adversely affected the main sectors of the Territory's economy,

Reiterating the view that the participation of Territories as associate members in organizations of the United Nations system is a part of the overall strategy of accelerating the decolonization process,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts to revitalize health care programmes and to discourage juvenile delinquency, the measures to improve crime prevention and the action taken to expand and upgrade school facilities,

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the United States Virgin Islands; 2/

2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the United States Virgin Islands to self-determination and independence in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

3. Reiterates the view that such factors as territorial size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources should in no way delay the speedy implementation of the Declaration contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), which fully applies to the United States Virgin Islands;

4. Reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Power to create such conditions in the Territory as will enable the people of the United States Virgin Islands to exercise freely and without interference their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

5. Calls upon the administering Power, taking into account the freely expressed wishes of the people of the United States Virgin Islands, to take all necessary steps to expedite the process of decolonization in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration, as well as all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly;

6. Welcomes the enactment by the Congress of the United States of America of the Virgin Islands Alien Adjustment Act;

7. Takes note of the fact that the Governor of the United States Virgin Islands had introduced legislation to provide for a constitutional convention to discuss political status alternatives and had recommended that a referendum on the Convention's proposals be held simultaneously with the general election in 1984;

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

9. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to strengthen the economy of the Territory by taking additional measures of diversification in all fields and developing an adequate infrastructure with a view to reducing its economic dependence on the administering Power;

10. Notes with satisfaction the recommendation of the Virgin Islands Status Commission that the Territory become an associate member of the Economic Commission for Latin America and calls upon the administering Power to facilitate the application of the Territory for associate membership in the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, including the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee;

11. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the Government of the United States Virgin Islands, to safeguard the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to the enjoyment of their natural resources by taking effective measures which guarantee the right of the people to own and dispose of those resources and to establish and maintain control of their future development;

12. Urges the administering Power, in co-operation with the territorial Government, to continue to improve social conditions and to pay particular attention to overcoming problems of unemployment, public housing, health care,

education and crime and, in that connection, notes with satisfaction the efforts to revitalize health care programmes and to discourage juvenile delinquency, the measures to improve crime prevention and the action taken to expand and upgrade school facilities;

13. Considers that the possibility of sending a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time should be kept under review;

14. Requests the Special Committee to continue the examination of this question at its next session, including the possible dispatch of a further visiting mission to the United States Virgin Islands at an appropriate time and in consultation with the administering Power, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

#### Notes

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

2/ The present chapter.

ANGUILLA

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of Anguilla as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.

2. The Special Committee considered the question of Anguilla at its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983.

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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 37/419 of 23 November 1982 on the question of Anguilla. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.

4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/754).

5. At the 1246th meeting, on 14 September, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, informed the Special Committee of the decision of his Government to resume transmission of information on the Territory called for under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations (A/AC.109/PV.1246).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

6. At its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1246), 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 this connection at its thirty-eighth session and, in order to facilitate consideration of the item by the Fourth Committee, to transmit the relevant documentation to the Assembly.

7. At the same meeting, following a statement by the representative of the administering Power (A/AC.109/PV.1246), the Special Committee took note of the decision of the Government of the United Kingdom to resume transmission of information on the Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VI).

## FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1238th and 1239th meetings, on 31 August and 1 September 1983, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly resolution 37/9 of 4 November 1982 concerning the Territory. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/752).
5. At the 1238th meeting, on 31 August, the Chairman informed the Special Committee that the delegation of Argentina had expressed the wish to participate in the Committee's consideration of the item. The Committee decided to accede to the request.
6. At the same meeting, the Chairman informed the Special Committee of the receipt of a communication from the Acting Civil Commissioner of the Territory conveying the wish of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Territory to be given the opportunity to present their views on the item.
7. At the same meeting, following statements on a point of order by the representatives of Cuba and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the Special Committee's consent Mr. Anthony T. Blake and Mr. John E. Cheek, Counsellors of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1238).

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/38/23 (Part VII).

