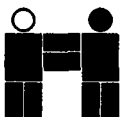


UNITED NATIONS



**Decade for Action to
Combat Racism and
Racial Discrimination**

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SECOND WORLD CONFERENCE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
Geneva, 1-12 August 1983

PRE-SESSION DOCUMENTS DISTRIBUTED FOR THE
INFORMATION OF PARTICIPANTS

Compilation of United Nations resolutions and decisions relevant to
the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

General Assembly resolutions (1979 - 1982)

GE.83-16767

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975 proclaiming that the United Nations and the international community have a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements,

Further recalling its resolution 32/105 B of 14 December 1977 proclaiming the year beginning on 21 March 1978 International Anti-Apartheid Year,

Considering that the United Nations has an important and vital role in the promotion of international action for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Reaffirming its full commitment to the eradication of *apartheid* and the elimination of the threat to international peace and security caused by the *apartheid* régime,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

Aware that the righteous struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa has led to an international consensus against *apartheid* and to growing support for the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa,

Considering that the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year must lead to acceleration of concerted international action towards the eradication of *apartheid* and the liberation of the South African people,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for an international mobilization against *apartheid*,⁴⁷

1. *Calls upon* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to join in the international mobilization against *apartheid*;

2. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to promote the international mobilization against *apartheid* and to facilitate co-ordination of action;

3. *Appeals* to anti-*apartheid* movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, churches, youth organizations and all other non-governmental organizations to participate in the international mobilization against *apartheid* by appropriate action.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

C

TRIBUTES TO THE MEMORY OF LEADERS AND OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES WHO HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STRUGGLES OF THE OPPRESSED PEOPLES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁴⁸

Conscious of the great contribution to the purposes and principles of the United Nations made by the leaders of the oppressed peoples in their struggles

33/183. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa⁴⁵

B

INTERNATIONAL MOBILIZATION AGAINST *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its numerous resolutions on the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

⁴⁴ A/33/560 and Add.1.

⁴⁵ See also sect. I, foot-note 5, and sect. X.B.3, decision 33/446.

⁴⁷ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22 and Corr.1), paras. 235-245.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22 and Corr.1).

against *apartheid*, racial discrimination and colonialism and for peace and international co-operation,

Considering that those leaders, as well as other outstanding personalities who have made significant contributions to the struggles of the oppressed peoples, should be duly honoured by the international community and that their contributions should be made widely known for the education of world public opinion, especially of youth,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and all other appropriate bodies, to take steps to honour the memory of the persons referred to above and to publicize their lives and contributions;

2. *Appeals* to Governments and organizations to co-operate with the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in the effective implementation of the purposes of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

D

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its repeated condemnations of the intensification of relations and growing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, military, economic and other fields, in particular resolution 32/105 D of 14 December 1977,

Taking note of the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* concerning recent developments in relations between Israel and South Africa,⁴⁹

Taking note of the report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,⁵⁰

Gravely concerned by the persistence of Israel in escalating its collaboration and strengthening its relations with the racist régime of South Africa in defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and of world public opinion,

Reaffirming that collaboration by Israel has constituted an encouragement to the *apartheid* régime in South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid* and is a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent,

1. *Again strongly condemns* Israel's continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and

report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

E

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/105 G of 14 December 1977,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on oil sanctions against South Africa,⁵¹

Taking note of resolution CM/Res. 634 (XXXI) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-first ordinary session, held at Khartoum from 7 to 18 July 1978,⁵²

Reiterating the importance, among measures for the eradication of *apartheid*, of an embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa and on investments in the petroleum industry in South Africa,

1. *Commends* all Governments which have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa;

2. *Requests* the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Requests* all States to enact legislation to prohibit:

(a) The sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa, or to any other person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

(c) The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

(d) The supply of any services, including *inter alia* technical advice, spare parts and capital, to the oil companies in South Africa;

(e) The provision of facilities in their ports or airports to vessels or aircraft carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;

(f) Any investments in, or provision of technical or other assistance to, the petroleum industry in South Africa;

4. *Encourages* trade unions, churches, anti-*apartheid* movements and other organizations to intensify their campaigns for an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) To publicize all information concerning the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa and

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22A (A/33/22/Add.1 and 2), document A/33/22/Add.2.

⁵⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2.

⁵¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/33/22/Add.1 and 2), document A/33/22/Add.1.

⁵² See A/33/235 and Corr.1, annex I.

the collaboration in this respect by Governments and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To take all appropriate steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to enhance and intensify world-wide support for an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

(c) To take all other appropriate steps to promote the implementation of the present resolution;

6. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

F

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its past resolutions concerning political prisoners in South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁵³

Noting with grave concern the continued and escalating repression in South Africa, including indiscriminate killings of peaceful demonstrators, arbitrary detentions, torture and killing of detainees, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary laws providing for death sentences,

Recognizing the great contribution of the opponents of *apartheid* in South Africa to the purposes of the United Nations,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977,

1. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa end violence and repression against the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*, release all persons imprisoned or restricted under arbitrary laws for their opposition to *apartheid* and abrogate the bans on organizations and news media opposed to *apartheid*;

2. *Expresses* its solidarity with the national liberation movement of South Africa and all those struggling for the elimination of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Warns* the racist régime of South Africa of the grave consequences of the execution of freedom fighters;

4. *Declares* that freedom fighters captured during the struggle for liberation must be entitled to prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the relevant Geneva Conventions;

5. *Urges* the Secretary-General and Member States to take appropriate measures to save the lives of Mr. Solomon Mahlangu and other captured freedom fighters;

6. *Demands* that the racist régime of South Africa terminate the trials of "Bethal 18" and "Soweto 11" and all other trials under repressive laws and release the accused in those trials, as well as witnesses detained in connexion with those trials;

⁵³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22 and Corr.1).

7. *Requests* all Governments and agencies within the United Nations system to publicize, as widely as possible, the lives of political prisoners in South Africa;

8. *Urges* all Governments, judicial associations and other organizations to contribute generously to legal assistance to all those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to take all appropriate measures to promote the world campaign for the release of South African political prisoners in co-operation with the Governments and organizations concerned.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

G

NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council decided, *inter alia*, that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁵⁴

Noting with great concern that the racist régime of South Africa has intensified its nuclear capability,

Considering that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa would constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

1. *Requests* the Security Council to consider measures aimed at effectively preventing South Africa from developing nuclear weapons;

2. *Calls upon* all States which have not yet done so, in particular France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America, to cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and to take measures to prevent such collaboration by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals within their jurisdiction;

3. *Requests* all international organizations concerned to take measures to act in accordance with the purposes of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

H

ECONOMIC COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/105 G of 14 December 1977,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policies and seriously aggravates the situation in South Africa, thereby constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Reiterating its firm conviction that mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are essential to facilitate the speedy eradication of *apartheid*,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁵⁵

Concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of the racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid*,

Recognizing that utmost priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the cessation of all collaboration with South Africa,

1. Calls upon all Governments concerned:

- (a) To sever links with the *apartheid* régime;
- (b) To take measures to prevent transnational corporations, banks and all other institutions from collaborating with the *apartheid* régime;
- (c) To take all necessary action to terminate credits by the International Monetary Fund and other bodies to South Africa;
- (d) To prohibit the sale of krugerrands;
- (e) To deny any facilities to airlines or ships travelling to and from South Africa;

2. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and take action, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to bring about the total cessation of:

- (a) Supplies of petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to South Africa;
- (b) Loans to, and investments in, South Africa;
- (c) Guarantees or other inducements for investments in South Africa;
- (d) Tariff and other preferences for imports from South Africa;
- (e) All trade with South Africa;

3. Encourages anti-*apartheid* movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, churches, student groups and other organizations engaged in campaigns against collaboration with South Africa;

4. Requests the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

- (a) To continue to publicize all available information on collaboration by transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in its pursuit of *apartheid*, in order that appropriate action may be taken to secure the termination of such collaboration;
- (b) To publicize the plundering of the natural resources of South Africa by the transnational corporations with the collusion of the *apartheid* régime and to study measures for the protection of the resources;

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

(c) To take all other appropriate steps to promote the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

I

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Strongly convinced of the need to intensify greatly the efforts to mobilize world public opinion for the eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Noting the insidious propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters, and the imperative need to counter them effectively,

Recalling its resolution 32/105 H of 14 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁵⁶

Noting the promotion of the dissemination of information against *apartheid*, particularly through audio-visual means,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General has initiated, in co-operation with Member States whose transmitters can be heard in southern Africa, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa,

Expressing its appreciation to all Governments which have contributed to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*,

Recognizing the important contribution of specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system to the dissemination of information against *apartheid*,

1. Requests all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat towards the widest possible dissemination of information on *apartheid*;

2. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

3. Requests the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* to utilize the Trust Fund particularly for the production of audio-visual material and for assistance to appropriate organizations with a view to disseminating information material on *apartheid*;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States whose broadcasting organizations are co-operating with the Secretary-General in radio broadcasts directed at South Africa;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify and expand the production of radio programmes for broadcast to southern Africa;

6. Again urges Member States whose radio transmitters can reach South Africa and adjacent territories to make available transmission facilities for these broadcasts;

7. Requests the Centre against *Apartheid*, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat:

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

(a) To lend all appropriate assistance for these transmissions, in particular to African radio stations broadcasting to South Africa;

(b) To expand the production and distribution of information material in various languages and give special attention to the production of audio-visual material;

(c) To acquire and distribute a film on international action against *apartheid*;

(d) To arrange for the production and distribution, in various languages, of selected films on *apartheid* produced by other organizations;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General and Member States to issue special postage stamps on *apartheid*;

9. *Commends*, in particular, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for intensifying their activities for the dissemination of information on *apartheid* in connexion with the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year;

10. *Requests* all United Nations offices and agencies to co-operate with the Centre against *Apartheid* for the regional production and distribution of United Nations material on *apartheid*.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

J

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁵⁷

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of its mandate,

Considering the need for continuing and expanding the activities of the Special Committee in the light of the recommendations contained in its report,

Reiterating its determination, as expressed in its resolution 32/105 B of 14 December 1977 proclaiming the year beginning on 21 March 1978 International Anti-*Apartheid* Year, to take all appropriate measures to promote the world-wide observance of the Year in full solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements,

Considering that the increasing importance and urgency of effective international action against *apartheid* require intensified and concerted efforts by all Governments and non-governmental organizations,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate,

1. *Approves* the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in subsections G to I of section II of its report;⁵⁷

2. *Authorizes* the Special Committee:

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

(a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against *apartheid* and the observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year;

(b) To intensify co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with action against *apartheid*;

(d) To invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations active in opposition to *apartheid*, as well as experts, for consultations on various aspects of *apartheid* and on international action against *apartheid*;

(e) To associate representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity with its missions;

(f) To promote assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements;

(g) To send representatives to attend meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies concerned with *apartheid* and assistance to South Africans;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to undertake consultations with Member States with a view to making proposals to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session on the expansion of the Committee's membership in accordance with the principle of equitable geographical distribution;

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to associate Member States not members of the Committee with its activities in promoting international action against *apartheid* as appropriate;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Centre against *Apartheid* in the light of the recommendations of the Special Committee;

6. *Decides* that the post of the head of the Centre against *Apartheid* be upgraded to the level of an Assistant Secretary-General;

7. *Decides* that the special allocation made from the budget of the United Nations in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 32/105 B shall be available for utilization until the end of 1979 for special projects in observance of the International Anti-*Apartheid* Year and for follow-up action;

8. *Requests* all Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system and other organizations to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

K

ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/105 J of 14 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁵⁸

Recognizing the need for increased international assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa in view of the escalating repression against all opponents of *apartheid*,

Further recognizing the importance of the provision of all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in the present crucial stage of its struggle for the eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial society,

Considering the need for greater co-ordination and consultation among the international agencies concerned with assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Considering that the international community has a duty to assist the African States subjected to threats and acts of aggression because of their support to the legitimate struggle of the South African people in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Appeals to all States to provide increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as all assistance required by the South African national liberation movement in its legitimate struggle for the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

2. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme and all specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system to provide increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and to report annually to the Secretary-General;

3. Requests the Economic and Social Council to review annually, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the assistance provided by agencies and institutions within the United Nations system;

4. Requests all agencies and institutions within the United Nations system to consult with the Special Committee on their programmes of assistance so that there may be maximum co-ordination;

5. Authorizes the Special Committee to take all appropriate steps to promote greater assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and greater co-ordination in programmes of assistance by agencies within the United Nations system;

6. Appeals to all States to provide the African States concerned with:

(a) All necessary assistance, at their request, for the defence of their independence and territorial integrity against acts of aggression and subversion by the *apartheid* régime;

(b) Assistance to compensate them for economic sacrifices resulting from their support to the South African national liberation movement and the granting of asylum to South African refugees.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

L

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁵⁹

Mindful of the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and towards those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against *apartheid*,

Commending the heroic struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for their inalienable rights,

Conscious of the crucial stage of the struggle for freedom in South Africa and its international significance,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa is stepping up its policy of *apartheid*, repression, "bantustanization" and aggression, in flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions, and is thereby gravely aggravating the threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* constitutes a crime against humanity,

1. Strongly condemns the illegitimate minority racist régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions;

2. Again proclaims its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa, as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle;

3. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement—by all available and appropriate means, including armed struggle—for the seizure of power by the people and for the full exercise of their political rights, the elimination of the *apartheid* régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

4. Declares that the international community should provide all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement in its legitimate struggle;

5. Rejects any reforms or readjustments of *apartheid* and reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of *apartheid*;

6. Again condemns the establishment of bantustans and calls upon all Governments to implement fully the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/105 N of 14 December 1977;

7. Condemns the racist régime of South Africa for the forcible uprooting of black people from their homes in pursuit of *apartheid*;

8. Further declares that any collaboration with the racist régime and *apartheid* institutions is a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations;

9. Commends all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations which have taken action against *apartheid* and in support of the South African national liberation movement in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations;

⁵⁸ Ibid., Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22 and Corr.1) and Supplement No. 22A (A/33/22/Add.1 and 2).

⁵⁹ Ibid.

10. *Invites* all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade those Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Appeals* to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁶⁰

12. *Urges* Governments and organizations to give special attention, during the International Year of the Child, to the plight of children oppressed by the inhuman policy of *apartheid*.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

M

MILITARY COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/105 F of 14 December 1977 as well as Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Considering that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential first step in international action against *apartheid*,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁶¹

Noting with serious regret that some Western and other Governments and transnational corporations continue to co-operate with the South African racist régime in the military field, especially by restrictive interpretations of the arms embargo,

Considering it essential that Security Council resolution 418 (1977) be reinforced and fully implemented,

1. *Requests* the Security Council to declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security, and urgently to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the *apartheid* régime and all supplies of materials or technology to or from South Africa which may be used for military purposes or for the development of nuclear-weapon capability;

2. *Further requests* the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that all States:

(a) Revoke all licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment;

(b) Prohibit corporations within their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment for the use of the military and police forces, and in the transfer of technology and capital for that purpose;

(c) Terminate the exchange of military attachés with the *apartheid* régime;

(d) Prohibit the supply of aircraft and aircraft engines, parts and computers to South Africa;

(e) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of

mercenaries for assistance to the *apartheid* régime, and to punish such mercenaries;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) To continue its efforts to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa;

(c) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

N

Apartheid IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/6 F of 9 November 1976 and 32/105 M of 14 December 1977,

Reaffirming the importance of effective measures for a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa,

Recognizing the need for the early completion of an international convention against *apartheid* in sports,

Having considered the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,⁶²

1. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to continue its work with a view to completing a draft international convention against *apartheid* in sports for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session;

2. *Appeals* to all States, international and national sports bodies and sportsmen to implement strictly the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports;⁶³

3. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult with representatives of the organizations concerned and experts on *apartheid* in sports;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the *Ad Hoc* Committee in the discharge of its task.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

O

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976 and 32/105 O of 16 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁶⁴

Convinced that a cessation of new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa would

⁶⁰ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

⁶¹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22 and Corr.1).

⁶² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 36 (A/33/36).

⁶³ Resolution 32/105 M, annex.

⁶⁴ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/33/22 and Corr.1).

constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of *apartheid*, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the *apartheid* policies of that country,

Noting, in this context, that a number of transnational corporations, financial institutions and other interests have continued to make new investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa,

Welcoming the decision of those Governments which have taken measures to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa from their countries,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not taken steps for the cessation of further foreign investments in South Africa, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 31/6 K and 32/105 O,

Urges the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa.

93rd plenary meeting
24 January 1979

34/24. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolve to achieve the total eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling once again that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, it called for a continuing effort by all peoples, Governments and institutions to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling its resolutions 31/77 of 13 December 1976, 32/10 of 7 November 1977 and 33/98 of 16 December 1978,

Taking into account its resolutions 33/99 and 33/100 of 16 December 1978,

Aware of the serious threat to international peace and security resulting from the continued defiance by the racist régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia of the resolutions adopted by the international community and of the will manifested by the latter to put an end to the abhorrent policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the refusal to respect the right of peoples to self-determination,

Recognizing in particular the serious plight of women and children subjected to *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Recalling the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade,

Expressing its satisfaction at the results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,

Convinced that the Conference, which was held at the mid-point of the Decade and constituted an outstanding event therein, has made a valuable and constructive contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the

Decade by its adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action,²

1. *Proclaims* that the elimination of all forms of racism and discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination are matters of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations;

2. *Strongly condemns* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination practised in southern Africa and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination;

3. *Reaffirms once again* its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and alien domination and for self-determination by all means, including armed struggle;

4. *Invites* all Member States, United Nations organs, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;

5. *Calls once again upon* all the Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in southern Africa, in order to put an end to such enterprises immediately;

6. *Appeals* to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him in accordance with paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

7. *Commends* the national liberation movements, anti-*apartheid* and anti-racist movements and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts for the attainment of the purposes of the Decade;

² *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

8. *Appeals* to all mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

9. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under *Apartheid*, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June 1979;³

10. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session its report on the evaluation of the activities undertaken in connexion with the Decade, in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, taking into account the results of the Conference set out in the Declaration and the Programme of Action which it adopted;

11. *Adopts* the four-year programme of activities designed to accelerate progress in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

12. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, 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 Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa and its Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

13. *Invites* in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to monitor the implementation of the provisions of articles 4 and 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination⁴ in order to prevent any incitement to racism and racial discrimination and to promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;

14. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

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ANNEX

Programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1. During the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, efforts should be intensified by all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination.

2. Particular attention should be paid to specific measures designed to ensure the implementation of the main provisions of the Programme for the Decade, of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the other pertinent United Nations resolutions on racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, decolonization and self-determination, of the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁵ adopted by

the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977, the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁶ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, and the Programme of Action against *Apartheid* recommended by the International Seminar on the Eradication of *Apartheid* and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana from 24 to 28 May 1976, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976.

3. Every effort should be made to bring about the complete isolation of the racist régimes and the strict application by all States Members of the United Nations of sanctions against those régimes, since any co-operation with them in the political, economic, military and other fields constitutes an impediment to the liberation of southern Africa. Governments are duty-bound to create the necessary conditions to ensure that transnational corporations shall cease to grant any assistance or support to the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury or to exploit the peoples of southern Africa and the natural resources of their countries.

4. The Security Council is requested to consider urgently the possibility of imposing complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa and the racist régimes in southern Africa, in particular:

(a) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(b) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of all promotion of trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa.

5. The efforts undertaken by the organizations of the United Nations system should be intensified in order to keep public opinion constantly on the alert against the evils of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through publications of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, the dissemination of various brochures and the issue by the Universal Postal Union, beginning in 1980, of a stamp to mark the Decade, etc.

6. The efforts of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat should be intensified in order to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the goals and objectives of the Decade. An annual report on the activities of the Department of Public Information should form part of the report prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade.

7. All States, international agencies and non-governmental organizations should intensify the campaigns organized to obtain the release of all political detainees imprisoned by the racist régimes for their brave struggle against *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and in defence of the rights of their peoples to self-determination and independence.

8. The appropriate organizations of the United Nations system should continue their investigation of the policies and practices in occupied Arab territories, including Palestine, based on various forms of racial discrimination against the peoples of those territories.

9. The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held in 1980, should contribute to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* by recommending the adoption of other measures aimed at ensuring the active participation of women in the struggle against those evils.

10. The Secretary-General should ensure the widest possible dissemination of the study on the work of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination,⁷ prepared pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2057 (LXII) of 12

³ A/34/512, annex.

⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁵ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum, sect. X.

⁶ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁷ A/CONF.92/8.

May 1977, and of the brochure⁸ on the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, prepared by the Committee as its contribution to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

11. Regional seminars should be organized on an annual basis, at the level of the regional commissions, on specific subjects.

12. The United Nations should adopt other measures aimed at improving the situation and ensuring the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers, including the drawing up of a convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers.

13. Activities should be undertaken to encourage the effective contribution of youth to the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

14. A week of solidarity with the peoples struggling against racism and racial discrimination, beginning on 21 March, should be organized annually in all States.

15. All States should adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures to declare punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and to prohibit organizations based on racial prejudice and hatred, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations and private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and *apartheid*.

16. All States should eliminate, through legislation and administrative measures, all discriminatory practices against members of immigrant communities. They should ensure that immigrants and their families are given treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded their own nationals in matters such as education, employment, acquisition of property, health and housing facilities and travel within and outside the country.

17. The main activities to be undertaken for the achievement of these objectives are set forth below. This implies that:

(a) The United Nations should provide adequate financial and human resources according to the priorities established by the General Assembly to combat racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

(b) The specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned must, within their respective fields of competence, make an essential contribution to the attainment of these ends. In addition to the preparation of the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 18 (f) of the Programme for the Decade, a certain number of activities should be undertaken during the second half of the Decade in particular.