8. At the same meeting, the Special Committee granted requests for hearing to Mr. Derek William Rozee and Mr. Alexander Jacob Betts. Mr. Rozee and Mr. Betts made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1238).
9. The representative of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1238).
10. At the same meeting, the representative of Argentina made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1238).
11. At the 1239th meeting, on 1 September, the representative of Venezuela, in a statement to the Special Committee, introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1486) on behalf also of Chile and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1239).
12. At the same meeting, Mr. Cheek made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1239).
13. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina (A/AC.109/PV.1239).
14. At the same meeting, following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of Fiji, Australia, Norway and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.1239), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1486) by a vote of 19 to none, with 5 abstentions (see para. 16). Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania, China and Mali (A/AC.109/PV.1239). Further statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, the United Kingdom and Cuba (A/AC.109/PV.1239). Subsequently, the representative of the Congo made a statement (see A/AC.109/PV.1239, p. 17, footnote).
15. On 2 September, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/756) was transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the United Kingdom and Argentina to the United Nations for the attention of their Governments.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

16. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/756), adopted by the Special Committee at its 1239th meeting, on 1 September 1983, to which reference is made in paragraph 14, is reproduced below:

The Special Committee,

Having considered the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas),

Aware that the maintenance of colonial situations is incompatible with the United Nations ideal of universal peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 2065 (XX) of 16 December 1965, 3160 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 31/49 of 1 December 1976 and 37/9 of 4 November 1982,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 502 (1982) of 3 April 1982 and 505 (1982) of 26 May 1982,

Aware of the interest of the international community in the resumption of negotiations by the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the purpose of finding as soon as possible a peaceful and just solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), thereby removing a cause of grave concern to the Latin American region,

Taking into account the existence of a de facto cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic and the expressed intention of the parties not to renew them,

Reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII) and 37/9,

Reaffirming also the principles of the Charter of the United Nations on the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of international disputes,

1. Requests the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9;

2. Expresses its support for the renewed mission of good offices undertaken by the Secretary-General on the basis of General Assembly resolution 37/9 in order to assist the parties in complying with the request made in paragraph 1 of that resolution;

3. Decides, subject to any directives which the General Assembly may issue at its thirty-eighth session, to continue to examine the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

## CHAPTER XXVII\*

### ST. KITTS-NEVIS

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the question of St. Kitts-Nevis as a separate item and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the question of St. Kitts-Nevis at its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983.
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 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 37/418 of 23 November 1982 on the question of St. Kitts-Nevis. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. At the 1246th meeting, on 14 September, the representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).
5. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement, which the Special Committee decided to adopt without objection (A/AC.109/PV.1246) (see para. 8).
6. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).
7. At the invitation of Dr. Kennedy Simmonds, Premier of St. Kitts-Nevis, the Chairman attended, on behalf of the Special Committee, the official independence celebrations, held between 16 and 20 September 1983.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

8. At its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983, the Special Committee took note with satisfaction of the scheduled accession to independence of St. Kitts-Nevis on 19 September 1983 and extended to the Government and people of the country its warm congratulations on its achievement and its best wishes for peace, happiness and

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VIII).

prosperity in the years ahead. The Committee welcomed the declared intention of the Government, upon attaining independence, to apply for membership in the United Nations. The Committee appealed to the United Nations and its system of organizations to render all possible assistance to the emerging nations for the consolidation of their independence.

CHAPTER XXVIII\*

BRUNEI

A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1230th meeting, on 18 May 1983, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1460), 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 1242nd and 1246th meetings, on 8 and 14 September 1983, respectively.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 37/35 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 12 of that resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories that have not yet attained independence and, in particular: ... to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session". The Committee also took into account Assembly decision 37/417 of 23 November 1982 concerning the question of Brunei. Further, the Committee took into account the relevant provisions of Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration.
4. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat containing information on developments concerning the Territory (A/AC.109/746).
5. At its 1242nd meeting, on 8 September, the Special Committee granted a request for hearing to Miss Margo Picken, Amnesty International. At the same meeting, Miss Picken made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1242).
6. At the 1246th meeting, on 14 September, the representative of China made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).
7. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement, which the Special Committee decided to adopt without objection (A/AC.109/PV.1246) (see para. 9).
8. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administering Power concerned, made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1246).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/38/23 (Part VIII).

B. Decision of the Special Committee

9. At its 1246th meeting, on 14 September 1983, the Special Committee took note with satisfaction of the scheduled accession to independence of Brunei on 31 December 1983 and extended to the Government and people of the country its warm congratulations on its achievement and its best wishes for peace, happiness and prosperity in the years ahead. The Committee welcomed the declared intention of the Government, upon attaining independence, to apply for membership in the United Nations. The Committee appealed to the United Nations and its system of organizations to render all possible assistance to the emerging nations for the consolidation of their independence.

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