18. In the light of paragraph 13 (b) of the Programme for the Decade, a seminar should be organized in 1981 by the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in order to study the formulation of effective measures to prevent transnational corporations and other established interests from collaborating with the racist régimes in southern Africa. The Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Commission on Human Rights should make a study in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia with a view to enumerating specific measures whose application by all States, intergovernmental organizations, private institutions and non-governmental organizations will make it possible to end all collaboration with the racist régimes and prevent the supply of capital, loans, credits, foreign currency and any other form of commercial, financial and technological assistance to the economies of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Namibia by private banks, Governments and international agencies, such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Monetary Fund and similar institutions.

19. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3377 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, the Commission on Human Rights, in co-operation with the Sub-Commission on Prevention

of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, should undertake a study on ways and means of ensuring the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and submit its conclusions to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council.

20. A study should be undertaken in 1980 by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa on ways and means of implementing international instruments, such as the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, including the establishment of the international jurisdiction envisaged by the Convention.

21. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research should organize an international colloquium in 1980 on the elimination of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and the achievement of self-determination in international law, with special attention to the principles of non-discrimination and self-determination as pre-emptory norms of international law.

22. A study should be prepared by the Secretary-General in 1981 on the links between the struggle against racism and the struggle for self-determination in southern Africa.

23. A study should be prepared in 1981 by the Commission on the Status of Women on the situation of women and children living under the racist minority régimes in southern Africa, especially under the *apartheid* régime, and of women and children living in the occupied Arab territories and other occupied territories.

24. A study should be undertaken in 1981 by the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization, on the links between racial discrimination and inequalities in the fields of education, nutrition, health, housing and cultural development.

25. Under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, a round-table of editors of newspapers concerned in informing public opinion about the evils of racism and racial discrimination, with wide circulation and from the various geographical regions, should be convened in the second half of 1980, on the basis of equitable distribution, to study the role of the mass communication media in combating racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*. A report on the work of the round-table should be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981.

26. An important feature of the second half of the Decade should be the holding of a second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, preferably at the end of the Decade, in order to review and appraise the activities undertaken during the Decade and to chart new measures where necessary. In accordance with the mandate given it, defined in paragraph 18 of the Programme for the Decade, the Economic and Social Council would act, as it did in the case of the first Conference, as a preparatory committee for this Conference.

27. The Economic and Social Council should plan to begin considering the preparations for the Conference at its first regular session of 1980.

⁸ "Towards a World without Racism" (OPI/613).

34/26. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977 and 33/101 of 16 December 1978,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁰ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;¹¹

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Requests* States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to study the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

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¹⁰ A/34/441.

¹¹ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

34/27. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/80 of 13 December 1976, 32/12 of 7 November 1977 and 33/103 of 16 December 1978,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 13 (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977,¹² 7 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978¹³ and 10 (XXXV) of 5 March 1979,¹⁴

Welcoming the part of the Political Declaration and the resolutions concerning the situation in southern Africa adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,¹⁵

Convinced that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination¹⁶ constitute an important and constructive contribution to the struggle against *apartheid*, racism and all forms of racial discrimination,

Noting that the conduct of the International Anti-Apartheid Year contributed to the achievements of the goals of the Convention,

Reaffirming its firm conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity seriously disturbing and threatening international peace and security,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa is stepping up its policy of *apartheid*, repression, "bantustan-

¹² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5927)*, chap. XXI, sect. A.

¹³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1979, Supplement No. 6 (E/1979/36), chap. XXIV, sect. A.

¹⁵ See A/34/542, annex I, paras. 42-50, and annex VI.

¹⁶ *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

ization" and aggression in flagrant defiance of United Nations resolutions, is continuing to occupy Namibia illegally and is perpetuating on Namibian territory its odious policy of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Deeply concerned at the continued collaboration of certain Governments and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields, thus encouraging it to persist in the brutal suppression of the peoples of South Africa,

Emphasizing that ratification of and accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards achieving the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Taking into account Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 as a useful step towards achieving the purposes of the Convention,

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa against *apartheid*, colonialism and racial discrimination and for the effective implementation of their inalienable and legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination, demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹⁷ on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Commends* the States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention and urges other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines¹⁸ prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* established in accordance with article IX of the Convention;

4. *Appeals once again* to all States which have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede to it without delay;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take measures through appropriate channels on the dissemination of information on the Convention with the aim of promoting further ratification thereof or accession thereto;

6. *Calls upon* States parties to implement fully article IV of the Convention by adopting legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish in accordance with their jurisdiction persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts defined in article II of the Convention;

7. *Calls upon* all States parties to the Convention and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group contained in its report¹⁹ and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General;

8. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invites the Commission to continue its efforts, especially with a view to pre-

paring periodically a list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States that are alleged to be responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. *Calls upon* the competent United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the periodic compilation of the above-mentioned list as well as with information concerning the obstacles which prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*;

10. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to take into account, in preparing the above-mentioned list, General Assembly resolution 33/23 of 29 November 1978 as well as all the documents on the subject prepared by the Commission and its subsidiary organs;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all States Members of the United Nations;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention, taking into account the views and comments of States parties to the Convention called for in paragraph 7 above.

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34/28. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/102 of 16 December 1978 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 34/26 of 15 November 1979 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979 on the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions,²⁰ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,²¹ and the decisions contained therein,

Mindful of the obligation of the States parties to comply fully with all the provisions of the Convention,

Emphasizing the need for Member States to intensify, at the national and international levels, their struggle against acts or practices of racial discrimination and the vestiges or manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its nineteenth and twentieth sessions;

2. *Welcomes* the interest shown by the Committee in further participation in the activities for implementa-

¹⁷ A/34/442 and Corr.1.

¹⁸ E/CN.4/1286, annex.

¹⁹ E/CN.4/1328, sect. VI.

²⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/34/18).

²¹ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

tion of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

3. *Welcomes also* the continued co-operation of the Committee with the competent specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to secure the fullest possible implementation of article 7 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

4. *Commends* the Committee for continuing to focus its attention on the just cause of peoples struggling against colonialism, oppression and occupation wherever they exist, particularly in southern Africa, as is within its mandate;

5. *Calls once again upon* relevant United Nations bodies to supply the Committee with sufficient information on Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies to enable it to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the Convention;

6. *Expresses its grave concern* that some States parties to the Convention, for reasons beyond their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories, and in this respect supports the opinion expressed by the Committee regarding the persistence of this problem in the Syrian Arab Republic,²² reiterates its endorsement of Committee decision 1 (XV) of 1 April 1977²³ and reaffirms its resolution 32/13 of 7 November 1977 as well as its resolutions 2784 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 and 3266 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, concerning the situation in the Golan Heights;

7. *Invites* the States parties to supply the Committee with all the requested information on their implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities;

8. *Calls upon* the States parties to observe fully the provisions of the Convention and other international instruments and agreements to which they are parties concerning the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination, and to take effective measures for securing full equality and promotion and protection of the rights of every person, group of persons or national or ethnic minority, as well as full protection of the rights of migrant workers, by preventing all practices of racial discrimination;

9. *Urges* all States which are not parties to the Convention to ratify or to accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies;

10. *Notes with due attention* Committee decision 1 (XX) of 13 August 1979²⁴ concerning the future meetings of the Committee and requests the Secretary-General in this connexion to explore the possibility of providing necessary assistance for the holding of such meetings

²² See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/34/18)*, para. 138.

²³ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/32/18)*, chap. VIII, sect. A.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/34/18)*, chap. VIII, sect. B.

in developing countries and to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

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15 November 1979*

34/44. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 and 33/24 of 29 November 1978, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974, concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²⁶ the final communiqué and resolutions adopted by the Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Fez from 8 to 12 May 1979,²⁷ and the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,²⁸

Recalling the resolutions on Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Palestinian question adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,²⁹

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,³⁰

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of its right to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the importance of its implementation,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence and national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Dominica and Saint Lucia,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding

the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, and national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. Strongly condemns all partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in various international forums on the Palestinian issue, and which prevent the realization of the Palestinian people's aspiration to return to its homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over its territories;

5. Takes note with satisfaction of the decision adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979, on the question of Western Sahara³¹ and invites all Member States to spare no efforts for the effective implementation of that decision;

6. Takes note of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on that question;

7. Condemns the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

8. Condemns the violations of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council against the illegal rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia;

9. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory and the transit of mercenaries through their territory to be punishable offences and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

10. Condemns the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encouraging those régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

11. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries which maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist

²⁶ A/34/367 and Add.1 and 2.

²⁷ A/34/389 and Corr.1, annexes I and II.

²⁸ A/34/542, annex.

²⁹ A/34/552, annex I, resolutions CM/Res.719 (XXXIII), CM/Res.720 (XXXIII) and CM/Res.725 (XXXIII).

³⁰ A/32/61, annex I.

³¹ A/34/552, annex II, decision AHG/Dec.114 (XVI).

Pretoria régime and continue to supply related material to that régime;

12. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

13. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régimes in southern Africa in their desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

14. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitutes a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

15. *Urges* all States, competent United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

16. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³² under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

17. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of that assistance;

18. *Further calls* for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

19. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/39 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council decided that the studies on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,³³ and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination³⁴ should be printed and given the widest possible distribution, including distribution in Arabic;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being

waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

21. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-fifth session on the basis of the reports which Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

76th plenary meeting
23 November 1979

³² Resolution 217 A (III).

³³ E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 (vols. I-III).

³⁴ E/CN.4/Sub.2/405/Rev.1; the study was published under the title *The Right to Self-Determination* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.5).

34/92. Question of Namibia³⁵

A

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA*The General Assembly,**Having considered the question of Namibia,**Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia³⁶ and 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,³⁷**Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence,**Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,**Convinced of the urgent need to intensify consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the Council as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,**Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia,**1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation;**2. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as policy-making organ of the United Nations, shall:**(a) Denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia;**(b) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and subsequent resolutions in their entirety;**(c) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State comprising, *inter alia*, the total area of Walvis Bay;**(d) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations and the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia;**(e) Continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;**(f) Hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1980 at the highest possible level, as required for the further proper discharge of its functions, and request the Secretary-General to defray the cost of those meetings in Africa and provide the necessary staff and services for them;**(g) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations of Member States about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, thereby ensuring the most effective mobilization of public opinion in support of the cause of the Namibian people;**(h) Represent Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences;**(i) Take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,³⁸ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;**(j) Formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;**(k) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;**(l) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;**(m) Provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka;**(n) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;**(o) Continue to entrust such executive and administrative duties as it deems necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who, in the performance of his tasks, shall report to the Council;**3. Decides to increase the financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's*³⁵ See also sect. I, foot-note 6, and sect. X.B.6, decision 34/421.³⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1).*³⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chaps. I-III, V and IX.³⁸ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/3624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1*.

Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

4. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;

5. *Declares* that the United Nations is committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of the units which service the Council so that they may fully discharge all additional tasks and functions arising out of the new situation concerning Namibia.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

B

INTENSIFICATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia³⁹ and 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,⁴⁰

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as its subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Affirming that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the depletion of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive illegal South African administration is in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁴¹ continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration,

all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

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

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 human and natural resources of Namibia, which contributes to the perpetuation of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia,

1. *Calls upon* those States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

2. *Urges* those States which have not yet done so to break off economic relations with South Africa that concern Namibia and to take measures with a view to compelling the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia;

3. *Declares* that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁴² is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

4. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith;

5. *Appeals* to Governments to discourage private investors from their countries from participating in business ventures in Namibia which benefit the South African régime by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to communicate with corporations supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa and urge them to cease such activities;

7. *Requests once again* all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue its efforts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and to

³⁹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1).

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chaps. I-III, V and IX.

⁴¹ *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.*

⁴² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.*

report on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and of the position of the Council in this regard;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

C

ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁴³ and 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,⁴⁴

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory until independence,

Taking into account the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁴⁵ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Taking into account the statement of the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization⁴⁶ and conscious of the urgent and pressing need of Namibians outside Namibia for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

1. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate in that ca-

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1).

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chaps. I-III, V and IX.

⁴⁵ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁴⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 91st meeting, paras. 38-73.

capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

2. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which Namibia is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. *Requests* all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

4. *Decides*, in accordance with section I of its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, by which it established the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, to grant full membership in the Conference to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

5. *Decides*, in accordance with paragraph 8 (b) of its resolution 3067 (XXVIII) of 16 November 1973, by which it convened the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to grant full membership in the Conference to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

D

NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,⁴⁷

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided that the United Nations would assume direct responsibility for Namibia, as well as its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory until independence,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Recalling further its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia,

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recognizing that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations and its Member States have also assumed the responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially,

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia, as well as subsequent resolutions relating to the Fund,

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1), vol. I, chap. VI, sect. B; and *ibid.*, Supplement No. 24A (A/34/24/Add.1).

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide assistance to Namibia in the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Noting with appreciation the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of projects related to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to fulfil its responsibility towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme of the United Nations system;

2. *Commends* the progress made in bringing the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia to the stage of implementation and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider in due course policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, when planning and initiating new assistance measures for Namibia, to do so to the extent feasible within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation and implementation of an educational programme for the benefit of the Namibian people in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the de-

velopment of agricultural skills of Namibians in close and continuous co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and appeals to them to make further financial contributions to the Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities, entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the co-ordinating authority in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

E

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,⁴⁸

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided that the United Nations would terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to continue to discharge its responsibility with regard to the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council,

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations accepted a solemn obligation to grant all possible support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians and their dependants who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made vol-

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. VI. See also *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/34/24/Add.1)*.

untary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Decides* that the utilization of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

4. *Decides* to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1980;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians and requests them to give priority, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees;

9. *Decides* that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

F

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁴⁹ and 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,⁵⁰

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Stressing the urgent need to arouse world public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, guided by their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization,

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1).

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chaps. I-III, V and IX.

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

2. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the dissemination of information related to the activities undertaken by the Council;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to review the most effective means for the publication of a United Nations Yearbook on Namibia as the authoritative source on the question of Namibia;

5. *Requests* the International Telecommunication Union to assign to the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, an adequate number of frequencies to be used for broadcasting inside Namibia;

6. *Authorizes* the United Nations Council for Namibia, pending the establishment of its own broadcasting service, to assign to the Governments of neighbouring African countries, for use inside Namibia, frequencies allocated to the Council by the International Telecommunication Union;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in consultation with the International Telecommunication Union, to investigate the jamming by South Africa inside Namibia of radio broadcasts reaching Namibia, with a view to instituting legal proceedings against South Africa before the International Frequency Registration Board;

8. *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$US 100,000 for the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia related to the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, which extends until 3 May 1980.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

G

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁵¹ and 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,⁵²

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

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24 and Corr.1).

⁵² *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1), chaps. I-III, V and IX.

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁵³ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Taking into consideration the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,⁵⁴ especially its decision that, in the event of the failure of the Security Council to adopt effective enforcement measures against the régime in South Africa and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity should meet in an extraordinary session to devise a new strategy for the liberation of Namibia,

Taking into consideration the decision on Namibia adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁵⁵

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia,

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Indignant at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and followers of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and the arbitrary inhuman measures of collective punishment and measures designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their will to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly condemning South Africa for its refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and for its decision to promote bogus arrangements under the pretence of conducting a *bona fide* electoral process and to create a neo-colonial puppet régime in Namibia in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and the natural resources of the Territory,

Renewing its call upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration may im-

pose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction the persistent opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its oppressive racist policies and, in particular, the progress of their struggle in all its forms for national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning, as an act of colonial expansion, the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay, thereby undermining the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned by the increasing militarization of Namibia and by the continuing acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African countries, including the most recent acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia which resulted in extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Reaffirming that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁵⁶ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

Strongly supporting the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Reiterates* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

⁵³ *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.*

⁵⁴ A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.720 (XXXIII).

⁵⁵ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, paras. 61-73.

⁵⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84.* The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette No. 1.*

3. *Reaffirms* that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

5. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

6. *Declares* that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, as well as against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility over the Territory until independence;

7. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia;

8. *Strongly condemns also* the manoeuvres of South Africa to impose in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation, as an alternative to the South West Africa People's Organization, which is fighting for the genuine national and social liberation of Namibia as a united political entity;

9. *Solemnly reaffirms* that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia is possible only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and that the parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

10. *Calls upon* the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

11. *Reiterates* that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

12. *Supports* the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

13. *Appeals* to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to the South West Africa

People's Organization in its struggle to achieve national independence in a united Namibia;

14. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as well as perpetuating the systematic plunder of the national resources of the Territory;

15. *Demands* that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

16. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military attacks against neighbouring States, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forcible and wholesale displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes;

17. *Calls upon* all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

18. *Declares* that South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its present policy of colonial expansion, its policy of *apartheid* and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

19. *Condemns* those Western States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear capability and urges again all Member States, individually and collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons;

20. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

21. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

22. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

23. *Calls upon* the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes

of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation as well as negating the achievements of their just struggle;

24. *Solemnly calls once again upon* the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

34/93. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa⁵⁷

A

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,⁵⁸

Recalling and reaffirming the Programme of Action against Apartheid adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976,

Taking note of the conclusions of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979,⁵⁹ and of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, held in London from 2 to 4 November 1979,⁶⁰

Gravely concerned about the situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid régime, in particular its efforts to perpetuate and consolidate racist domination in the country, its policy of "bantustanization", its brutal repression of opponents of apartheid and its constant acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming further that the policies and actions of the apartheid régime constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to secure the elimination of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975 in which it proclaimed that the United Nations and the international community had a special responsibility towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive

and aggressive policies and seriously aggravates the situation in South Africa, thereby constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Reiterating its firm conviction that mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are essential to facilitate the speedy eradication of apartheid,

Concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of the racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Recognizing that utmost priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the South African people,

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement and its legitimate struggle,

Recalling the launching by the United Nations on 21 March 1979 of the international mobilization against apartheid, with particular emphasis on the cessation of all collaboration with the apartheid régime and full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* the illegitimate minority racist régime of South Africa for its criminal policies and actions;

2. *Again proclaims* its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa, as the authentic representative of the South African people, in its just struggle for freedom;

3. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement—by all available and appropriate means, including armed struggle—for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the apartheid régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

4. *Commends* all States which have provided assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa and urges them to increase such assistance;

5. *Appeals* to all States to provide all necessary assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in this crucial stage of its struggle;

6. *Condemns* the plan of the apartheid régime for the creation of a "constellation of States" in southern Africa as a scheme for the establishment of its hegemony in the region and the perpetuation of racist domination and exploitation;

7. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and the destruction of the racist régime, rather than so-called reforms by the apartheid régime;

8. *Declares* that any collaboration with the racist régime and apartheid institutions is a hostile act against the purposes and principles of the United Nations and constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

9. *Condemns* the continuing political, military, nuclear, economic and other collaboration of certain States with the racist régime of South Africa in disregard of United Nations resolutions—in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the

⁵⁷ See also sect. I, foot-note 7; sect. X.B.1, decision 34/404; and sect. X.B.3, decision 34/423.

⁵⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22).*

⁵⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157.*

⁶⁰ See A/34/655, annex.

United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy—and the transnational corporations and other institutions which assist the racist régime;

10. *Invites* all States and organizations to take all appropriate measures to persuade those Governments, transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to collaborate with the racist régime of South Africa to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations;

11. *Appeals* to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*,⁶¹

12. *Calls upon* all Governments concerned:

(a) To sever diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic and other relations with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To take measures to prevent transnational corporations, banks and all other institutions under their jurisdiction from collaborating with the *apartheid* régime;

(c) To take all necessary action to terminate credits by the International Monetary Fund and other bodies to South Africa;

(d) To prohibit the sale of krugerrands;

(e) To deny any facilities to airlines or ships travelling to and from South Africa;

(f) To terminate all government promotion of, or assistance to, trade with or investment in South Africa;

(g) To support effective international sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa;

13. *Requests* all States which have not yet done so to terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;

14. *Requests* the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory economic sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and take action, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to bring about the total cessation of:

(a) Any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(b) Supplies of petroleum, petroleum products or other strategic materials to South Africa;

(c) Loans to, and investments in, South Africa;

(d) Guarantees or other inducements for investments in South Africa;

(e) Tariff and other preferences for imports from South Africa;

(f) All trade with South Africa;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as well as all agencies and organizations within the United Nations system:

(a) To withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations which continue to invest in or give loans to the South African régime;

(b) To refrain from any purchase, direct or indirect, of South African products;

(c) To prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines;

16. *Requests* States members of international agencies and organizations, particularly the members of the European communities, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the International Monetary Fund, to take the necessary steps to deny all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the racist régime of South Africa;

17. *Appeals* to the youth of South Africa to refrain from enlisting in the South African armed forces, which are designed to defend the inhuman system of *apartheid*, to repress the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people and to threaten, and commit acts of aggression against, neighbouring States;

18. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to assist, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/165 of 20 December 1978, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of a conscientious objection to assisting in the enforcement of *apartheid* through service in military or police forces;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979

B

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,⁶² to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Reaffirming the importance of humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression against opponents of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the greatly increased needs,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979

C

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned about the situation in South Africa,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁶³

⁶² A/34/661 and Corr.1.

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22).

⁶¹ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

Recalling its resolutions affirming its conviction that economic and other sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, universally applied, are essential to resolve the grave situation in South Africa and avert a wider international conflict,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has thus far failed to take such action under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Considering that urgent action must be taken by Governments and organizations towards the imposition and full implementation of such sanctions,

Noting that the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,⁶⁴ and the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁶⁵ have endorsed the proposal of the Special Committee for the organization of an international conference for sanctions against South Africa,

1. *Decides* to organize in 1980, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa;

2. *Authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to take all necessary steps for the organization of the Conference and preparatory meetings, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 277 to 280 of its report;⁶⁶

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference and to appoint a Secretary-General of the Conference;

4. *Invites* all appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979

D

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁶⁸

Considering that the full implementation and reinforcement of the arms embargo against South Africa is an essential first step in international action against *apartheid*,

Noting with serious concern and regret that some Western and other Governments and transnational corporations continue to co-operate with the racist régime of South Africa in the military field, especially by restrictive interpretations of the arms embargo,

1. *Again requests* the Security Council to declare that any military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security and urgently to take mandatory measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the

apartheid régime and all supplies of materials or technology to or from South Africa which may be used for military purposes or for the development of nuclear-weapon capability;

2. *Again requests* the Security Council to take mandatory measures to ensure that all States:

(a) Shall revoke all licences granted to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and equipment;

(b) Shall prohibit corporations under their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture in South Africa of arms and related equipment for the use of the military and police forces, and in the transfer of technology and capital for that purpose;

(c) Shall terminate the exchange of military, air, naval and scientific attachés with the *apartheid* régime;

(d) Shall prohibit the supply of aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft parts, electronic and telecommunications equipment and computers to South Africa;

(e) Shall take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for assistance to the *apartheid* régime, and to punish such mercenaries;

3. *Requests* all States to assist the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in monitoring the arms embargo against South Africa and in promoting its full implementation and reinforcement;

4. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) To undertake missions to Governments of countries exporting arms to South Africa in order to consult on means of reinforcing the arms embargo;

(b) To continue its efforts to publicize all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To lend its full co-operation to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and to organize joint hearings and seminars with that Committee as appropriate;

(d) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and to encourage conferences and campaigns in order to promote a total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979

E

NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa and nuclear collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, in which the Council decided, *inter alia*, that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*⁶⁷ and the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979,⁶⁸

⁶⁴ See A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.734 (XXXIII).

⁶⁵ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, para. 47.

⁶⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22).

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157.

Taking note of the conclusions of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, held in London from 2 to 4 November 1979,⁶⁹

Gravely concerned at the reported detonation of a nuclear device in an area of the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic, including the southern part of Africa, in September 1979,

Noting with concern the supplies of materials, technology, equipment and other forms of assistance in the nuclear field furnished to the racist régime of South Africa by France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America,

Considering any detonation of a nuclear device by the racist régime of South Africa, and the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by that régime, as a grave and unprecedented threat not only to the continent of Africa but also to international peace and security as a whole,

1. *Requests the Security Council urgently to consider mandatory measures to prevent the racist régime of South Africa from detonating, developing or acquiring nuclear weapons, and to warn that the acquisition or testing of nuclear weapons by it would be met with enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;*

2. *Calls upon all States which have not yet done so, in particular France, Germany, Federal Republic of, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America:*

(a) *To cease forthwith all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and to terminate all supplies of nuclear materials and equipment or components thereof, transfer of nuclear technology, training and exchange of nuclear scientists and financial, technical or other assistance to the nuclear programme of South Africa, including the uranium enrichment facilities;*

(b) *To refrain from purchasing uranium or enriched uranium from South Africa;*

(c) *To take measures to prevent such collaboration and purchases by corporations, institutions and other bodies and individuals under their jurisdiction;*

(d) *To convey to the Secretary-General all information available to them on the efforts of the racist régime of South Africa to acquire nuclear-weapon capability;*

3. *Requests all States and international organizations to co-operate fully in the implementation of the present resolution and to act in accordance with its purposes;*

4. *Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all appropriate measures to promote the implementation of the present resolution.*

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

F

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 32/105 G of 14 December 1977 and 33/183 E of 24 January 1979 on an oil embargo against South Africa,

Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Iran to stop the supply of oil to South Africa

and the measures taken by the Government of Nigeria, in particular, for an effective implementation of the oil embargo,

Considering that an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an essential complement to the arms embargo against South Africa,

1. *Commends all Governments which have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa and have taken effective measures to implement the embargo;*

2. *Reaffirms its conviction that an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an important measure in international action for the total eradication of apartheid;*

3. *Requests the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;*

4. *Requests all States:*

(a) *To enact legislation to prohibit:*

(i) *The sale or supply of petroleum and petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa, or to any other person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa;*

(ii) *Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;*

(iii) *The shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;*

(iv) *The supply of any services, including *inter alia* technical advice, spare parts and capital, to the oil companies in South Africa;*

(v) *The provision of facilities in their ports or airports to vessels or aircraft carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa;*

(vi) *Any investments in, or provision of technical or other assistance to, the petroleum industry in South Africa;*

(b) *To include in all contracts for the sale of petroleum and petroleum products provisions prohibiting direct or indirect resale to South Africa;*

(c) *To take effective legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent petroleum companies and shipping companies, as well as banks and other financial institutions, from giving any assistance to the South African régime in circumventing the oil embargo, including the seizure of vessels which violate the embargo and their cargoes;*

5. *Requests the Secretary-General to appoint a small group of experts to prepare a report with proposals on means of enforcing an effective oil embargo against South Africa and submit the report to the Security Council and to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;*

6. *Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid:*

(a) *To undertake studies and take all other appropriate steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to enhance and intensify world-wide support for an effective arms and oil embargo against South Africa;*

(b) *To undertake missions to oil-exporting countries, to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and other appropriate bodies and to the home*

⁶⁹ See A/34/655, annex.

countries of transnational oil corporations for consultations on enforcing an effective oil embargo;

7. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

I

ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/183 K of 24 January 1979,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for freedom and equality,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian, educational, economic and other forms of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to refugees from South Africa,

Further recognizing the importance of the provision of all appropriate assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in the present crucial stage of its struggle for the eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial society,

Considering that the international community has a duty to assist the African States subjected to threats and acts of aggression because of their support of the legitimate struggle of the South African people in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

1. *Appeals* to all States to provide increased humanitarian, educational, economic and other forms of assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as

well as all appropriate assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa in its legitimate struggle for the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

2. *Draws attention*, in particular, to the necessity of assisting the educational and self-help projects of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and of meeting the special and pressing needs of refugee women and children;

3. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, to take all appropriate steps to promote greater assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

4. *Decides* to concretize its resolution 31/6 I of 9 November 1976, in which it declared that the South African people and their liberation movements were a special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, by authorizing adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations for the purpose of maintaining the offices in New York of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—in order to ensure the due and proper representation of the South African people through their national liberation movements.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979

J

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on the dissemination of information on *apartheid*, in particular resolution 33/183 I of 24 January 1979,

Noting with appreciation the progress made by the United Nations and several specialized agencies in the dissemination of information on *apartheid*,

Considering the importance of public information in support of the international mobilization against *apartheid*, in view of the nefarious propaganda of the racist régime of South Africa with the assistance of transnational corporations and racist groups in other countries,

Commending the efforts of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and in co-operation with Governments and organizations, to expand the dissemination of information on *apartheid*,

Endorsing the relevant recommendations in the report of the Special Committee,⁷²

1. *Requests* all Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat towards the production and widest possible dissemination of information material on *apartheid*;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* to utilize the Trust Fund particularly for:

(a) Production and widest possible dissemination of publications and audio-visual material in all languages;

⁷² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22), paras. 294-298.

(b) Assistance to appropriate organizations for the production and dissemination of such material in co-operation with the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat shall give utmost priority to the dissemination of information on *apartheid* and that all United Nations offices shall maintain the closest liaison with organizations engaged in action against *apartheid*;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to issue United Nations postage stamps against *apartheid* and encourage Member States to issue such stamps;

6. *Also requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to continue, on a regular basis, the radio programmes for broadcast to South Africa and to provide the broadcasting stations of Member States with programmes on the situation in South Africa;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to provide funds to assist the liberation movements to undertake studies and research with a view to enabling them to counter effectively the racist régime's distortion and propaganda;

8. *Appeals* to all States to provide facilities to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity for broadcasting programmes to South Africa;

9. *Requests* the Special Committee to provide all appropriate assistance to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in disseminating information;

10. *Invites* all Governments, information media and organizations to counteract the propaganda of the *apartheid* régime and to co-operate with the Special Committee in exposing the activities of groups which assist in such propaganda;

11. *Commends* the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, for their co-operation with the United Nations in the dissemination of information on *apartheid*;

12. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to publicize the declarations of the South African liberation movements in accordance with paragraph 296 of the report of the Special Committee.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979

K

WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*⁷³ and the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under *Apartheid*, held in Paris from 18 to 20 June 1979,⁷⁴

Recalling its resolution 34/4 of 18 October 1979,

Concerned about the inhuman oppression of millions of women and children under *apartheid*, resulting in the killing, detention and torture of school-children protesting against discrimination, the enforced separation of

⁷³ Ibid., Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22).

⁷⁴ A/34/512, annex.

women from their husbands and mass starvation in the reserves,

Concerned further about the special needs of women and children forced to flee South Africa and live as refugees,

Recognizing the urgent need for humanitarian and other assistance to women and children oppressed by *apartheid*,

Noting with admiration the heroic resistance of women and children in South Africa against *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for giving special attention to the plight of women and children under *apartheid*;

2. *Requests* Governments and organizations to take all appropriate action in pursuance of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Seminar on Children under *Apartheid*;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously towards assistance to the special needs of women and children oppressed by *apartheid*, including refugees;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee and all other United Nations organs and organizations to publicize the oppression of women and children under *apartheid* and their heroic resistance against that inhuman system and thereby mobilize world opinion for action against *apartheid*;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue to encourage Governments and non-governmental organizations to promote solidarity with women and children under *apartheid* through conferences, seminars and other activities.

100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979

L

ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA IN INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the vital role of the mass media in informing world opinion of the evils of *apartheid* and the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for freedom, self-determination and racial equality,

Noting the successful observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year under the aegis of the United Nations and the urgent need for a further intensification of the international mobilization against *apartheid* in South Africa,

Taking into account the provisions of the Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Mass Media to Strengthening Peace and International Understanding, to the Promotion of Human Rights and to Countering Racism, *Apartheid* and Incitement to War⁷⁵ adopted on 28 November 1978 by the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Conscious of the need for combating the propaganda of the *apartheid* régime, including the utilization of secret and illegal projects designed to deceive world

opinion and disrupt international action against *apartheid*,

Realizing that the abuse of the mass media and their use in the interest of the racist régime of South Africa are detrimental to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and impede the eradication of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Condemning the numerous restrictive laws and regulations to which the South African press is subjected and the constant persecution of journalists opposed to *apartheid*,

1. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take all necessary measures to use effectively all the mass media for mobilizing world public opinion with a view to eliminating the criminal system of racial domination and exploitation pursued by the white minority régime of South Africa;

2. *Urges* all States to promote in every way possible the use of all the mass media for a wide dissemination of information on questions such as the following:

(a) Activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies designed to eliminate the system of *apartheid* in South Africa and to support the just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for their liberation;

(b) Terror and repression carried out by the racist régime of Pretoria against the national liberation movement of South Africa and all those who are fighting for the elimination of racial discrimination and the system of *apartheid*;

(c) Acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the neighbouring African States;

(d) Manoeuvres of the racist régime of South Africa intended to consolidate the system of *apartheid*, in particular by creating the so-called bantustans;

(e) Co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa as the main obstacle to eliminating racial discrimination and the system of *apartheid* in South Africa;

(f) Legitimate and just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

3. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective measures to prevent the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters from using the mass media in the interest of that régime as well as to counter actively the propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa and its supporters;

4. *Appeals* to all the media to co-operate with the United Nations in the dissemination of objective and truthful information on the situation in South Africa with a view to promoting the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial society;

5. *Further appeals* to all journalists and others to demonstrate their solidarity with their colleagues persecuted by the racist régime of South Africa for their opposition to *apartheid* and to denounce the restrictions on the freedom of the press;

6. *Requests* the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat to publicize information on:

(a) Detention, imprisonment and banning of writers and journalists in South Africa;

(b) Restrictions on the press and censorship of publications in South Africa;

⁷⁵ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Records of the General Conference, Twentieth Session*, vol. 1, *Resolutions*, pp. 100-104.

- (c) Propaganda in favour of *apartheid*;
- (d) International solidarity with the journalists in South Africa;
- 7. *Requests* the specialized agencies to take appropriate measures to implement the present resolution;
- 8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation by States of the present resolution.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

M

ROLE OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL ACTION AGAINST *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the important role of world public opinion in international action for the eradication of *apartheid*,

Commending the activities of anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations in support of the resolutions of the United Nations and in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat,

Considering that the international mobilization against *apartheid* requires concerted action by anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, student and youth organizations and other non-governmental organizations in isolating the *apartheid* régime, assisting the national liberation movement of South Africa and educating world public opinion,

1. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and other United Nations bodies concerned, as well as the specialized agencies, to continue and further develop co-operation with all non-governmental organizations active in opposition to *apartheid*;

2. *Invites* all Governments to take appropriate steps to encourage and assist such non-governmental organizations;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to ensure the closest contact by all United Nations offices with such non-governmental organizations.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

N

Apartheid IN SPORTS

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on *apartheid* in sports, in particular the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports,⁷⁶

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*⁷⁷ and the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports,⁷⁸

Reaffirming the importance of a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa,

Rejecting all manoeuvres by the racist régime of South Africa and South African sports bodies to deceive world opinion,

1. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to continue its work with a view to completing a draft convention in 1980;

2. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to consult with representatives of organizations concerned and experts on *apartheid* in sports;

3. *Commends* Governments, sports bodies and sportsmen, as well as other organizations which have taken action, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, to ensure an end to all sports exchanges with South Africa;

4. *Invites* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue its activities to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations and to encourage appropriate action against those who promote or participate in sports exchanges with South Africa.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

O

DECLARATION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind,

Convinced that the United Nations must take the lead in concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Noting with concern the continued intransigence of the South African régime, which has defied and disregarded numerous resolutions of organs of the United Nations for a just, peaceful and lasting resolution of the situation, including unanimous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Noting that the South African régime, by its arbitrary laws and repression, has deprived the oppressed people of avenues of peaceful and legal action to secure their inalienable rights,

Condemning the military build-up of South Africa and the series of acts of aggression committed by the South African régime against neighbouring States,

Gravely concerned about the plans of the South African régime to divide and dispossess the African people through "bantustanization" in order to perpetuate *apartheid* and deprive the African people of their citizenship,

Denouncing all plans for the dismemberment of South Africa through "bantustanization" as invalid,

Recognizing the significant contribution of the struggle for freedom and equality in South Africa to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling that the great majority of the South African people have been deprived of the right to participate in the determination of the destiny of the country,

Reaffirming that all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed, should be enabled to exercise their right of self-determination,

Convinced that the establishment of a non-racial society in South Africa, based on the Universal Declara-

⁷⁶ Resolution 32/105 M, annex.

⁷⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22).*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 36 (A/34/36).

tion of Human Rights,⁷⁹ would be a significant contribution to international peace, security and co-operation,

Adopts the following Declaration:

Declaration on South Africa

1. All States shall recognize the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a non-racial society guaranteeing the enjoyment of equal rights by all the people of South Africa, irrespective of race, colour or creed.

2. All States shall recognize the right of the oppressed people of South Africa to choose their means of struggle.

3. All States shall solemnly pledge to refrain from overt or covert military intervention in support or defence of the Pretoria régime in its effort to repress the legitimate aspirations and struggle of the African people of South Africa against it in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,⁸⁰ or in its threats or acts of aggression against the African States committed to the establishment of a democratic government of South Africa based on the will of the people as a whole, regardless of race, colour or creed, as the imperative guarantee to lasting peace and security in southern Africa.

4. All States shall take firm action to prevent the recruitment, financing, training or passage of mercenaries in support of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa or the bantustans created by it in South Africa.

5. All States shall take appropriate measures to discourage and counteract propaganda in favour of *apartheid*.

6. All States shall respect the desire of African States for the denuclearization of the continent of Africa and refrain from any co-operation with the South African régime in its plans to become a nuclear Power.

7. All States shall demonstrate international solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and with the independent African States subjected to threats or acts of aggression and subversion by the South African régime.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

P

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 33/183 D of 24 January 1979,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,⁸¹

Gravely concerned at the continuing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in political,

military, nuclear, economic and other fields in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations,

Recalling the report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978,⁸²

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held in London on 24 and 25 February 1979,⁸³

Considering that such collaboration is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of apartheid, as well as an encouragement to the South African régime to persist in its criminal policy of apartheid, and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent,

1. *Again strongly condemns* Israel's continuing and increasing collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Demands* that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

Q

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 33/183 O of 24 January 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,⁸⁴

Convinced that a cessation of all new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa would constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of *apartheid*, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the *apartheid* policies in that country,

Welcoming the actions of those Governments which have taken legislative and other measures towards that end,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 16 December 1977 and 33/183 O of 24 January 1979,

Again urges the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa.

*100th plenary meeting
12 December 1979*

R

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST Apartheid

The General Assembly,

⁸² United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2.

⁸³ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157.*

⁸⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22).*

⁷⁹ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁸⁰ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

⁸¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/34/22/Add.1).*

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁸⁵

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of its mandate and in promoting the international mobilization against *apartheid*,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee,

Considering the urgent need for more effective international action in support of the national liberation movement of South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on its programme of work, contained in paragraphs 303 to 305 of its report;⁸⁵

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue and intensify its activities, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and with particular reference to:

(a) Reviewing all aspects of the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and its international repercussions;

(b) Promoting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils of *apartheid* and the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa;

(c) Encouraging full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations by all Governments and organizations;

(d) Promoting public action and campaigns supporting the national liberation movement of South Africa, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

(e) Promoting concerted action by Governments and intergovernmental organizations in the international mobilization against *apartheid*;

3. *Requests* all United Nations organs, as well as specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to co-operate with the Special Committee towards greater co-ordination of efforts and to avoid any undue duplication;

4. *Authorizes* the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against *apartheid*;

(b) To intensify co-operation with the movement of non-aligned countries, the Organization of African Unity and other appropriate organizations;

(c) To participate in conferences concerned with action against *apartheid*;

(d) To organize, or participate in the organization of, symposia and other events in the home countries of transnational corporations with a view to educating the general public on the activities of those corporations in South Africa;

(e) To invite representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and those of other organizations active in opposition to *apartheid*, as well as experts, for consultations on various aspects of *apartheid* and on international action against *apartheid*;

(f) To associate representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity with the missions of the Special Committee;

(g) To send representatives to attend meetings of United Nations organs, as well as specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as appropriate;

(h) To commission expert studies on all aspects of *apartheid* and its international repercussions;

(i) To hold sessions away from Headquarters as necessary;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance and resources to enable the Special Committee to discharge its responsibilities and, in particular, urgently to strengthen the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee;

6. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the regional groups, to expand the membership of the Special Committee, bearing in mind the principle of equitable geographical distribution;⁸⁶

7. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee to co-sponsor and promote the organization of conferences and seminars against *apartheid* in co-operation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

8. *Authorizes* the Special Committee to hold a number of fixed sessions annually, as well as additional meetings as necessary;

9. *Decides* to make a special annual allocation of \$150,000 to the Special Committee, from the budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1980-1981, for special projects to be decided on by the Committee to promote the international mobilization against *apartheid*, in particular:

(a) Co-sponsorship of and assistance to national and international conferences and seminars against *apartheid*;

(b) Promotion of the widest observance of international days against *apartheid*;

(c) Expert studies on *apartheid*;

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to seek and receive voluntary contributions for the special projects referred to in paragraph 9 above.

*106th plenary meeting
17 December 1979*

34/94. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined 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,⁸⁷

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

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolu-

⁸⁶ The composition of the Special Committee will be announced subsequently.

⁸⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1).*

tion 33/44 of 13 December 1978, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia and Zimbabwe where desperate attempts to perpetuate illegal racist minority rule have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa and with the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia in their domination of the peoples of the Territories concerned,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Aware of the conference being held at Lancaster House in London by the Administering Power for the purpose of securing a negotiated settlement of the problem of Southern Rhodesia,

Warmly welcoming the accession to independence of Saint Lucia on 22 February 1979, Kiribati on 12 July 1979 and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 27 October 1979,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, in particular in Namibia and Zimbabwe, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the racist minority régimes therefrom,

1. *Reaffirms* its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2621 (XXV) and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all the necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. *Affirms once again* that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations—including racism, *apartheid*, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, and the waging of colonial wars to suppress the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa—is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Coun-

tries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. *Reaffirms* its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. *Affirms once again* its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

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 1979, including the programme of work envisaged for 1980;⁸⁸

6. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa;

8. *Strongly condemns* all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. *Requests* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to withhold assistance of any kind from the Government of South Africa and from the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia until the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes;

10. *Calls upon* the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

11. *Urges* all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and, with respect to the other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

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

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, chap. I, paras. 154-166.

(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-fifth 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 and Zimbabwe;

(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 peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe;

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;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

*102nd plenary meeting
13 December 1979*

34/172. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Affirming the need to establish international co-operation by resolving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and by developing and encouraging human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling in this connexion the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹¹⁷ of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

of Racial Discrimination¹¹⁸ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹¹⁹

Bearing in mind the international instruments elaborated by the International Labour Organisation, notably the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975,¹²⁰ and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975,¹²¹ adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Taking account of the provisions relating to the question of migrant workers of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹²²

Recalling that the family is the natural and fundamental element of society and has a right to protection by society and by the State and that, in this context, the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves,

Recognizing, therefore, the need to devote all necessary attention to the families, in particular the children, of migrant workers in all spheres, notably those of housing, health and education,

Reaffirming that the relationship between worker and employer is in itself a source of rights and obligations and that consequently a violation, or even a limitation, of those rights of migrant workers may be tantamount to a violation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Continuing to express its deep concern at the fact that, despite the general effort made by the States Members of the United Nations, the regional intergovernmental organizations and the various agencies of the United Nations, migrant workers still are not exercising their rights in the sphere of work as defined by the relevant international instruments,

Affirming that close co-operation between the Commission on Human Rights, the Commission for Social Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization will contribute to the search for solutions aimed at improving the situation of migrant workers and their families,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/13 of 9 May 1979,

Recalling its resolution 33/163 of 20 December 1978,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General of 18 October 1979 and the addendum thereto;¹²³

2. *Welcomes* the large number of replies submitted by Member States and the international organizations concerned favouring the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

3. *Decides* to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in application of the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/13, to give the working group all necessary

¹¹⁸ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹¹⁹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹²⁰ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LVIII, 1975, series A, No. 1, Convention No. 143.

¹²¹ *Ibid.*, No. 1, Recommendation No. 151.

¹²² *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

¹²³ A/34/535 and Add.1.

¹¹⁷ Resolution 217 A (III).

support, with a view to facilitating the elaboration of the international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

5. *Invites* the international organizations concerned to participate in the work of the working group and to co-operate with a view to the elaboration of such a convention.

*106th plenary meeting
17 December 1979*

34/192. Question of Southern Rhodesia⁹⁵

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe),

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,⁹⁶

Having heard the statements of the representative of the administering Power,⁹⁷

Having heard also the statements of the representatives of the Patriotic Front⁹⁸ who participated in an observer capacity in the consideration of the item,

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions relating to the question of Southern Rhodesia adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee,

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations in support of the struggle of the people of Southern Rhodesia for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for decolonizing Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV) and putting an end to the critical situation which, as repeatedly affirmed by

⁹⁵ See also sect. X.B.6, decision 34/424.

⁹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1)*, chaps. V-VIII.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, *Thirty-fourth Session, Fourth Committee*, 29th meeting, paras. 5-17, and 36th meeting, paras. 29-33; and *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the full text of the statement made at the 29th meeting, see A/C.4/34/L.27.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*, 26th meeting, paras. 9-23, and 31st meeting, paras. 11-19; and *ibid.*, *Fourth Committee, Sessional Fascicle*, corrigendum. For the full texts, see A/C.4/34/L.26 and 28.

the Security Council, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Noting that the Government of the United Kingdom has resumed its responsibility as the administering Power and is committed to decolonize Southern Rhodesia on the basis of free and democratic elections which will lead Southern Rhodesia to genuine independence accepted by the international community,

Bearing in mind the resolution on Zimbabwe adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-third ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979,⁹⁹ especially its affirmation of the Patriotic Front as the sole, legitimate and authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe,

Bearing in mind also the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,¹⁰⁰

Concerned about the threats South Africa poses to the independence, unity and peace of Zimbabwe,

Concerned also about the threat posed by mercenaries to the establishment of genuine independence in Zimbabwe,

Bearing in mind that the negotiations at Lancaster House in London were the direct result of the armed struggle by the people of Zimbabwe led by the Patriotic Front, their sole legitimate representative,

Commending the firm determination of the people of Zimbabwe, under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, to achieve freedom and independence,

Deploring the moves by certain States to lift sanctions unilaterally, in violation of the measures imposed by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in conformity with the objectives of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

2. *Reaffirms* the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and, in this regard, takes note of the agreements reached at

Lancaster House intended to bring about genuine independence on the basis of free and fair elections;

3. *Commends* the Patriotic Front for its decisive contribution in the negotiations and solemnly declares that a just and lasting settlement in Zimbabwe is possible only with the full participation of the Patriotic Front at every stage of implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House;

4. *Calls* for the full and faithful implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House;

5. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its intervention in Southern Rhodesia, including the presence in the Territory of its military and security forces;

6. *Strongly condemns also* the presence of mercenaries in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Calls upon* the administering Power to ensure the immediate and complete withdrawal of South African forces as well as all mercenaries from Southern Rhodesia;

8. *Calls upon* the administering Power also to ensure that South Africa shall not carry out its threats to undermine the implementation of the agreements reached at Lancaster House;

9. *Declares* that Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, imposing mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, can be revoked only by a decision of the Council and that any unilateral action in this regard would be in violation of the obligation assumed by Member States under Article 25 of the Charter;

10. *Calls upon* the Security Council to follow the situation closely until the people of Zimbabwe achieve genuine independence and majority rule;

11. *Requests* all States to give urgently substantial material assistance to the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to enable them to rebuild their socio-economic infrastructure adversely affected by constant acts of aggression by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and by the application of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council;

12. *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 keep the situation in the Territory under review and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

108th plenary meeting
18 December 1979

⁹⁹ A/34/552, annex I, resolution CM/Res.719 (XXXIII).

¹⁰⁰ See A/34/542, annex, sect. I, paras. 51-60.

35/28. 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,⁴⁰

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the question,⁴¹

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,⁴² adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁴³ adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*,

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev 1), chap. V.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, part two, chap. V, and vol. III.

⁴² A/32/109/Rev 1-S/12344 Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

⁴³ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, particularly the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,⁴⁴

Bearing in mind also the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁴⁵

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

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

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

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 34/41 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly 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 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 interests of the inhabitants, particularly in southern Africa, 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 its exploitation of the natural and human resources of, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal and racist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia,

Taking into account the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium held in New York from 7 to 11 July 1980,⁴⁶

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

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

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. *Reaffirms* the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*, adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*;

3. *Endorses* the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session;

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

5. *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 over the Territories, the activ-

⁴⁴ See A/35/463 and Corr 1, annex I, declaration CM St 15 (XXXV).

⁴⁵ See A/34/542, annex

⁴⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. III

ities 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 to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants.

6. *Condemns* all activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in Namibia and South Africa and declares that their collaboration with the racist minority régime is detrimental to the interests of the oppressed peoples and impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

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 countries and 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 South African régime, thus buttressing it and aggravating the threat to world peace;

9. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America with South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

10. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy, 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 the Organization of African Unity;

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

12. *Requests* all States to refrain from making any investments to the benefit of, or extending loans to, the minority racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with it;

13. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries which have not yet done so to take effective

measures against the oil companies which supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

14. *Requests* all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

15. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁴ are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

16. *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;

17. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

18. *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;

19. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system 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;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and broad campaign with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources in colonial Territories and the exploitation of their indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

21. *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;

22. *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 examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

57th plenary meeting
11 November 1980

⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Session Supplement No 24A (A 9624/Add 1), para 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in *Namibia Gazette* No 1.

35/29. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979,

Mindful of the observance in 1980 of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, which has played and will continue to play a role of vital importance in the exercise by the colonial countries and peoples of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General,⁴⁸ the Economic and Social Council⁴⁹ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,⁵⁰ as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵¹

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁵²

Welcoming warmly the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and mindful of the imperative need to assist the Governments of the two countries in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development,

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

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

Mindful of the urgent need to accelerate the process of the final elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and, in this respect, reaffirming the re-

sponsibility 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 resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration, 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 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 movements will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the high-level meetings held at Nairobi from 5 to 7 June 1980 between representatives of the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, on the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

⁴⁸ A/35/178 and Add.1-4.

⁴⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1), chap. XXX.*

⁵⁰ *Ibid., Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23/Rev.1), chap. VI.*

⁵¹ *Ibid., Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, part two, chap. III and chap IV, sect. B.*

⁵² See A/34/542, annex.

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

1. *Approves* the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the item;⁵⁰

2. *Reaffirms* that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom 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 the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to certain specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and urges all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

4. *Expresses its concern* that the assistance extended thus far by the 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;

5. *Regrets* that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority régime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

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

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

8. *Recommends* that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures in respect of the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their

national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

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

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

11. *Welcomes* the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and invites all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend the maximum possible assistance to the Governments of the two countries in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development;

12. *Notes with satisfaction* the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and other organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

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

14. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the achievement of freedom and independence;

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

16. *Urges* the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 8 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full

implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

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

18. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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

*57th plenary meeting
11 November 1980*

35/32. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/33 of 30 November 1976 and 33/23 of 29 November 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3281

(XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the *apartheid* régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolutions 7 (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977,² 6 (XXXIV) of

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5927)*, chap. XXI, sect. A.

22 February 1978,³ 9 (XXXV) of 5 March 1979⁴ and 11 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980,⁵

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979,⁶

Bearing in mind in particular the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, in particular the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,⁷

Taking note of resolution 2 (XXXIII) of 2 September 1980 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,⁸

Taking note also of the revised report prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,⁹

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policies and seriously aggravates the situation in southern Africa, thereby constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of the racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid*,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Deeply alarmed at reports that South Africa with Israeli co-operation has detonated a nuclear explosive device,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Recognizing that the utmost priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of *apartheid* and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa,

³ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4* (E/1978/34), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 1979, *Supplement No. 6* (E/1979/36), chap. XXIV, sect. A.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 1980, *Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

⁶ See A/34/542, annex.

⁷ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, declaration CM/St.15 (XXXV).

⁸ See E/CN.4/1413 and Corr.1, chap. XVII, sect. A.

⁹ E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1-7.

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. *Again reaffirms* the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparations for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the collaboration of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States, as well as those multinational corporations and other organizations which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. *Reaffirms once again* that States and organizations which give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and *apartheid* perpetrated by this régime;

5. *Requests* the Security Council urgently to consider complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular:

(a) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(b) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic commodities to South Africa;

6. *Appeals* to all States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Special Rapporteur for his revised report;

8. *Calls upon* the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other organizations named and listed in the revised report are based, to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the revised report to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organizations;

10. *Calls upon* all States, relevant specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations to give wide publicity to the report;

11. *Invites* the Commission on Human Rights to give a high priority at its thirty-seventh session to the consideration of the above-mentioned report;

12. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-seventh session as a matter of high priority in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against *Apartheid* may wish to submit to it.

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

35/33. Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its determination to achieve the total eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Recalling once again that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, and in other relevant resolutions, it called upon all peoples, Governments and institutions to continue their efforts to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Bearing in mind the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹⁰

Recalling that, in the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, it called upon all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Seriously concerned at the situation prevailing in South Africa and throughout southern Africa as a result of the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime, particularly its efforts to perpetuate and strengthen racist domination of the country, its policy of "bantustanization", its brutal repression of opponents of *apartheid* and its renewed acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Reaffirming that the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the gravity of the situation of women and children under the yoke of *apartheid* and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime in South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa as well as flagrant disregard for the United Nations and the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the favourable outcome of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to regain their sovereignty and national independence,

Recalling the importance of the attainment of the objectives of the Decade,

Convinced that a second world conference to be convened during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will make a useful and constructive contribution to the attainment of those objectives,

1. *Proclaims* that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24, are matters of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations;

2. *Strongly condemns* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination practised in southern Africa, all occupied Arab territories and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence;

3. *Vigorously condemns* the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against neighbouring States, particularly the recent attacks on Zambia;

4. *Reaffirms once again* its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and foreign domination and for the achievement of self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle;

5. *Welcomes* the resounding victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the formation of the Government of the Patriotic Front, a prerequisite for the creation of the independent, sovereign State of Zimbabwe;

6. *Congratulates* the national liberation movements, the anti-*apartheid* and anti-racist movements and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts to attain the objectives of the Decade;

7. *Invites* all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;

8. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own enterprises in southern Africa in order to put an end to such enterprises forthwith;

9. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations as well as private clubs and institutions which are based on racial criteria or which spread ideas of racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

10. *Appeals once again* to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him, as provided for in paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

11. *Appeals once again* to all the mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in implementing the Programme for the Decade;

12. *Congratulates* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on its efforts to carry out its task;

¹⁰ *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E 79.XIV.2), chap. II.

13. *Approves* the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa,¹¹ held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980 under the auspices of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

14. *Invites* the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to keep public opinion constantly alert to the scourges of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and of *apartheid* by means of the publications of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit the various studies which the General Assembly requested to be undertaken in its resolutions 33/99 of 16 December 1978 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979, when completed, to the General Assembly at its future sessions for consideration under the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination";

16. *Invites* all States, international bodies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the campaigns aimed at securing the release of all political prisoners held by the racist régimes because of their courageous efforts to combat *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination and at defending the right of their peoples to self-determination and independence;

17. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, 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 Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

18. *Decides* to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

19. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the Conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

20. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-sixth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

35/34. Further assistance to national organizations for the elimination of racial discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and 34/24 of

¹¹ A/35/160-S/13869, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*.

15 November 1979 concerning the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Conscious of the need to mobilize public opinion through the media, the education system, non-governmental organizations and other institutions against all forms of racial discrimination,

Aware of the importance of Governments enacting appropriate legislation and taking other suitable measures to prohibit and bring to an end racial discrimination,

Recalling its resolution 34/49 of 23 November 1979 on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights,

Recognizing that national non-governmental organizations concerned with race and community relations can play a valuable role in the improvement of race and community relations,

Calls upon all Governments to take such steps as are necessary to enable duly constituted national non-governmental organizations, such as race-relations organizations or institutes, community-relations organizations or institutes and all other such national bodies, organizations or institutes established for the elimination of discrimination on grounds of race and for the improvement of relations between races and communities, to function effectively in pursuit of harmonious relations between races and communities.

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

35/35. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

A

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978 and 34/44 of 23 November 1979, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 34/65 of 29 November and 12 December 1979,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.788 (XXXV) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,¹²

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Govern-

¹² See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I.

ment of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977.¹³

Considering that the activities of Israel, in particular the denial to the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and independence, constitute a serious and increasing threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of 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 bearing in mind that the international community will this year celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Welcoming the independence of Zimbabwe, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Vanuatu,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Indignant at the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of Namibia, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of decision AHG/Dec.118 (XVII) on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980,¹⁴

5. *Takes note* of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

6. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

7. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories, and the transit of mercenaries through their territories, to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

8. *Condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist minority régimes in southern Africa and elsewhere encourage those régimes to persist in their suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

9. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply related matériel to that régime;

10. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

11. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régime of South Africa in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

12. *Further condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East, as well as the continuous bombing of civilian Arab and, in particular, Palestinian populations and the destruction of their villages and encampments, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

13. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies, competent organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

14. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁵ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

¹³ A/32/61, annex I

¹⁴ See A/35/463/Corr I, annex II.

¹⁵ Resolution 217 A (III)

15. *Demands* the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

16. *Reiterates its appreciation* for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

17. *Further calls* for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, appropriate United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

18. *Takes note* of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/39 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council decided that the two studies on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,¹⁶ and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination¹⁷ should be printed and given the widest possible circulation, including in Arabic;

19. *Demands* that all Member States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

21. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-sixth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial Territories and peoples under foreign domination and control.

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

B

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, in the International Covenants on Human Rights¹⁸ and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right of self-determination by peoples formerly under colonial and alien domination and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned that the right of self-determination of a growing number of sovereign peoples and nations is being threatened or suppressed through acts of foreign military intervention or foreign occupation,

Further concerned that an increasing number of people have been uprooted from their homes and have become refugees as a consequence of such actions,

Noting the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right to self-determination and of other human rights of peoples as a result of military intervention and foreign aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth session,¹⁹

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples are a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights in various parts of the world;

2. *Declares* its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since they result in the suppression of the right to self-determination and other human rights of peoples in various parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible for such acts to cease their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment of the peoples concerned, including innocent men, women and children, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the purpose;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return voluntarily to their homes;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of the right of self-determination and other human rights resulting from foreign military aggression, intervention or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

63rd plenary meeting
14 November 1980

¹⁶ E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 (vols. I-III).

¹⁷ E/CN.4/Sub.2/405/Rev.1; the study was published under the title *The Right to Self-Determination* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.5).

¹⁸ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3* (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

35/40. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/28 of 15 November 1979 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of

Racial Discrimination and 34/26 of 15 November 1979 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,³¹

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions,³² submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,³³

Emphasizing the obligation of all States parties to the Convention to take legislative, judicial and other measures in order to secure full implementation of the provisions of the Convention,

Convinced that all Member States should take effective measures, at the national and international levels, to combat acts or practices of racial discrimination, including the vestiges and manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist,

Aware of the importance of the contribution of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, through its activities within the framework of the implementation of the Convention,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions;

2. *Welcomes* the readiness of the Committee to continue to contribute to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination by, *inter alia*, intensifying the monitoring of the implementation of the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, preparing relevant studies on the Convention and expanding co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other relevant bodies within the United Nations system;

3. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to invite the Committee to take, within the context of its activities on the implementation of the Convention, active part in the preparations for the work of the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the manner the Committee finds appropriate;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide necessary assistance to the Committee regarding its activities connected with its contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade, as referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 above;

5. *Commends* the Committee for paying greater attention to the question of the elimination of the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia, as well as to the elimination of acts and practices of racial discrimination in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and in all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies;

6. *Further commends* the Committee for paying due attention to the protection of the rights of national or ethnic minorities and indigenous populations, as well as the rights of migrant workers, and calls upon all Member States to take effective measures in protecting fully these groups of people from discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

7. *Calls upon* the United Nations bodies concerned to ensure that the Committee is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies and urges 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;

8. *Notes with appreciation* the adoption by the Committee of the revised general guidelines concerning the form and contents of reports by States parties under article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention³⁴ and invites States parties to supply the Committee, in accordance with these guidelines, with information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régime of South Africa;

9. *Urges* all States parties to the Convention to extend full co-operation to the Committee and notes with regret that on one occasion such co-operation was withheld by one State party;

10. *Expresses its grave concern* that some States parties to the Convention, owing to reasons beyond their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories;

11. *Urges* all States which are not parties to the Convention to ratify or to accede to it and, pending such ratification or accession, to be guided by the basic provisions of the Convention in their internal and foreign policies;

12. *Urges* Member States to attend sessions of the Committee and to encourage their national mass media to give wider publicity to the Committee, as well as to the Convention;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to make appropriate arrangements for the Committee to hold, as part of activities within the Programme for the Decade, one session in one of the developing countries, preferably in Africa, before the end of the Decade and to report in this regard to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

*73rd plenary meeting
25 November 1980*

³¹ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A.35.18).*

³³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

³⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A.35.18), annex IV*

35/198. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly.

Affirming the need to establish international co-operation by resolving international problems of an economic, social, intellectual or humanitarian nature and by developing and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling in this connexion the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹³⁵ of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination¹³⁶ and of the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹³⁷

Convinced of the contribution made by migrant workers to the economic growth and the social and cultural development of the host countries,

Bearing in mind the international instruments elaborated for the protection of migrant workers by the specialized agencies and especially by the International Labour Organisation,

Bearing in mind the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975,¹³⁸ and the Recommendation concerning Migrant Workers, 1975,¹³⁹ adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

Conscious, however, of the need for further efforts to ensure the protection of the rights and the improvement of the living conditions of all migrant workers and their families,

Concerned by the fact that the problem of migrant workers is becoming more serious in certain regions, owing to current political and economic circumstances and for social and cultural reasons,

Recognizing the need for the Governments of host countries and of countries of origin to co-operate with a view to finding solutions conducive to improving the situation and ensuring the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Reaffirming that the family is the natural and fundamental unit of society and is entitled to protection by

society and the State and that, in that context, the families of migrant workers are entitled to the same protection as the migrant workers themselves.

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, in which it decided to create, at its thirty-fifth session, a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Noting with satisfaction that the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families has been able to commence its work during the thirty-fifth session in accordance with its terms of reference,

Noting, in particular, that it is important that the Working Group should make substantial progress before the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in order to facilitate the accomplishment of its task,

1. *Welcomes* the fact that at the current session the Working Group has begun its work with a view to the elaboration of a draft convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

2. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the report of the Chairman of the Working Group¹⁴⁰ as well as the documents annexed to it;

3. *Decides* that the Working Group shall hold an intersessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York in May 1981, immediately after the first regular session of the Economic and Social Council of 1981, to enable it to continue its work in order to discharge its mandate to the best of its ability during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate to Governments the report of the Chairman of the Working Group and the documents annexed to it in order to enable the members of the Working Group, in the light of instructions from their respective Governments, to undertake during the second phase of its activities, at the intersessional meeting of May 1981, the preparation of a preliminary draft convention for consideration by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

5. *Also invites* the Secretary-General to communicate, for information purposes, the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to the interested international organizations, in order to enable them to participate in the work of the Working Group and to co-operate in the preparation of the draft convention;

6. *Further invites* the Secretary-General to communicate to Governments, to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to the interested international organizations the report and the preliminary draft convention to be drawn up by the Working Group at its intersessional meeting of May 1981, in order to ensure effective preparation of the work of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly on the elaboration of a draft convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

7. *Decides* that the Working Group shall meet during the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly in order to continue its work on the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.

*96th plenary meeting
15 December 1980*

¹³⁵ Resolution 217 A (III).

¹³⁶ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹³⁷ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

¹³⁸ International Labour Office, *Official Bulletin*, vol. LVIII, 1975, series A, No. 1, Convention No. 143.

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*, No. 1, Recommendation No. 151.

35/200. Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

Bearing in mind the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, nazism and fascism,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation,

Emphasizing that nazism and fascism in all their manifestations may jeopardize world peace and international security, and constitute an obstacle to friendly relations between States and peoples and to the promotion and observance of human rights,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3 (I) of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,¹⁴⁸ the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination¹⁴⁹ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,¹⁵⁰

Underlining the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,¹⁵¹ the International Covenants on Human Rights,¹⁵² the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁵³ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide¹⁵⁴ and other relevant international instruments,

Bearing in mind that all totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities, and those based on the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, are totally incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,¹⁵⁵ the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹⁵⁶ and the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,¹⁵⁷

Deeply concerned at the increase of activities at the national and international levels which propagate totalitarian forms of ideology and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities,

1. *Condemns* all forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities, and those based on systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

2. *Urges* all States to give due consideration to implementing the provisions laid down in General Assembly resolution 2839 (XXVI) in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and especially to taking the necessary measures against activities of groups and organizations practising nazism, fascism, neo-fascism or other ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror, in accordance with the national constitutional systems;

3. *Requests* all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on those problems and on measures that should be taken at the national and international levels to eradicate nazism, fascism, neo-fascism and related ideologies based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror;

4. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to consider this subject at its thirty-seventh session under the agenda item entitled "Question of measures to be taken against ideologies and practices based on terror or incitement to racial discrimination or any form of group hatred";

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report in the light of the discussion to take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States.

*96th plenary meeting
15 December 1980*

¹⁴⁸ Resolution 2542 (XXIV)

¹⁴⁹ Resolution 1904 (XVIII)

¹⁵⁰ Resolution 1514 (XV)

¹⁵¹ Resolution 217 A (III)

¹⁵² Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex

¹⁵³ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex

¹⁵⁴ Resolution 260 A (III), annex

¹⁵⁵ Resolution 2734 (XXV)

¹⁵⁶ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex

¹⁵⁷ Resolution 33/73

35/206. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa⁴⁴

A

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as proclaimed, in particular, in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

⁴⁴See also sect. I, foot-note 8. and sect. X.B.2. decision 35/415.

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁴⁵

Recalling Security Council resolution 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Taking note of the great advance in the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Gravely concerned at the further aggravation of the situation in South Africa, resulting from the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime,

Considering that the policy of "bantustanization" aggravates the situation in the region,

Reaffirming that the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime, the strengthening of its military forces and the escalating acts of aggression and subversion of that régime against independent African States constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Considering that the acquisition of nuclear capability by the *apartheid* régime constitutes a grave menace to Africa and the world,

Condemning all military, nuclear and other collaboration by certain States with South Africa,

Condemning also the collaboration by transnational corporations and financial institutions with South Africa,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing that the so-called constitutional and other reforms by the racist minority régime are no more than mere adjustments within the framework of *apartheid*,

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁴⁶

Recalling and reaffirming the Declaration on South Africa contained in resolution 34/93 O of 12 December 1979,

1. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by all available means, including armed struggle, for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the *apartheid* régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

2. Strongly condemns the racist minority régime for its brutal repression and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of *apartheid*;

3. Vehemently condemns the Pretoria régime's persistent attempts at destabilization of neighbouring States and its repeated acts of aggression and subversion;

4. Further condemns that régime for its defiance of Security Council resolution 473 (1980);

5. Urges the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the

⁴⁵Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22) and Supplement No. 22 A (A/35/22/Add.1-3).

⁴⁶Resolution 217 A (III).

racist régime of South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security:

6. *Further urges* the Security Council to impose effective mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Condemns* the collaboration of certain Western and other States, as well as those transnational corporations and other organizations which maintain and/or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear and other fields;

8. *Again proclaims* its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa as the authentic representative of the South African people in their just struggle for liberation;

9. *Appeals* to all States to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle;

10. *Again denounces* the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of *apartheid*, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights, and calls upon all Governments to continue to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans and to refrain from any dealings with such entities as have been declared null and void;

11. *Strongly condemns* the Pretoria régime's continued plan to create a so-called "constellation" of southern African States which seeks to reduce the neighbouring African countries to client States as part of its bantustan programme designed to perpetuate *apartheid* in South Africa and the political, economic and military domination of the régime;

12. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of *apartheid* and the promotion of the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

13. *Appeals* to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁴⁴

14. *Calls upon* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective measures to promote the international mobilization against *apartheid* in order to isolate the racist régime of South Africa and lend full support to the national liberation movement of South Africa;

15. *Requests* the Special Committee to promote the international mobilization in co-operation with Governments and organizations, including anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, youth and student organizations, women's organizations and all other non-governmental organizations concerned.

98th plenary meeting
16 December 1980

⁴⁴Resolution 3068 (XXVIII) annex

B

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolutions 34/93 D and E of 12 December 1979,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Recalling further its resolution 33/165 of 20 December 1978 on the status of persons refusing service in military or police forces used to enforce *apartheid*,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁴⁵

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa,⁴⁶ the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field,⁴⁷ and his reports concerning a nuclear explosion by South Africa,⁴⁸

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how to develop its armament industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability, thus posing an ever increasing threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a grave menace to the continent of Africa and the world as a whole,

Expressing its serious concern at the failure of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States to cease their co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and to prevent corporations and institutions within their jurisdiction from carrying out such co-operation,

Condemning the attitude of those transnational corporations which continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities,

Considering the urgent need for mandatory action by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. *Condemns* all States which violate the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel;

2. *Urges* the Security Council to take immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and its effective monitoring in the light of the report of the Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa;⁴⁹

⁴⁵Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179

⁴⁶A/35/402 and Corr.1

⁴⁷A/34/639, A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2, A/35/358.

3. *Again requests* the Security Council to take mandatory measures to strengthen the arms embargo and secure the immediate cessation of any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and, in particular, to ensure that all States shall:

(a) Prevent South Africa from acquiring arms, ammunition and related materials as well as nuclear equipment and materials;

(b) Revoke all licences granted previously to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and related materials of all types;

(c) Prohibit corporations within their jurisdiction from becoming involved in the manufacture or development in South Africa or elsewhere of arms and related materials and all supplies for the use of South Africa's military and police forces and its nuclear programmes;

(d) Prohibit the transfer of technology relating to military and nuclear industries to the racist régime of South Africa or its agencies;

(e) Prohibit the supply or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines or parts, telecommunications equipment, computers and four-wheel-drive vehicles to South Africa;

(f) Prevent investments by corporations or individuals within their jurisdiction in South Africa's military and nuclear industry, as well as its supportive institutions;

(g) Cease all forms of nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and terminate in particular the exchange of nuclear scientists with South Africa and the training of South African nuclear scientists and technicians;

(h) Prohibit the recruitment of nuclear scientists and technologists by South Africa;

(i) Prohibit the import of any arms and related materials from South Africa;

(j) Terminate the exchange of military, air, naval and scientific attachés and of visits by military and police personnel, experts in weapons technology and employees of arms factories with South Africa, as well as the training of South African military and police personnel;

(k) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment and/or enlistment, training and transit of mercenaries for service with South Africa's military and police forces;

(l) Refrain from purchasing uranium or enriched uranium from South Africa;

4. *Requests* all States to co-operate with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in its efforts to ensure the total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

5. *Appeals* to the youth of South Africa to refrain from enlisting in the South African armed forces, which are designed to defend the inhuman system of *apartheid*, to repress the legitimate struggle of the oppressed people, and to threaten and commit acts of aggression against neighbouring States;

6. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movement, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police force of the *apartheid* régime;

7. *Authorizes* the Special Committee:

(a) To continue its efforts to promote a comprehensive and effective embargo on all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, and to take appropriate measures for this purpose;

(b) To continue its co-operation with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa and to organize joint hearings and seminars with that Committee as appropriate;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to follow closely the question of the nuclear plan and capability of South Africa and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate.

98th plenary meeting
16 December 1980

C

COMPREHENSIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 A of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁴⁵

Taking note of the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,⁴⁶

Taking note of the Declaration of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July 1980,⁴⁷

Reaffirming that any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and world public opinion at large,

Considering that economic collaboration with that régime strengthens its military capability and thus encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policies which endanger peace and security in the continent of Africa and the world as a whole,

Reiterating its requests to the Security Council for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deploring the continuing and increasing collaboration of certain Western and other States with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. *Requests* the Security Council urgently to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Appeals* to all States which have not yet done so to take unilateral legislative and other measures for sanctions against South Africa, pending action by the Security Council;

⁴⁵ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I.

⁴⁶ A/35/439-S/14160, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980*.

3. *Commends* all Governments which have taken legislative and other measures to cease political, military, economic and other collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

4. *Again condemns* the continuing economic and other collaboration by certain Western and other States with the racist régime of South Africa;

5. *Also condemns* the transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to assist the racist régime;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments which have not yet done so:

(a) To sever diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic, cultural, academic and sports as well as other relations with the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To cease all trade and commercial dealings with South Africa and to impose an oil embargo against South Africa;

(c) To terminate all government promotion of, or assistance to, trade with or investment in South Africa;

(d) To cease loans to and investment in South Africa;

(e) To prohibit the sale of krugerrands (South African gold coins);

(f) To deny facilities to airlines or ships travelling to and from South Africa;

(g) To prohibit investments by South African interests in their countries;

(h) To prevent collaboration by corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with the racist régime of South Africa;

7. *Again requests* States members of international agencies and organizations, particularly the members of the European Communities, the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the members of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to take the necessary steps to deny all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the racist régime of South Africa;

8. *Urges* the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to terminate loans and credits to South Africa and to suspend South Africa from membership;

9. *Requests once again* the Secretary-General, as well as all agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have not yet done so:

(a) To withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations which continue to invest in, or give loans to, the South African régime;

(b) To refrain from any purchase, direct or indirect, of South African products;

(c) To deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;

(d) To prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines;

10. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*:

(a) To continue in its campaign to achieve worldwide support for comprehensive mandatory economic and other sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To consult experts, to hold hearings and to organize seminars on all aspects of sanctions against South Africa;

(c) To promote and monitor the implementation of the present resolution;

11. *Invites* all Governments, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies and other groups to promote comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in co-operation with the Special Committee.

98th plenary meeting
16 December 1980

D

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 F of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁴⁵

Taking note of the report of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980,⁴⁶

Convinced that an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an essential complement to the arms embargo against South Africa,

Reiterating the urgent need for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Commends* all Governments which have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa and have taken effective measures to implement the embargo;

2. *Reaffirms* its conviction that a comprehensive and mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an important measure in international action for the total eradication of *apartheid*;

3. *Again requests* the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Urges* States to take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of such an oil embargo against South Africa as well as embargoes already imposed by States, individually or collectively, including the following:

(a) Enactment and enforcement of "end-users" agreements to stop the supply of oil to South Africa directly or through third parties;

(b) Prohibition of transport to South Africa of all crude oil or oil products, wherever they originate;

(c) Action against companies or individuals who supply or transport crude oil or oil products to South Africa;

(d) Seizure of tankers owned by their nationals or registered in their countries which are used to transport oil or oil products to South Africa;

(e) Prohibition of all assistance to South Africa—through finance, technology, equipment or personnel—in the construction of oil-from-coal plants;

(f) Prohibition of the importation of oil-from-coal technology from South Africa;

⁴⁵A, AC 115, L.521

(g) Prevention of the efforts of South African corporate interests to maintain or expand their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(h) A ban on the participation of corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction in the oil industry in South Africa, including exploration, storage, refining, transport and distribution;

5. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue its efforts, including the undertaking of missions, the holding of seminars and the publication of studies, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to enhance and intensify world-wide support for an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

6. *Invites* Governments, international and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other appropriate bodies to lend their full support to the oil embargo against South Africa.

98th plenary meeting
16 December 1980

E

CULTURAL, ACADEMIC AND OTHER BOYCOTTS OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁴⁵

Considering that the suspension of cultural, academic, sports and other contacts with South Africa is an important measure in the international campaign against *apartheid*,

Commending writers, musicians, artists, sportsmen and others who have boycotted South Africa because of their opposition to *apartheid*,

Commending also those States and non-governmental organizations, in particular anti-*apartheid* movements, student organizations, academic institutions and sports organizations, which have promoted the boycott of South Africa,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa is using cultural, academic, sports and other contacts to promote its propaganda for the inhuman policies of *apartheid* and "bantustanization",

1. *Requests* all States to take steps to prevent all cultural, academic, sports and other exchanges with South Africa;

2. *Also requests* States which have not yet done so:

(a) To abrogate and cancel all cultural agreements and similar arrangements entered into between their Governments and the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To cease any cultural and academic collaboration with South Africa, including the exchange of scientists, students and academic personalities, as well as co-operation in research programmes;

(c) To prevent any promotion of tourism to South Africa;

(d) To terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;

(e) To prohibit emigration to South Africa;

3. *Appeals* to writers, artists, musicians and other personalities to boycott South Africa;

4. *Urges* all academic and cultural institutions to terminate all links with South Africa;

5. *Encourages* anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements in their campaigns for cultural, academic and sports boycotts of South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to promote such boycotts against South Africa.

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F

ROLE OF TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁴⁵

Taking note of the Declarations of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, held in London from 2 to 4 November 1979,⁴⁶ the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980,⁴⁷ and the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, held at Geneva from 30 June to 3 July 1980,⁴⁸ as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/59 of 24 July 1980 on activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régime in that area,

Taking note also of the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,⁴⁹

Convinced that investments in and loans to South Africa help to bolster the *apartheid* régime and encourage its defiance of world opinion,

Strongly condemning the activities of those transnational corporations which assist the racist régime of South Africa in its military and nuclear build-up, provide it with its needs of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials, and enable it to counter international measures for the eradication of *apartheid*,

Deploing the activities of those transnational corporations which continue to deplete the natural resources of South Africa and Namibia,

Considering that the States concerned should take action to prevent transnational corporations within their jurisdiction from collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. *Commends* the Governments and non-governmental organizations which have taken action against transnational corporations collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to student and other groups engaged in campaigns for discouragement and withdrawal of investments from South Africa;

3. *Invites* all Governments:

(a) To prohibit all collaboration with South Africa by transnational corporations within their jurisdiction;

⁴⁵A/34/655, annex.

⁴⁶A/35/160-S/13869, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980*.

(b) To deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;

(c) To encourage non-governmental organizations engaged in campaigns against collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa;

(d) To expose the influence of transnational corporations operating in southern Africa on news media in their countries and their control over such media;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Commission on Human Rights and other appropriate bodies to intensify efforts towards the cessation of activities by transnational corporations in South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and anti-*apartheid* movements, to publicize the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and to encourage appropriate action against them by Governments and other organizations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to take steps, in accordance with the recommendations in paragraphs 360 and 369 of the report of the Special Committee,⁵⁶ in order to promote campaigns against the operations of transnational corporations in South Africa;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to convey the present resolution and the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee to the Commission on Transnational Corporations for consideration at its seventh session.

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16 December 1980

G

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGNS AGAINST *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the United Nations must take a leading role in concerted international action for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Noting that the racist minority régime in Pretoria, through its system of institutionalized racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression, continues to deprive the majority of the South African people of avenues of peaceful and legal courses of action to secure their inalienable rights to self-determination,

Recalling the Programme of Action against *Apartheid* contained in its resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976 and the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,⁵⁷

Noting with great appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, in encouraging and promoting concerted action by anti-*apartheid* movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations, and prominent scientists, artists and sportsmen,

Recognizing the vital role of the media in the international campaign for the eradication of *apartheid*,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for an effective international mobilization against *apartheid*.⁵⁸

1. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to take effective measures to promote international campaigns against *apartheid*, with a view to:

(a) Isolating the racist Pretoria régime in the political, economic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields, and terminating all forms of collaboration;

(b) Securing the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners as a first step towards the convening of a national convention fully representative of the entire people of South Africa to determine the future of the country;

(c) Encouraging Governments, anti-*apartheid* movements and solidarity committees, trade unions, religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations and the media to undertake, separately and collectively, protest and boycott actions against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

(d) Giving effect to the oil embargo against South Africa;

(e) Ensuring the implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(f) Securing the support of the mass media and world public opinion, in particular by organizing and co-sponsoring colloquia, hearings and seminars in the light of the principles, guidelines and provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/93 I of 12 December 1979;

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to organize or promote the organization of a seminar on the activities and role of the mass media, as well as of Governments, anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements and other organizations, in publicizing the crimes of the *apartheid* régime and the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre against *Apartheid* with all the necessary means to support these promotional and publicity efforts;

4. *Calls upon* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, prominent scientists, artists, sportsmen and intellectuals to step up efforts in support of these international campaigns against *apartheid*.

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H

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 P of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,⁵⁹

⁵⁶Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22).

⁵⁷Report of the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

⁵⁸Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22), paras. 415-431.

⁵⁹Ibid. Supplement No. 22A (A/35/22 Add.1-3), document A/35/22 Add.2.

Gravely concerned about the reports of continued collaboration between Israel and South Africa, in particular in the military and nuclear fields.

Considering that such collaboration is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of *apartheid*, as well as encouragement to the régime in South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid*, and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent,

1. *Strongly condemns* the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa;

2. *Demands* that Israel should desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

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I

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/93 C of 12 December 1979 on an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁶⁰

Endorsing the recommendation of the Special Committee for the convening of the Conference in 1981,

1. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to take all necessary steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the organization of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and preparatory meetings, in accordance with the recommendations contained in its special report;⁶¹

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference;

3. *Invites* all appropriate United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the implementation of the present resolution.

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J

ASSISTANCE TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THEIR NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/183 K of 24 January 1979 and 34/93 I of 12 December 1979, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/50 of 23 July 1980,

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, document A/35/22, Add.3

⁶¹*Ibid.*, para 31.

Reaffirming once again the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Noting the great advance of the movement against *apartheid* and for national liberation and the rise in political consciousness of the oppressed people of South Africa,

Condemning the violence and repression practised by the *apartheid* régime against all opponents of *apartheid*,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as direct assistance to the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle,

1. *Appeals* to all States to provide humanitarian, educational, financial and other necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

2. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies within the United Nations system to expand their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

3. *Urges* all agencies within the United Nations system to ensure the participation of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in their relevant conferences and meetings, and to provide financial assistance for that purpose;

4. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies.

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K

CAMPAIGN FOR THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁶²

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions concerning political prisoners in South Africa, in particular resolution 34/93 H of 12 December 1979,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Noting with grave concern the intensified repression of the opponents of *apartheid* through detention, torture and killing and the institution of political trials under arbitrary laws providing for death and other inhumane sentences,

Recognizing the great contribution made by the struggle for national liberation in South Africa towards the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Condemning the failure of the racist minority régime of South Africa to comply with numerous resolutions of

the General Assembly and the Security Council for the release of political prisoners and the cessation of all political trials,

Welcoming the demands by the South African people for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in South Africa,

Cognizant of the provisions of Additional Protocol I⁶² to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁶³ whereby freedom fighters in wars of national liberation are entitled to prisoner-of-war status,

1. *Demands again* that the racist régime of South Africa should end repression against the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*, release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, cease trials under arbitrary repressive laws, including the current trial of the "Silverton Nine", and recognize the prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters;

2. *Requests* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards that end;

3. *Calls upon* parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and to the Additional Protocols I and II⁶⁴ to these Conventions to ensure respect by the South African régime for the Conventions and the Additional Protocols;

4. *Condemns* the death sentences imposed on those freedom fighters on 25 November 1980;

5. *Warns* the racist régime of South Africa against executions of freedom fighters and others convicted under its repressive legislation;

6. *Requests* all Governments and agencies within the United Nations system to promote campaigns in solidarity with political prisoners and detainees in South Africa;

7. *Urges* all Governments, judicial associations, other organizations and individuals to provide greater material, legal and other aid to South African political prisoners and restrictees and to their families;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, to continue to promote the world campaign for the release of South African political prisoners.

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L

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON *apartheid*

The General Assembly.

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on the dissemination of information on *apartheid*, in particular resolution 34/93 J of 12 December 1979,

Considering the importance of public information in support of the international mobilization against *apartheid*,

Considering the need to counteract the obnoxious propaganda of the racist régime of South Africa which is being carried out with the assistance of racist groups in other countries and transnational corporations with investment or interest in South Africa,

Considering the role and significance of the mass media in the struggle against *apartheid*,

Commending the Centre against *Apartheid* and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat for their work in publicizing, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the evils of *apartheid* and United Nations efforts to eradicate it,

Commending Governments and organizations which have co-operated with the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* for the production and distribution of material on *apartheid*,

Endorsing the relevant recommendations in the report of the Special Committee,⁶⁵

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Information and of the recommendation contained therein that the Department of Public Information should give special attention to the activities of the United Nations against *apartheid*,⁶⁶

1. *Requests* all Governments and organizations as well as agencies of the United Nations system to co-operate further with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat towards the production and dissemination of information against *apartheid*;

2. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat will give utmost priority to the dissemination of information on *apartheid* and that the United Nations offices will maintain the closest liaison with organizations actively engaged against *apartheid*;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Special Committee, to continue on a regular basis and to expand within the budgetary appropriations already made the radio programmes for broadcast to South Africa and to provide broadcasting stations of Member States with programmes on the international mobilization against *apartheid* and developments in South Africa;

5. *Invites* all Governments, information media and organizations to counteract the propaganda of the *apartheid* régime and to co-operate with the Special Committee in exposing the activities of groups and transnational corporations which assist in such propaganda;

6. *Commends* the specialized agencies, particularly the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization, for their co-operation with the United Nations in disseminating information on *apartheid*.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to submit a report on means to promote more effective dissemination of information on *apartheid* by all agencies of the United Nations system.

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⁶²A/32/144, annex I.

⁶³United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁶⁴A/32/144, annexes I and II.

⁶⁵Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/34/22), paras. 294-298.

⁶⁶*Ibid.* Supplement No. 21 (A/35/21), annex para. 77.

M

Apartheid in Sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on *apartheid* in sports and the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports,⁶⁷

Having considered the reports of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports⁶⁸ and the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁶⁹

Taking note with appreciation of the actions taken by Governments, sports bodies and other organizations and sportsmen to ensure an end to all sports exchanges with South Africa,

Concerned at the actions of a number of sports bodies in continuing exchanges with South Africa and the failure of the Governments concerned to take firm action to prevent such exchanges,

Concerned also at the attempts by some national sports organizations to admit South African associations to membership of international sports organizations from which they were formerly banned,

Reaffirming the importance of a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa in the campaign for the elimination of *apartheid*,

Emphasizing the urgent need for an international convention against *apartheid* in sports,

1. *Commends* all Governments, sportsmen and sports bodies and all other organizations which have taken action in pursuance of the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. *Condemns* those sports organizations, sportsmen and promoters of sports events that have collaborated with South Africa in violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly, including the International Declaration against *Apartheid* in Sports;

3. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to continue its work with a view to submitting a draft convention to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to widen its consultations to include more sports bodies as well as ministers or authorities in charge of sports and recreation;

5. *Requests* all the media to refrain from providing publicity for sports exchanges with South Africa;

6. *Invites once again* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue its activities to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on *apartheid* in sports, and to encourage appropriate action against those who promote or participate in sports exchanges with South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to send the text of the revised draft of the International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to all Member States for their com-

⁶⁷ Resolution 32/105 XI, annex.

⁶⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/35/36).*

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22) and Supplement No. 22A (A/35/22/Add.1-3).

ments and views by 30 April 1981 so that the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports may take them into account in preparing the final text.

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N

WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER *apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/4 of 18 October 1979 and 34/93 K of 12 December 1979,

Taking note of the *Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace*,⁷⁰ particularly its recommendations on assistance to women in southern Africa,

Taking note also of the Declaration and Recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and *Apartheid*, held at Helsinki from 19 to 21 May 1980,⁷¹

Noting with admiration the great sacrifices of the women and children in South Africa in the struggle for their inalienable rights and their national liberation,

Affirming its full solidarity with the women of South Africa in their struggle for liberation under the leadership of their national liberation movement,

Considering that international efforts should be greatly intensified to publicize the plight of women and children in South Africa and to promote greater solidarity with and assistance to them in the context of their heroic struggle for the liberation of South Africa,

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for giving special attention to the plight of women and children under *apartheid*;

2. *Endorses* the Declaration and Recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and *Apartheid* and the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, and commends them to the attention of Governments and organizations;

3. *Urges* all organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, international and regional inter-governmental organizations, women's organizations and anti-*apartheid* groups, non-governmental organizations and other groups to give the highest priority to the question of measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women;

4. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to support the various projects of the national liberation movements and front-line States designed to assist refugee women and children from South Africa and Namibia;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against women and children in South Africa;

6. *Encourages* women's organizations and other organizations concerned with women in South Africa, in

⁷⁰ United Nations publication, Sales No. E 80 IV 3 and corrigendum.

⁷¹ A/35/286, annex.

consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to proclaim an International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia in order to promote the widest mobilization of world public opinion in support of the righteous struggle of the women of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as well as to provide all necessary assistance to them to ensure the speedy triumph of that struggle;

7. *Invites* women's organizations all over the world to intensify action in solidarity with the struggle for liberation in South Africa and to consider greater co-ordination of their efforts in co-operation with the Special Committee;

8. *Requests* the Special Committee and its Task Force on Women and Children:

(a) To promote and monitor the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women;

(b) To publicize the plight of women and children under *apartheid* and their struggle for liberation;

(c) To encourage national, regional and international conferences on women and children under *apartheid* and to co-sponsor such conferences, as appropriate.

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O

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON *apartheid* BY GOVERNMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* by Governments and intergovernmental organizations,⁷²

Reaffirming its resolutions on *apartheid*,

Deploing that some Member States have maintained and even increased their political, military, economic and other relations with South Africa despite United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*,

Considering that all relations with South Africa serve to fortify a military State whose existence is antagonistic to the very principles on which the United Nations is founded,

Convinced that continuation of the policies of *apartheid* by the racist régime of South Africa can only lead to a further deterioration of the situation in southern Africa and to a rapid escalation of the threat to world peace and security,

1. *Commends* all Governments and intergovernmental organizations which have implemented United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*;

2. *Strongly condemns* those States which are continuing collaboration in any form with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Considers* it essential that Member States should adopt legislation and take appropriate measures to terminate effectively all forms of collaboration with the racist *apartheid* régime;

4. *Strongly urges* the international community, including Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue and intensify the campaign to isolate South Africa from economic, political, military, nuclear and other forms of co-operation;

5. *Declares* its firm support for the armed struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa in its quest for the liberation of the people of South Africa from the oppression of *apartheid*;

6. *Requests* the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to impose immediate and total mandatory sanctions on South Africa;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to continue, as a matter of priority, to monitor the implementation of and compliance with United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*;

8. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary assistance in the discharge of this task.

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P

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁷³

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of its mandate and in promoting the international mobilization against *apartheid*,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee,

Considering the urgent need for more effective international action in support of the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa,

1. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on its programme of work, contained in paragraphs 437 and 438 of its report;⁷⁴

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue and intensify its activities in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. *Authorizes* the Special Committee:

(a) To send missions to Member States and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as required, to promote international action against *apartheid*;

(b) To participate in conferences concerned with action against *apartheid*;

(c) To co-sponsor and promote the organization of conference and seminars against *apartheid* in co-operation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

(d) To send representatives to attend meetings of United Nations organs, as well as of specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system, as appropriate;

⁷²Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/35/22 Add 1-3), document A/35/22 Add 1.

⁷³Ibid. Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22), and Supplement No. 22A (A/35/22 Add 1-3).

⁷⁴Ibid. Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22).

(e) To commission expert studies on all aspects of *apartheid* and its international repercussions;

(f) To hold sessions away from Headquarters as necessary;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to promote the international mobilization against *apartheid* and to facilitate co-ordination of action among anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, churches and other religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations and the mass media;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to devote special attention in 1981 to:

(a) Promotion of campaigns for the total isolation of the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) Promotion of increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

(c) Monitoring of the implementation of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid* and exposing all collaboration with South Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Centre against *Apartheid* with all the necessary means to assist the Special Committee in this task;

7. *Decides* to make a special annual allocation of \$150,000 to the Special Committee, from the budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1980-1981, for special projects to be decided on by the Committee to promote the international mobilization against *apartheid*, in particular:

(a) Co-sponsorship and assistance to national and international conferences and seminars against *apartheid*;

(b) Assistance to enable national liberation movements to participate in such conferences;

(c) Promotion of the widest observance of international days against *apartheid* and of international campaigns against *apartheid*;

(d) Expert studies on *apartheid*;

8. *Requests* all Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system and other organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

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Q

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁷³

Convinced that a cessation of all new foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa would constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of *apartheid*, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the *apartheid* policies in that country,

Welcoming the actions of those Governments which have taken legislative and other measures towards that end,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 16 December 1977, 33/183 O of 24 January 1979 and 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979,

Again urges the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa.

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R

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,⁷⁵ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression of opponents of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is appropriate and essential,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Further appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

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35/227. Question of Namibia⁷⁶

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL
OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA*The General Assembly,*

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ and 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,⁷⁸

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

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁷⁹ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, *inter alia*, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraor-

⁷⁶ See also sect. I, foot-note 7, sect. X B i, decision 35/442, and sect. X B 5, decision 35/451.

⁷⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24* (A/35/24 and Corr. 1 and 2).

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/35/23 Rev. 1), chaps. I-V and VIII.

⁷⁹ *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.

dinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.⁸⁰

Taking into consideration the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,⁸¹ and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, especially its decision reaffirming the unequivocal support of member States for the just armed struggle of liberation waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people, and the reiteration of its earlier decision to grant to the United Nations Council for Namibia permanent observer status in the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held in Paris from 11 to 13 September 1980,⁸²

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, as well as its attempts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Indignant at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and followers of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and the arbitrary inhuman measures of collective punishment and measures designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their will to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Indignant at South Africa's refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and at its decisions aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of the Territory,

Renewing its call upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operating with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Strongly reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in their struggle to achieve

self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Noting with satisfaction the persistent opposition of the Namibian people to South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory and to its oppressive racist policies and, in particular, the progress of their struggle in all its forms for national liberation under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Strongly condemning as an act of colonial expansion the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay and to claim sovereignty over the Penguin and other offshore islands, thereby undermining the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned by the increasing militarization of Namibia and by the continuing acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructures,

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 repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁸³ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Reiterates* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as rec-

⁸⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, para. 91*

⁸¹ A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, resolution CM/Res.788 (XXXV).

⁸² A/35/539-S/14220, annex. For the printed text of the Declaration, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24)*

⁸³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.*

ognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

4. *Reaffirms* that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

5. *Supports* the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

6. *Calls upon* Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to render increased and sustained support and material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

7. *Welcomes* the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia;

8. *Strongly supports* the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

9. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

10. *Declares* that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

11. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly relating to Namibia;

12. *Strongly condemns* the manoeuvres of South Africa in Namibia aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of the Territory;

13. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its decision to establish compulsory military service for all Namibians between the ages of 16 and 25, a decision which will increase the suffering of the Namibian people by disrupting their lives and forcing many to seek refuge in neighbouring countries and will thus impose an additional burden on United Nations programmes of assistance designed to ensure adequate shelter and support for Namibian refugees;

14. *Declares* that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

15. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia and that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the

Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

16. *Calls upon* the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operation with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

17. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

18. *Affirms* that the off-shore islands of Namibia, including Penguin, Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's are an integral part of Namibia and that any decision by South Africa to claim sovereignty over those islands is illegal, null and void;

19. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at undermining the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as well as perpetuating the systematic plunder of the natural resources of the Territory;

20. *Demands* that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

21. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military attacks against independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against these countries and the forcible and massive displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes;

22. *Calls upon* all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

23. *Declares* that South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its present policy of colonial expansion, its policy of *apartheid* and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

24. *Condemns* those Western and other States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear capability and urges again all Member States, individ-

ually and collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons:

25. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are exploiting illegally the resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations and others engaged in such exploitation comply with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment or activities in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

26. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

27. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

28. *Calls upon* the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation, as well as at negating the achievements of their just struggle;

29. *Solemnly calls upon* the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981

B

INTENSIFICATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS ACTION IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ and 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,⁷⁸

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as its subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia,

Recalling Security Council resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 by which the Council, *inter alia*, called upon all States to discourage their nationals or companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia and, to this end, to withhold protection of such investments against claims of a future lawful Government of Namibia,

Bearing in mind Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁸³

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Affirming 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 repressive illegal South African administration is in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Strongly deploring the policies of those States which, despite the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁷⁹ continue to maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and other relations with South Africa, purporting to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia, as well as military or strategic collaboration, all of which has the effect of supporting or encouraging South Africa in its defiance of the United Nations,

Strongly condemning the support which the illegal South African administration continues to receive from those foreign economic, financial and other interests which are collaborating with it in its exploitation of the human and natural resources of, and in the further entrenchment of its illegal and colonialist domination over, the international Territory of Namibia,

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 human and natural resources of Namibia, which contributes to the perpetuation of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia,

1. *Calls upon* those States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

2. *Urges* those States which have not yet done so to break off economic relations with South Africa whenever they concern Namibia and to take measures to compel the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), as well as subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia;

3. *Reiterates* 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 repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, 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, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

4. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal South

African administration which are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith;

5. *Appeals* to Governments to discourage private investors from their countries from participating in business ventures in Namibia which, by making available additional resources, enables the South African régime to finance the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia;

6. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to communicate with corporations supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa and urge them to cease such activities;

7. *Requests once again* all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue its efforts to ensure the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, an indexed handbook on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia:

(a) To notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and of the position of the Council in this regard;

(b) To send missions of consultation to Governments whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to review with them all possible action to discourage the continuation of such investments;

(c) To contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to draw the attention of the specialized agencies to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia in order that those agencies may assist the Council in promoting its full implementation;

12. *Further requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and to report on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly:

Having considered the question of Namibia,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia¹ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the

Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,²

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,³

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to continue consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Bearing in mind the need to reaffirm the solemn commitment of the United Nations in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia,

Reaffirming the territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands,

Convinced of the need to intensify co-operation between the United Nations Council for Namibia and those non-governmental organizations which are actively involved in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation,

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and reject all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia;

(d) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the

United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, and subsequent relevant resolutions in their entirety;

(e) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other off-shore islands;

(f) Represent Namibia in intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

(g) Take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁵³ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(h) Conduct hearings in order to obtain relevant information from all available sources to denounce in depth South African schemes of ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, including the exploitation of labour, the militarization of the Territory and the plunder of its natural resources;

(i) Formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

(j) Review the destructive effects of South African policies on Namibian children and formulate, in co-operation with the United Nations Children's Fund and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, an appropriate programme of action to assist Namibian children outside Namibia and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

(k) Formulate and direct a world-wide programme of dissemination of information on the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, on its schemes to perpetuate its exploitation and control of the people and resources of the Territory and on the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

(l) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations of Member States about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, thereby ensuring the most effective mobilization of public opinion in support of the cause of the Namibian people;

(m) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(n) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(o) Provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for

Namibia and include in its annual report to the General Assembly a chapter on the activities of the Institute;

(p) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

3. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to formulate a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations which are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, in order to intensify international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people;

4. *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$200,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish contacts with non-governmental organizations, to attend conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, to disseminate information on the conclusions of such conferences and to engage in such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people;

5. *Decides* to make adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

6. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

7. *Declares* that the United Nations is committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of the units which service the Council so that the Council may fully discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

D

ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁷⁷ and 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,⁷⁸

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for

Namibia to administer the Territory until independence,

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Bearing in mind the Declaration adopted by the International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held in Paris from 11 to 13 September 1980,⁸²

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all effective measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia, particularly in the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the people of Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

1. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

2. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. *Requests* all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

4. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibia and requests them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people.

111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981

E

SUPPORT FOR THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁸³

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia.

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations accepted a solemn obligation to grant all possible support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

Recalling its resolution 3296 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, by which it endorsed the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka to enable Namibians to undertake research, training, planning and related activities, with special reference to the struggle for the freedom of Namibia and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia,⁸⁴

Reaffirming the responsibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia to provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies of the Institute,

Commending the Institute for its effective contribution in promoting the acquisition of skills by young Namibians, thus enabling them to contribute to the administration of a future independent Namibia,

Taking note of the annual report submitted by the Senate of the Institute to the United Nations Council for Namibia⁸⁵ in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the Institute,

Deeply conscious of the critical need of the people of Namibia for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

1. *Affirms* its support of the United Nations Institute for Namibia in its efforts to enable Namibians to develop and acquire the necessary skills required for staffing the public services of an independent Namibia;

2. *Commends* the efforts of the Institute to undertake research activities into the various political, economic and social aspects of Namibia, which contribute to the struggle for the emancipation of Namibia and assist in the formulation of policies and programmes of an independent Namibia;

3. *Commends also* the efforts of the Institute to organize an information and documentation centre on Namibia;

4. *Further commends* the efforts of the Institute to provide substantive support for the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare and publish, through the Institute, a handbook on Namibia, covering aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception;

6. *Decides* to amend the Charter of the Institute to include in the membership of the Senate a representative of the University of Zambia;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations

⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fourth Session Supplement No 24 (A/34/24), vol. IV, annex XXXII

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Thirty-fifth Session Supplement No 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, paras 339-344

system which have endeavoured to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in supporting the programme of the Institute;

8. *Urges* those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have not done so to review with the Institute ways and means of strengthening its programme of activities;

9. *Recommends* that the Institute should continue contacts with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in order to review ways and means of developing closer co-operation between the two institutions in conformity with their respective policies and objectives;

10. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the account of the Institute in the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

11. *Requests* the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to renew his appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the account of the Institute in the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to include in its annual report to the General Assembly a chapter and recommendations on the activities of the Institute.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

F

NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁷⁷

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia to administer the Territory until independence,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Recalling further its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁸⁰

Aware of the decisive stage achieved in the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization,

Recognizing that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations and its Member States

have also assumed the responsibility for assisting the people of Namibia morally and materially,

Commending the steps taken by various specialized agencies, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to provide assistance to Namibia in the framework of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

Noting with appreciation the contribution of the United Nations Development Programme in the implementation of projects related to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

Reaffirming its determination to fulfil its responsibility towards the people and Territory of Namibia,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme of the United Nations system;

2. *Commends* the progress made in bringing the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia to the stage of implementation and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider in due course policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

4. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, when planning and initiating new assistance measures for Namibia, to do so to the extent feasible within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation and implementation of an educational programme for the benefit of the Namibian people in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the development of agricultural skills of Namibians in close and continuous co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and appeals to them to make further financial contributions to the Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* in particular to the Government of Angola for its decision to offer a site for the establishment, with the assistance of the International Labour Organisation, of a pilot vocational training centre for Namibians;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities, entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the co-ordinating authority in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

G

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,⁶⁶

Recalling its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it decided to terminate the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia and assume direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, and its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling further its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Reaffirming its determination to continue to discharge its responsibility with regard to the Territory in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁶⁷

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. I, paras. 311-355

Mindful that, by assuming direct responsibility for Namibia, the United Nations accepted a solemn obligation to grant all possible support to the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to grant all possible material assistance to Namibians who are victims of South Africa's repressive and discriminatory policies,

1. Takes note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approves the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

3. *Decides* that the utilization of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

5. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians and requests them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

7. *Expresses its appreciation* of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees;

8. *Decides* that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

H

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁶⁷ and 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,⁶⁸

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia,

Recalling also the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and

National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁵⁰

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative.

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

2. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. *Decides* to launch a world campaign to support United Nations resolutions for a free and independent Namibia and, to this end, requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the appropriate organs of the United Nations, to formulate a programme of activities on dissemination of information, including the following:

(a) Preparation of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa;

(b) Production of radio programmes in English, French, German and Spanish designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in Namibia;

(c) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(d) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(e) Production of films on Namibia;

(f) Production of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General urgently to undertake, in consultation with the United Nations Council

for Namibia, the preparation of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia.

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I

QUESTION OF NAMIBIAN URANIUM

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969, 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969, 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970, 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁵¹

Recalling the enactment of the United Nations Council for Namibia, on 27 September 1974, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia,⁵²

Recalling its request, contained in its resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, that all States should comply with Decree No. 1,

Taking into consideration the Algiers Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980,⁵⁰

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium conducted by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980,⁵⁷

Recalling its resolution 35/28 of 11 November 1980 on the activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

2. *Reaffirms* that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people and that the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory as a result of the systematic plunder by foreign economic interests, in collusion with the illegal South African administration, is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia;

3. *Declares* that any State which deprives the Namibian people of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the right and interests of that people to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Declares* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources and the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its political independence;

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, vol. III.

5. *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 their bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in Namibia to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments or prospecting in the Territory;

6. *Draws the attention* of the Security Council to the fact that the hearings on Namibian uranium have shown serious violations of Council resolutions 276 (1970), 283 (1970) and 301 (1971) and requests the Council to take appropriate action;

7. *Also draws the attention* of the Security Council to the increased threat to international peace and security caused by the development by South Africa of a nuclear capability using Namibian uranium and the dangers of nuclear proliferation arising from the sale of Namibian uranium without safeguards by South Africa, and requests the Council to take action to ensure that South Africa does not continue to acquire nuclear technology from other countries;

8. *Requests* the Governments of States whose corporations are involved in Namibian uranium, in particular the Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, to take measures to prohibit their State-owned corporations and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from all dealings in Namibian uranium and all prospecting activities in Namibia;

9. *Notes* that the exploitation of Namibian uranium by Western countries, in particular the members of the European Atomic Energy Community, the nature of South Africa's policies regarding Namibian uranium, the collaboration with South Africa by certain Western countries, the transfer of nuclear technology to South Africa and South Africa's large-scale participation in the export of natural and enriched uranium seriously impeded the early attainment of independence by Namibia;

10. *Notes with grave concern* the participation of foreign Governments and State-controlled corporations in the extraction and processing of Namibian uranium and their collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, which contributes directly to the development of South Africa's nuclear capability, thus hindering international efforts to secure South Africa's withdrawal from the Territory;

11. *Condemns* all activities regarding Namibian uranium being carried out in the Territory by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, activities which constitute a clear violation by the Governments concerned of binding resolutions of the Security Council and are thus violations of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations;

12. *Strongly condemns* the collusion of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America with South Africa in the nuclear field, and calls upon all States to refrain from supplying the South African régime, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to gather information on Namibian uranium and to take action as appropriate

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J

SITUATION RESULTING FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S REFUSAL TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling its resolutions relating to the question of Namibia, in particular resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, and Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978,

Strongly condemning the South African racist régime for its continued refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978),

Indignant at the blatant manner in which South Africa deliberately caused the collapse of the pre-implementation meeting held at Geneva from 7 to 14 January 1981,

Deploring the fact that South Africa has not accepted the principle of independence for Namibia,

Highly commending the sense of responsibility, statesmanship and positive approach demonstrated by the South West Africa People's Organization to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, particularly at the pre-implementation meeting,

Cognizant of the heavy involvement in the exploitation of the natural resources and in other illegal economic activities in Namibia of some members of the Western contact group stated to be engaged in the promotion of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978),

Taking into consideration the relevant resolution adopted by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at the meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, from 19 to 23 January 1981,

Noting the relevant parts of the New Delhi Declaration adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981,⁸⁸

Deeply concerned about the present critical situation in Namibia, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security,

1. *Declares* the urgent need to ensure the early attainment of the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

2. *Solemnly reaffirms* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence are achieved in the Territory and renews its determination to ensure the effective and complete discharge of this responsibility;

3. *Declares* that it is incumbent upon all States to exercise fully their responsibilities in the effort to obtain genuine independence for Namibia;

4. *Strongly condemns* the persistent refusal of the South African racist régime to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, in particular its rejection of Security Council resolutions 432 (1978), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

⁸⁸ A/36/116, annex

5. *Determines once again* that the South African racist régime acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement in Namibia to the detriment of the Namibian people and the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, and in contravention of resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, and relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

6. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until genuine independence;

7. *Reiterates* its unflinching support for the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, in its heroic struggle for the liberation of the Territory and renews its call to the international community to render all material, financial, military, political and diplomatic assistance to that organization for the immediate termination of South Africa's illegal and racist colonial occupation of the Territory;

8. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its intensification of the repression against the Namibian people and for its increasing arrests and detentions of leaders and members of the South West Africa People's Organization;

9. *Strongly condemns* the colonialist and racist régime of Pretoria for its continued acts of aggression against independent African States, in particular Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe;

10. *Decides* to increase the financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to

finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure the expanded representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

11. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to hold a series of plenary meetings outside United Nations Headquarters during 1981 and to recommend appropriate action to the General Assembly in the light of the refusal by South Africa to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and requests the Secretary-General to defray the cost of these meetings and to provide the necessary staff and services for them;

12. *Solemnly declares* that South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its persistent defiance of the United Nations, its war of repression being waged against Namibians, its repeated acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its colonialist expansion and its policy of *apartheid* constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

13. *Solemnly calls upon* the Security Council to convene urgently to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

14. *Decides* that, in the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to end its illegal occupation by withdrawing from Namibia, it will urgently consider necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia.

*111th plenary meeting
6 March 1981*

36/8. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolve to bring about the total and unconditional eradication of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*, which still represent serious obstacles to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, and in other relevant resolutions, it called upon all peoples, Governments and institutions to continue their efforts to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* and thus to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Taking into account the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,²

Recalling that, in the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in

the annex to its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, it called upon all States, United Nations organs and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind the resounding victory of the people of Zimbabwe, achieved as a result of the struggle which it waged for the reconquest of its sovereignty and independence against the racist colonial régime that was oppressing it,

Expressing its serious concern, however, at the situation prevailing in South Africa and throughout southern Africa as a result of the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime, particularly its efforts to perpetuate and strengthen racist domination of the country, its policy of "bantustanization", its brutal repression of opponents of *apartheid* and its renewed acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity,

Particularly concerned at the persistence of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist minority régime of South Africa,

Disappointed that the talks between the United Nations and the South African racist and illegal occupation régime aimed at reaching a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia have thus far failed because of the bad faith of that régime,

² *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and the international community,

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policy and seriously aggravates the situation in southern Africa, thus constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Seriously concerned at the fact that the principal Western and other trading partners of South Africa are continuing to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the abolition of that régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid*,

Alarmed at the persistent collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in nuclear matters,

Aware of the constant need to mobilize public opinion against any political, military, economic and other assistance granted to the racist régime of South Africa,

Aware of the need to promote solutions to the problems of discrimination facing migrant workers and their families, wherever such problems exist,

Recalling its resolution 35/33 of 14 November 1980, in which it decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid*,

Stressing the importance of attaining the objectives of the Decade,

Convinced that the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will make a useful and constructive contribution to the attainment of those objectives,

1. *Proclaims* that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade are matters of high priority for the international community and, therefore, for the United Nations;

2. *Strongly condemns* the policies of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination pursued in southern Africa, all occupied Arab territories and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence;

3. *Reaffirms* its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*, colonialism and foreign domination and for self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle;

4. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence;

5. *Vigorously condemns* the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against neighbouring States, particularly against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia;

6. *Expresses its profound solidarity* with the front-line States that are victims of the racist aggression and destabilization attempts of the Pretoria régime;

7. *Once again invites* all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, national liberation movements, anti-*apartheid* and anti-racist organizations and other solidarity groups

to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;

8. *Again requests* the Security Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the imposition of full mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, including, in particular, an embargo on the delivery of oil and oil products to South Africa and the strengthening of the embargo on arms, with a view to putting an end to all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

9. *Approves* the Declaration of the International Seminar on the Implementation and Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo against South Africa,³ held in London from 1 to 3 April 1981 under the sponsorship of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

10. *Vigorously condemns* the collaboration of certain Western countries, Israel and other States and of transnational corporations and other organizations which are maintaining or continuing to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, particularly in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thereby encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and in its denial of human rights;

11. *Calls once again upon* all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own enterprises in southern Africa in order to put an end to such enterprises;

12. *Calls upon* all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations and private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

13. *Invites* Member States, the organs and bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies to continue their efforts with a view to the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

14. *Takes note* of the progress made by the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1981 in connection with the preparatory work for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

15. *Decides* that the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, established by the President of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with Council decision 1981/130 of 6 May 1981, shall hold its first session in New York during the first quarter of 1982, for a period of two weeks, and shall report to the Council at its first regular session of 1982, the Council being the Preparatory Committee for the Conference;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Sub-Committee with all necessary assistance;

17. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to appoint in 1982, after consultation with the regional groups, a Secretary-General of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, who shall have the rank of Assistant Secretary-General and shall be responsible for the organization of the Conference and co-ordination with Member States, organs and bodies of the United Nations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

³ A/36/190-S/14442, annex.

18. *Invites* Member States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General as part of the Programme for the Decade and the preparations for the Conference.

19. *Invites* the appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the Conference;

20. *Expresses its satisfaction* to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, the United Nations Council for Namibia, 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 Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade and invites them to include in their activities the preparations for the Conference;

21. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-seventh session the status of preparations for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

22. *Decides* to consider at its thirty-seventh session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

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36/9. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979 and 35/35 of 14 November 1980, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978.

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 34/65 A to D of 29 November and 12 December 1979 and 35/13 A to F of 3 November 1980,

Recalling also the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly, on the question of Namibia, and its resolution ES-8 2 of 14 September 1981,

Recalling the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, particularly resolutions CM/Res.855 (XXXVII) and CM/Res.865 (XXXVII),⁴

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the racist Pretoria régime against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and other neighbouring States,

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977,⁵

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the peoples of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of 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,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of *apartheid* in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination,

Reaffirming also that the system of *apartheid* imposed on the South African people constitutes an inadmissible violation of the rights of that people and a constant threat to international peace and security,

Welcoming the independence of Belize,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. *Calls upon* all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

2. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the Namibian people, of the Palestinian people and of all peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without external interference;

4. *Takes note with satisfaction* of resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,⁶ and the decision of its Implementation Committee to organize and conduct a general and free referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara;

5. *Takes note* of the contacts made by the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

⁴ See A.36.534, annex I

⁵ A.32/61 annex I

⁶ See A.36/534 annex II

6. *Condemns* the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

7. *Further condemns* South Africa for its increased oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks on the frontline States with the aim of destabilizing their Governments;

8. *Also condemns strongly* the recent invasion and occupation of part of the territory of Angola by troops of the racist Pretoria régime;

9. *Reaffirms* that the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories, and the transit of mercenaries through their territories, to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

10. *Strongly condemns* the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and South Africa's attempts to dismember its territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

11. *Also condemns* the policies of those members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sporting relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples for self-determination and independence;

12. *Again demands* the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply related matériel to that régime;

13. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, the Special Declaration on Namibia and the reports of the technical and political committees adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981;⁷

14. *Demands* the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981, on Namibia;

15. *Further calls* for a maximization of all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and *apartheid* through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

16. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

17. *Strongly condemns* the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority Pretoria régime in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

18. *Strongly condemns* the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East and the continuous bombing of Palestinian civilians, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

19. *Strongly condemns* the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continuous bombardment and destruction of its cities and villages, and all acts that constitute a violation of its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and the security of its people, and hinder the full implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978;

20. *Urges* all States, competent organizations of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to restore its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

21. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁸ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

22. *Demands* the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

23. *Reiterates its appreciation* of the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial and foreign rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a maximization of this assistance;

24. *Urges* all States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

26. *Decides* to consider this item again at its thirty-seventh session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

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36/10. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights,⁹ as well as in

⁷ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X and annexes X and XI

⁸ Resolution 217 A (III).

⁹ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence.

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are endangering, or have already resulted in the suppression of, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Further expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent necessity of concerted international action to alleviate their conditions.

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights as a result of military intervention and foreign aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth¹⁰ and thirty-seventh sessions,¹¹

Reiterating its resolution 35/35 B of 14 November 1980.

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General of 1 October 1981,¹²

1. *Reaffirms* that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. *Declares* its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. *Calls upon* those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. *Deplores* the plight of the hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. *Requests* the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

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¹⁰ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council 1980 Supplement No. 3* (E.1980/3 and Corr.1) chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 1981 *Supplement No. 5* (E.1981/5 and Corr.1) chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

¹² A/C.3/36/4

36/11. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32.11 of 7 November 1977, 33/101 of 16 December 1978, 34/26 of 15 November 1979 and 35/38 of 25 November 1980,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General¹³ on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;¹⁴

2. *Expresses its satisfaction* with the increase in the number of States that have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. *Reaffirms once again* its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. *Requests* States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. *Appeals* to States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

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36/12. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/40 of 25 November 1980 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 36/11 of 28 October 1981 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,¹⁴ as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,¹⁵

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions,¹⁶ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Emphasizing that it is important for the successful struggle against all practices of racial discrimination, including the vestiges and manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist, that all Member States should be guided in their internal and foreign policies by the basic provisions of the Convention,

Mindful of the obligation of the States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

Welcoming the continued co-operation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with the competent specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies, especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific

¹³ A.36/453

¹⁴ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

¹⁵ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A.36/18)

and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions;

2. *Strongly condemns* the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia as the most abhorrent form of racial discrimination and urges all Member States to adopt effective political, economic and other measures in order to secure the elimination of that policy and to achieve the full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies;

3. *Commends* the Committee for paying greater attention to the question of the elimination of the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and Namibia, as well as to the elimination of acts and practices of racial discrimination in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and in all other Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations bodies concerned to ensure that the Committee is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) applies and urges 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 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. *Once again invites* States parties to the Convention to furnish the Committee, in accordance with its general guidelines, with the information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régime of South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* all Member States to adopt effective legislative, socio-economic and other necessary measures for elimination or prevention of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

7. *Commends* the Committee for paying due attention to the steps taken by the States parties to the Convention to assure within their jurisdiction the availability of appropriate recourse procedures for the victims of racial discrimination;

8. *Further commends* the Committee for taking up the problems of discrimination of migrant workers and requests States parties to the Convention to protect fully the rights of those workers;

9. *Calls upon* States parties to the Convention to protect fully, through the introduction of relevant legislative and other measures, the rights of national or ethnic minorities, as well as the rights of indigenous populations;

10. *Reiterates its grave concern* that some States parties to the Convention, owing to reasons beyond their control, are being prevented from fulfilling their obligations under the Convention in parts of their respective territories;

11. *Takes note with appreciation* of the Committee's plans to participate in the preparations and the work of the second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in 1983;

12. *Requests* the Committee to explore the possibility of preparing also for the Conference, in addition to studies on the implementation of articles 4 and 7 of the Convention, a study on the implementation of subparagraph (e) of article 5 in conjunction with paragraph 2 of article 2;

13. *Takes note* of the decision of the Committee to hold its spring 1982 session at the United Nations offices at Nairobi and requests the Secretary-General to explore the

possibility of holding this session within the context of the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

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36/13. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*, and its resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/80 of 13 December 1976, 32/12 of 7 November 1977, 33/103 of 16 December 1978, 34/27 of 15 November 1979 and 35/39 of 25 November 1980,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 13 (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977,¹⁷ 7 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978,¹⁸ 10 (XXXV) of 5 March 1979,¹⁹ 12 (XXXVI) and 13 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980²⁰ and 6 (XXXVII) of 23 February 1981,²¹

Convinced that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,²² as well as the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, and their full implementation will contribute to the final eradication of all vestiges of *apartheid*, racism and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming its conviction that *apartheid* constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

Strongly condemning South Africa's stepping up its policy of *apartheid*, repression and "bantustanization" and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, thereby perpetuating on Namibian territory its odious policy of *apartheid*, racial discrimination and fragmentation,

Deeply concerned about South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against sovereign African States, which constitute a manifest breach of international peace and security,

Underlining that the strengthening of the existing mandatory arms embargo and the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter are vital in order to compel the racist régime of South Africa to abandon its policy of *apartheid*,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of *apartheid*,

¹⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5927)*, chap. XXI, sect. A.

¹⁸ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 4 (E/1978/34)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 1979, *Supplement No. 6 (E/1979/36)*, chap. XXIV, sect. A.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 1980, *Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1)*, chap. XXVI, sect. A.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 1981, *Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1)*, Chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

²² *Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

Commending the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and the Special Declaration on Namibia,²³ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981.

Stressing the need to disseminate on a wider basis more information on the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa, taking into consideration the recommendation contained in the documents adopted by the International Seminar on Publicity and the Role of the Mass Media in the International Mobilization against *Apartheid*, held at Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 31 August to 2 September 1981.²⁴

Underlining that ratification of and accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards achieving the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against *apartheid*, racism and colonialism and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General²⁵ on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

2. Commends those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention, in particular those which presented their second reports, and appeals to those States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;

3. Appeals once again to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay;

4. Requests States parties to the Convention to take fully into account the guidelines²⁶ prepared by the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;

5. Calls upon all States parties to implement fully article IV of the Convention by adopting legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish, in accordance with their jurisdiction, persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts enumerated in article II of the Convention;

6. Again calls upon all States parties to the Convention and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Three contained in its reports²⁷ and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts through appropriate channels to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view to further promoting ratification of or accession to the Convention;

8. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to undertake the functions set out in article X of the

Convention and invites the Commission to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take into account General Assembly resolutions 33/23 of 29 November 1978 and 35/32 of 14 November 1980 as well as relevant documents of the Commission and its subsidiary organs in which it is reaffirmed, *inter alia*, that States giving assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination and *apartheid*;

10. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention and competent United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the periodic compilation of the above-mentioned list as well as with information concerning the obstacles that prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of *apartheid*;

11. Appeals to all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness through denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

12. Requests the Economic and Social Council, in preparing for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in 1983, to give special attention to the activities aimed at the eradication of *apartheid*;

13. Welcomes the active campaign waged by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*, in co-operation with the Commission on Human Rights, to publicize the importance of the Convention;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention.

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²³ A/CONF 107/8, sect. X

²⁴ A/36.496-S.14686, annex I

²⁵ A.36/454 and Add I

²⁶ E/CN.4.1286, annex

²⁷ E/CN.4/1358, sect. IV, E/CN.4.1417, sect. IV

36/51. 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,*²⁵

*Taking into consideration the chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the question,*²⁶

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,

*Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia,*²⁷ *adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against *Apartheid*,*²⁸ *adopted by the World Conference for Action against *Apartheid*,*

Recalling the Declaration on Namibia and the Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978,

*Recalling also the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,*²⁹ *adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981,*

*Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981,*³⁰ *and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,*

*Bearing in mind also the relevant provisions of the New Delhi Declaration,*³¹ *adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981, as well as the final communiqué of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on the Question of Namibia, held at Algiers from 16 to 18 April 1981,*³²

*Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia,*³³ *adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,*

*Bearing in mind further the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa,*³⁴ *adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980,*

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

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

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

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

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

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23/Rev.1), chap. V.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24), part two, chaps. II and VI.

²⁷ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977*.

²⁸ *Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77 XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

²⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24)*, para. 222.

³⁰ See A/36/534, annex I.

³¹ A/36/116 and Corr.1, annex

³² A/36/222-S/14458 and Corr.1, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*

³³ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X.B.

³⁴ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, declaration CM/St.15 (XXXV)

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*,

Taking into account the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium held in New York from 7 to 11 July 1980.³⁵

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

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

Deeply concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean region and certain Territories in the Pacific region, 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 indigenous peoples 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 which deprives the colonial peoples of the exercise of their legitimate rights over their natural resources or subordinates the rights and interests of those peoples to foreign economic and financial interests violates the solemn obligations it has assumed under the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources, the continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits and the use of those profits for the enrichment of foreign settlers and the entrenchment of colonial domination over 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 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 as impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as

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, thus violating the political, economic and social rights and interests of the indigenous peoples and obstructing the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration in respect of those Territories;

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

7. *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 countries 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. *Strongly condemns* the collusion by the Governments of certain Western countries and other States, particularly those of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon the Government of France and all other Governments to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

10. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy, 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;

11. *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 which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories;

12. *Requests* all States to refrain from making any investments to the benefit of, or extending loans to, the minority racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with it,

13. *Calls upon* those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that have not yet done so to take effective measures

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

against the oil companies that supply crude oil and petroleum products to the racist régime of South Africa;

14. *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 régimes that use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

15. *Condemns* all military activities and dispositions of a military character in Namibia and other colonial Territories which are prejudicial to the interests of the peoples of those Territories and to their right to self-determination and independence;

16. *Calls upon* South Africa and the colonial Powers concerned to end the military activities and dispositions of a military character in Namibia and other colonial Territories and to eliminate the military bases in accordance with the provisions of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular paragraph 9 of the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 35/118;

17. *Reiterates* that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,³⁶ are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

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

19. *Calls once again upon* all States to discontinue all economic, financial and trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

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

21. *Requests* the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to prepare from available sources a register indicating the profits that transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

22. *Calls upon* the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply an equitable system of wages;

23. *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 the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes;

24. *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;

25. *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 examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

70th plenary meeting
24 November 1981

³⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. I, annex II.

36/121. Question of Namibia

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia⁵⁶ and 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,⁵⁷

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

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,⁵⁸

delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, *inter alia*, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it.

Taking into consideration the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁵⁹ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981,

Taking into consideration resolution CM/Res. 853 (XXXVII) on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981,⁶⁰ and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, as well as decisions of the Organization of African Unity reaffirming the unequivocal support of member States for the just armed struggle of liberation waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole legitimate and genuine representative of the Namibian people.

Strongly condemning France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America for their collusion with the South African racists as manifested in the triple vetoes in the Security Council, where the majority of the world body demonstrated its determination to adopt concrete political and economic measures aimed at isolating terrorist South Africa in order to compel it to vacate Namibia,

Taking into consideration the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and the Special Declaration on Namibia,⁶¹ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held at Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,

Welcoming the establishment of a Solidarity Fund by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of an Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund by the Organization of African Unity to support the efforts of the South West Africa People's Organization in its liberation struggle,

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization.

Strongly reiterating its support for the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization,

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, as well as its attempts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

⁵⁶ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24)

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 23 (A/36/23 Rev.1), chaps. I-VI and VIII

⁵⁸ 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

⁵⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24), para. 222

⁶⁰ See A/36/524, annex I

⁶¹ A CONF 107/8, sect. X

Indignant at South Africa's refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 431 (1978) of 27 July 1978, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and at its manoeuvres aimed at gaining international recognition for illegitimate groups which it has installed in Namibia and which are subservient to Pretoria's interests in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of Namibia,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned by the increasing militarization of Namibia and by the continuing acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, which have caused extensive loss of human lives and destruction of economic infrastructures,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council failed on 31 August 1981,⁶² on account of the veto of the United States of America, to exercise its responsibilities in the face of unprovoked massive armed aggression against Angola,

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 repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁶³ is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

Indignant at the arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and followers of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and the arbitrary inhuman measures of collective punishment and measures designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their will to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

2. *Requests* all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

3. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), as well as in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal,

including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;

4. *Reiterates* that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

5. *Strongly supports* the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it both as a policy-making organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

6. *Reaffirms* that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

7. *Supports* the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

8. *Solemnly reaffirms* that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia and further reaffirms that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, which is illegally occupying the Territory and committing aggression against the people, and, on the other, the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, supported by the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

9. *Calls upon* Member States, specialized agencies and other international organizations to render sustained and increased support and material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

10. *Strongly condemns* the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and for its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

11. *Strongly condemns* the manoeuvres of South Africa in Namibia aimed at transferring power to illegitimate groups subservient to its interests in order to maintain its policies of domination and exploitation of the people and natural resources of the Territory and declares that actions taken in this regard by the racist Pretoria régime are illegal, null and void;

12. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for its ever-increasing military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to carry out its policy of military attacks against independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those countries and the forcible and massive displacement of Namibians from their homes for military and political purposes;

13. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians;

14. *Declares* that all measures by the illegal occupation régime to enforce military conscription in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

15. *Strongly condemns* South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976),

⁶² See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, 2300th meeting.

⁶³ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, annex II.

435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

16. *Condemns* South Africa for its increased oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks against neighbouring States, particularly Angola;

17. *Strongly condemns* the collusion by the Governments of certain Western countries and other States, particularly those of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

18. *Strongly condemns* the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are exploiting illegally the resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations and others engaged in such exploitation comply with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment or activities in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

19. *Declares* that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources and continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its political independence;

20. *Calls upon* the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operation with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

21. *Reiterates* that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia are an integral part of Namibia and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

22. *Affirms* that the offshore islands of Namibia—including Penguin, Ichaboe, Hollamsbird, Mercury, Long, Seal, Halifax, Possession, Albatross Rock, Pomona, Plum Pudding and Sinclair's—are an integral part of Namibia and that any decision by South Africa to claim sovereignty over those islands is illegal, null and void;

23. *Strongly condemns* the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at undermining the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as well as perpetuating the systematic plunder of the natural resources of the Territory;

24. *Demands* that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such

Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

25. *Demands* that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive and declares that South Africa shall be liable for damages to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

26. *Declares* that the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa continues to constitute an act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for the Territory until independence;

27. *Declares* that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its policy of *apartheid* and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

28. *Calls upon* the international community to extend, as a matter of urgency, full support and assistance, including military assistance, to the front-line States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the repeated acts of aggression by South Africa;

29. *Demands* that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

30. *Reaffirms* that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only basis for a peaceful settlement;

31. *Firmly rejects* the manoeuvres by certain members of the Western contact group aimed at undermining the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and at depriving the oppressed Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the struggle for national liberation;

32. *Demands* the immediate commencement of the unconditional implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without any prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than December 1981;

33. *Strongly urges* the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation, as well as at negating the achievements of their just struggle;

34. *Strongly urges* the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1981

B

ACTION BY MEMBER STATES IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA
The General Assembly.

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁶

Recalling its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, as well as its subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, by which it requested all Member States to take measures to ensure compliance with Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974,⁶³

Taking into consideration the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁵⁹ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981,

Recalling its request to the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,⁶⁴

Recalling its call upon States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,⁶⁴

Recalling its call upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,⁶⁴

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 human and natural resources of Namibia, which contributes to the perpetuation of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia.

1. *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 resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981;

2. *Calls upon* all States to sever all diplomatic, consular and trade relations with South Africa;

3. *Requests* all States, in furtherance of the objective of bringing to an end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, to prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in South Africa or illegally occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, whether or not the commodities or products are for consumption or processing in their territories, whether or not they are imported in bond and whether or not any special legal status with respect to the import of goods is enjoyed by the port or other place where they are imported or stored;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export of any commodities or products from South Africa or occupied Namibia, and any dealings by their nationals or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in South Africa or occupied Namibia and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to South Africa or occupied Namibia for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories of any commodities or products—whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes, educational equip-

ment and material for use in schools and other educational institutions, publications, news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs—to any person or body in South Africa or occupied Namibia or to any other person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from South Africa or occupied Namibia and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply;

4. *Requests* all States not to make available to the régime of South Africa or illegally occupied Namibia, or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking, including tourist enterprises, in South Africa or occupied Namibia, any funds for investment or any other financial or economic resources, and to prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from making available to the régime or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within South Africa or occupied Namibia, except payments exclusively for pensions or for strictly medical, humanitarian or educational purposes or for the provision of news material and, in special humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs;

5. *Requests* all States to prevent the entry into their territories, save on exceptional humanitarian grounds, of any person travelling on a South African passport, regardless of its date of issue, or on a purported passport issued by or on behalf of the illegal administration of South Africa in Namibia;

6. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit travel by their nationals to South Africa or occupied Namibia for any purpose, including tourism, sports and scientific and cultural exchanges;

7. *Requests* all States to prevent airline companies constituted in their territories and aircraft of their registration or under charter to their nationals from operating to or from South Africa or occupied Namibia and from linking up with any airline company constituted or aircraft registered in South Africa or occupied Namibia;

8. *Reiterates* that the exploitation of the resources of Namibia by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

9. *Requests once again* all Member States to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

10. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit State-controlled corporations from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia, as called for in Security Council resolutions 276 (1970) of 30 January 1970, 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970 and 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971;

11. *Calls upon* all States to prohibit companies of their nationality not under direct governmental control from investing or obtaining concessions in Namibia and to announce that they will not protect such investments against claims of a future lawful government of Namibia;

12. *Requests* all States to prevent investment in projects or corporations within their territories by corporations or individuals of South African nationality, or based in South Africa or illegally occupied Namibia,

13. *Requests* all States to adopt legislation which will penalize corporations dealing with South Africa or with entities in illegally occupied Namibia by the denial of tax relief and the imposition of fines exceeding the amount of profits derived from those dealings;

⁶⁴ See resolution ES-8/2

14. *Requests* all States to prohibit:

(a) The sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to any person or body in South Africa or occupied Namibia, or to any person or body for the purpose of eventual supply to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or supply of petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

(c) The shipment in vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation of their registration, or under charter to their nationals, of any petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

(d) Any investments in, or provision of technical and other assistance, including technical advice and spare parts, to the petroleum industry in South Africa or occupied Namibia;

(e) The provision of transit facilities in their territories, including the use of their ports, airports, roads or railway network, to vessels, aircraft or any other means of transportation carrying petroleum or petroleum products to South Africa or occupied Namibia;

(f) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the prospecting for petroleum in South Africa or occupied Namibia;

15. *Requests* all States to cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, and to cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies and grants of licensing arrangements for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned, which would further strengthen South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

16. *Requests* all States to ensure that arms-export agreements provide for guarantees that would prevent embargoed items or any components thereof from reaching South Africa through third countries under any circumstances, including subcontracts by firms from one country to another;

17. *Requests* all States to prohibit the export of spare parts for embargoed aircraft and other military equipment belonging to South Africa, and the maintenance and servicing of such equipment;

18. *Requests* all States to prohibit government agencies and corporations under their jurisdiction from transferring technology for the manufacture of arms and related matériel of all types to South Africa;

19. *Requests* all States to prohibit government agencies, corporations and individuals under their jurisdiction from investing in the manufacture of arms and related matériel in South Africa;

20. *Requests* all States to prohibit all imports of arms and related matériel of any type from South Africa;

21. *Requests* those States that have not yet done so to renounce those elements of bilateral or multilateral treaties in which South Africa has claimed to represent Namibia, or to take other action to ensure that those treaties cannot be interpreted as applying to Namibia;

22. *Requests* the Governments of Germany, Federal Republic of, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

23. *Requests* all States, by making use of article 35 B of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed

at Chicago on 7 December 1944,⁶⁵ to prohibit the carriage of Namibian uranium or other products emanating from Namibia above their territory;

24. *Calls upon* all States to take effective legislative measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

25. *Urges*, having regard to the principles set forth in Article 2 of the Charter, States not members of the United Nations to act in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive programme of assistance to States which are neighbours of South Africa and Namibia, on the understanding that such assistance should not only envisage the overcoming of short-term difficulties but be designed to enable those States to move towards complete self-reliance;

27. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the preparation of the above programme;

28. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to seek from any States information relevant to the implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Namibia, particularly Assembly resolution ES-8/2, and to compile information from other sources;

29. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a comprehensive report on all contacts between Member States and South Africa, containing a systematic analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interests with South Africa and of measures taken by Member States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

30. *Requests* all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the implementation of resolution ES-8/2 and to supply such information as may be sought by the Council in pursuance of the present resolution;

31. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly on the measures taken by them to implement the present resolution;

32. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution.

93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1981

C

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁶⁶

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

⁶⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 15, No. 102, p. 295.

Taking into consideration the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁵⁹ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981,

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Convinced of the need to continue consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

1. *Approves* the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein,⁶⁰ and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978, and subsequent relevant resolutions in their entirety;

3. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult Governments in order to mobilize support for the cause of Namibia and to further the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia;

(b) Represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

4. *Decides* that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States, are invited,

5. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall also:

(a) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare periodic reports related thereto;

(b) Consider the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions relating to Namibia, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;⁵⁸

(c) Consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly in order to counter the support which those foreign economic interests give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) Continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and report on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

(e) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations;

(f) Send missions of consultation to Governments whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to review with them all possible action to discourage the continuation of such investments;

(g) Contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia regarding the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia;

(h) Draw the attention of the specialized agencies to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974;⁶³

(i) Take all measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including consideration of the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies;

(j) Conduct hearings, seminars and workshops in order to obtain relevant information on the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign interests and to expose such activities;

(k) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(l) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare, in accordance with the guidelines established by the United Nations Council for Namibia, an indexed reference book on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to accede to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,⁶⁷ the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid⁶⁸ and such other related conventions as may be appropriate;

8. *Requests* all committees and sub-committees of the General Assembly to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session any draft resolution which may involve the rights and interests of Namibians;

9. *Decides* to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

⁵⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24), para. 708.

⁶⁷ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

⁶⁸ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

10. *Decides* to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

11. *Declares* that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia;

12. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish an office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia at Luanda early in 1982;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate financial reporting to the United Nations Council for Namibia, to ensure that, within the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the Council, the accounts shall reflect closely the activities of the Council as described in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of personnel and facilities of all units which service the Council so that the Council may fully discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

16. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa during 1982 and to recommend appropriate action to the General Assembly, in the light of the refusal by South Africa to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978), and requests the Secretary-General to defray the cost of these meetings and to provide the necessary staff and services for them;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the extraordinary plenary meetings through all the means at his disposal, including special publications, press releases, and radio and television broadcasts;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, after consulting the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding its assessment of the situation pertaining to Namibia, to carry out preparatory work with a view to organizing, at an appropriate time, an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence;

19. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the preparatory arrangements made.

*93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1981*

D

ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WITH RESPECT TO NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁶

Taking into consideration the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁵⁹ adopted by the United

Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981,

Bearing in mind the Declarations adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,⁶¹

1. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, so that it may participate as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

2. *Requests* all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

3. *Requests* all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to participate as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

4. *Requests* the International Atomic Energy Agency to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take the necessary administrative action to end all contracts between, on the one hand, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies and, on the other hand, corporations that directly or indirectly support South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the above provision;

7. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider granting membership in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

8. *Expresses its appreciation* to the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibia, to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and to the Nationhood Programme and requests them to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to undertake a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations and support groups that are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, in order to intensify international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people;

10. *Decides* to allocate the sum of \$200,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia to undertake a programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case, on the recommendation of the South West Africa People's Organization.

*93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1981*

E

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia,⁵⁶

Taking into consideration the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁵⁹ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981.

Recalling its resolution ES-8:2 of 14 September 1981,

Stressing the urgent need to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia in the achievement of self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia and, in particular, to intensify the world-wide and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle for liberation being waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative.

Deploring the increased assistance rendered by certain Western countries, especially the United States of America, to South Africa in the political, economic, military and cultural fields and expressing its conviction that this assistance should be exposed by the United Nations Council for Namibia by all means available to it.

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia, in accordance with policy guidelines formulated by the Council,

1. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in all its activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, follows the policy guidelines laid down by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western countries.

4. *Decides* to launch an international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and to expose and denounce the collusion of certain Western countries with the South African racists and, to this end, requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to formulate a programme of activities on dissemination of information, including the following:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as on legal matters and on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia;

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in English, French, German and Spanish designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in Namibia.

(c) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(d) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(e) Production of films, film-strips and slide sets on Namibia;

(f) Production and dissemination of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(h) Production and dissemination of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia,

(i) Preparation and wide dissemination of booklets, containing:

(i) The text of official declarations of the Council;

(ii) Joint communiqués and press releases issued by missions of consultation of the Council;

(iii) Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Namibia together with relevant portions of Assembly resolutions on the question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia and on military activities in Namibia;

(j) Publicity for and distribution of an indexed reference book on transnational corporations involved in Namibia;

(k) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974;⁶³

(l) Acquisition of already published books and pamphlets for further dissemination;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to allocate, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, sales numbers to publications on Namibia selected by the Council;

6. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to indicate specifically, at the time of preparation of its budget, the items in its work programme that relate to dissemination of information on Namibia;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1982 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by quarterly reports on the programmes undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, basic statistics on Namibia, and to include these statistics in the appropriate United Nations publications;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations, cultural organizations and support groups about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also to hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council;

10. *Requests* Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in the struggle of Namibians for independence;

11. *Requests* all Member States to commemorate and publicize Namibia Day and to issue special postage stamps for the occasion;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to direct the United Nations Postal Administration to issue a special postage stamp on Namibia by the end of 1982 in commemoration of Namibia Day.

93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1981

F

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,⁶⁹

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Taking into consideration the Panama Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia,⁶⁹ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Panama City on 5 June 1981,

Recalling its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia,⁷⁰

Commending the Institute for its effective contribution in promoting the acquisition of skills by young Namibians, thus enabling them to contribute to the administration of a future independent Namibia, and for its research activities into the various political, economic and social aspects of the question of Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;

3. *Decides* that the utilization of the resources of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

4. *Decides* to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1982;

5. *Urges* the organizations of the United Nations system to waive programme-support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to the special accounts for the Nationhood Programme and the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

7. *Invites* Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

8. *Requests* the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, when planning and initiating their new measures of assistance to Namibians, to do so within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees and requests him to expand those efforts in view of the substantial increase in the number of Namibian refugees;

10. *Decides* that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

11. *Decides* that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on activities in respect of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

12. *Commends* the efforts of the United Nations Institute for Namibia to provide substantive support for the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Council for Namibia to prepare and publish, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, a comprehensive reference book on Namibia, covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception, in accordance with the outline prepared by the Council;

14. *Urges* those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have not done so to review with the United Nations Institute for Namibia ways and means of strengthening its programme of activities;

15. *Further urges* specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-

⁶⁹ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/36/24), part two, sect. V.

⁷⁰ Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), annex XXXII.

operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in their efforts to support its programme;

16. *Commends* the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider in due course policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

17. *Expresses its appreciation* to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

18. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme and to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

93rd plenary meeting
10 December 1981

36/172. Policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa⁷³

A

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁷⁴

Reaffirming that *apartheid* is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the contribution of the struggle for freedom and equality in South Africa to the purposes of the United Nations,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as proclaimed, in particular, in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable rights, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,⁷⁵

Welcoming with great satisfaction the growing mobilization of world public opinion and of all segments of the oppressed people of South Africa against *apartheid*,

Commending, in particular, the courageous struggle of the black workers of South Africa for their legitimate rights.

⁷³ See also sect. I footnote 8 and sect. X B 2, decision 36.419

⁷⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A.36.22 and Corr. 1) and Supplement No. 22A (A.36.22 Add. 1 and 2)*

⁷⁵ Resolution 217 A (III)

Commending the liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress, and the oppressed people of South Africa for intensifying the armed struggle against the racist régime,

Paying tribute to all those who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa,

Reaffirming that the *apartheid* régime is totally responsible for precipitating violent conflict through its policy of *apartheid* and inhuman repression,

Gravely concerned at the intensification of repression in South Africa and the imposition of death sentences on six freedom fighters of the African National Congress, namely, Mr. Johannes Shabangu, Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe, Mr. David Moise, Mr. Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Mr. Naphtali Manana and Mr. Petrus Tsepo Mashigo,

Reaffirming that freedom fighters of South Africa are entitled to prisoner-of-war status under Additional Protocol I⁷⁶ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,⁷⁷

Denouncing as an international crime the policy of "bantustanization", designed to deprive the African majority of citizenship and to further dispossess it of its inalienable rights, as well as the continuing forced removals of millions of black people,

Recognizing that *apartheid* cannot be reformed but must be totally eliminated,

Noting with indignation the recent vetoing by the Western permanent members of the Security Council of proposals to impose mandatory sanctions against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Concerned that some Western countries and Israel continue to provide military supplies to South Africa, directly and indirectly, in gross violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 forbidding the supply of arms and all related *matériel* to the *apartheid* régime,

Reaffirming that 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 the peace and constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as for direct assistance to the national liberation movement in its legitimate struggle,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/54 of 22 July 1981 on implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Recalling and reaffirming the Declaration on South Africa contained in its resolution 34/93 O of 12 December 1979.

Endorsing the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa,⁷⁸ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, as well as the declarations of international seminars organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in 1981,⁷⁹

Emphasizing the conclusion of the Paris Declaration that the continuing political, economic and military collaboration of certain Western States and their transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa encourages its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community and constitutes a major obstacle to the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of *apartheid* in South Africa and the attainment of self-determination, freedom and national independence by the people of Namibia,⁸⁰

Considering that the acquisition of nuclear capability by the *apartheid* régime constitutes a grave menace to Africa and the world,

Condemning all military, nuclear and other collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with South Africa,

Condemning also the collaboration of transnational corporations and financial institutions with South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* the *apartheid* régime of South Africa for 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;

2. *Vehemently condemns* the *apartheid* régime for its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States, designed to destabilize the whole of southern Africa;

3. *Reiterates* its firm conviction that the *apartheid* régime has been encouraged to undertake these criminal acts by the protection afforded by major Western Powers against international sanctions, especially by the pronouncements, policies, and actions of the Government of the United States of America;

4. *Condemns*, in particular, the actions of those States, especially the major trading partners of South Africa, that have increased their political, economic, and military relations with the racist régime of South Africa despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly;

5. *Further condemns* those transnational corporations, financial institutions and other organizations that collaborate with the racist régime and *apartheid* institutions in South Africa;

6. *Reaffirms* its conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions 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;

7. *Urges* the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, constitutes a grave and growing threat to international peace and security, and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime under Chapter VII of the Charter;

8. *Deplores* the action of the Western permanent members of the Security Council in vetoing proposals for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and calls upon them to co-operate in effective action for the elimination of *apartheid*;

9. *Denounces* the proclamation of the so-called "independence" of the Ciskei on 4 December 1981;

10. *Again calls upon* all States and organizations to refrain from any recognition of or co-operation with the so-called "independent" bantustans;

⁷⁶ A/32/144, annex I.

⁷⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

⁷⁸ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X.A.

⁷⁹ See A/36/190-S/14442, A/36/201-S/14443 and A/36/496-S/14686. For the printed text of the latter document, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1981*.

⁸⁰ A/CONF.107/8, para. 210.

11. *Calls upon* all States, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Israel to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military, nuclear and other fields in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. *Appeals* to all States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*;⁸¹

13. *Reaffirms* the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by all available means, including armed struggle, for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the *apartheid* régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

14. *Demands* that the *apartheid* régime treat captured freedom fighters as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949⁷⁷ and Additional Protocol I thereto;⁷⁶

15. *Again proclaims* its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa as the authentic representative of the people of South Africa in their just struggle for liberation;

16. *Appeals* to all States to provide all necessary humanitarian, educational, financial and other necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle;

17. *Urges* the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies of the United Nations system to expand their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, namely, the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, in consultation with the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

18. *Decides* to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations to enable those liberation movements to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

19. *Extends* its greetings to the African National Congress on its seventieth anniversary;

20. *Requests* Governments and organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in publicizing the national liberation struggle in South Africa, its legitimate objectives and its wider significance;

21. *Reaffirms* the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

B

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF MOBILIZATION FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,⁸²

⁸¹ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex

⁸² A/CONF 107/8.

Recognizing that the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa,⁷⁸ adopted by the Conference, provides the framework for effective international action for the elimination of *apartheid* and for averting the growing threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing the need to promote maximum support for the implementation of the Paris Declaration,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa,⁸³

Having also considered resolution CM/Res. 865 (XXXVII) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981,⁸⁴

1. *Endorses* the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and commends it to the attention of all Governments and organizations;

2. *Proclaims* the year 1982 International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa;

3. *Endorses* the programme for the Year recommended by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in its special report;⁸⁵

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to take all appropriate action to promote the widest and most effective observance of the Year;

5. *Invites* all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions to participate effectively in the observance of the Year in co-operation with the United Nations;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to encourage the widest possible observance of the Year and to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

C

ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY THE *APARTHEID* RÉGIME AGAINST ANGOLA AND OTHER INDEPENDENT AFRICAN STATES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁸⁶

Gravely concerned at the explosive situation in southern Africa resulting from the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Condemning the continuing acts of aggression committed by the *apartheid* régime against independent African States, in particular its raid on Matola, Mozambique, in January 1981, its large-scale invasion of Angola since July 1981 and its recent invasion of Seychelles on 25 November 1981.

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council was unable on 31 August 1981, owing to the veto by the United States of America, to adopt a resolution condemning the unprovoked and massive armed aggression of South Africa against Angola,

Commending the Government and people of Angola, as well as the Governments and peoples of other front-line States, for their sacrifices in the cause of the liberation of South Africa and Namibia,

⁷⁸ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/36/22 Add.1 and 2), document A/36/22 Add.2

⁸⁴ See A/36/534 annex I

⁸⁵ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22A (A/36/22 Add.1 and 2), document A/36/22 Add.2, annex

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22 and Corr.1)

Recognizing that the *apartheid* régime of South Africa is guilty of repeated breaches of the peace and acts of aggression which constitute an ever-growing threat to international peace and security,

Condemning any encouragement to the *apartheid* régime in its acts of aggression, direct or indirect, as hostile to the interests of peace and freedom,

Commending all States that have provided assistance to Angola and other front-line States in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the unprovoked acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against Angola, Seychelles and other independent African States;

2. *Urges* the Security Council to adopt effective measures, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to prevent breaches of the peace and acts of aggression by the *apartheid* régime, and thereby avert the grave threat to international peace and security;

3. *Demands* the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa from Angola and demands that South Africa respect fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and other States;

4. *Further demands* that the Government of South Africa pay full compensation to Angola for the damage to life and property caused by its acts of aggression;

5. *Calls upon* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide moral and material support to the Government and people of Angola and other independent African States subjected to acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism by the *apartheid* régime;

6. *Requests* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to publicize the criminal acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism by the *apartheid* régime and to promote moral and material support to Angola and other front-line States.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

D

COMPREHENSIVE AND MANDATORY SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 35/206 C of 16 December 1980,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁷⁴

Recognizing that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are essential to avert the grave threat to international peace and security resulting from the policies and actions of the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Considering that political, economic, military and any other collaboration with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa encourages its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community and its escalating acts of repression and aggression,

Deploring the attitude of those Western permanent members of the Security Council that have so far prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive sanctions against that régime under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Deploring also the attitude of those States, in particular the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, which have continued and increased their political, military, economic and other collaboration with South Africa,

Strongly condemning the activities of those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with the *apartheid* régime, especially in the military, nuclear, petroleum and other fields, and of those financial institutions that have continued to provide loans and credits to South Africa,

Deploring the policies of those States that refuse to take firm action against transnational corporations and financial institutions within their jurisdiction to prevent them from collaborating with the *apartheid* régime,

Commending the efforts of trade unions, religious institutions, student organizations and anti-*apartheid* movements in their campaigns against transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa,

Taking into account the relevant decisions adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981,⁸⁷ and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,⁸⁸

Having considered the declarations and reports of commissions of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,⁸⁹ as well as the declarations of the international seminars organized in 1981 by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*.⁷⁹

1. *Endorses* the declarations of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa⁹⁰ as well as the reports of its Political and Technical Commissions, and the declarations of the international seminars organized by the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

2. *Also endorses* the recommendations of the Seminar on Effective Measures to Prevent Transnational Corporations and Other Established Interests from Collaborating with the Racist Régime of South Africa, held at Geneva from 29 June to 3 July 1981;⁹¹

3. *Requests* the Security Council urgently to consider the above declarations and reports with a view to the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the *apartheid* régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Condemns* the continuing economic and other collaboration of certain Western and other States, in particular the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa;

5. *Commends* all Governments that have taken action to break off, or to refrain from, any relations with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

6. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to adopt separate and collective measures for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, pending action by the Security Council;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments that have not yet done so:

(a) To sever diplomatic, military, nuclear, economic, cultural, academic, sports and other relations with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

(b) To implement scrupulously the arms embargo against South Africa and prohibit all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(c) To cease all direct and indirect trade and commercial transactions with, as well as loans to and investments in, South Africa;

⁸⁷ See A/36/116 and Corr.1, annex.

⁸⁸ See A/36/534, annex II.

⁸⁹ See A/CONF.107/8, annexes X and XI.

⁹⁰ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X.

⁹¹ ST/HR/SER.A/9, chap. IV.

(d) To terminate all government promotion of, or assistance or facilities to, trade with and investment in South Africa;

(e) To prohibit the sale of krugerrands;

(f) To prohibit, within their jurisdiction, collaboration of corporations and individuals with the racist régime of South Africa;

(g) To cease any facilities to airlines and shipping lines of South Africa and to prevent their national airlines and shipping companies from providing services to and from South Africa;

(h) To deny visas and other facilities to South African athletes, artists, entertainers and academic personalities and effectively to prevent their nationals from having cultural, academic and sporting contacts with South Africa;

8. *Again requests* States members of the European Economic Community, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, as well as States parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to take the necessary steps to deny all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the racist régime of South Africa;

9. *Expresses serious concern* that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have not taken steps to terminate loans and credits to South Africa and to suspend South Africa from membership;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake urgent consultations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in order to persuade them to respect the repeated resolutions of the United Nations on collaboration with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General, as well as all agencies and organizations of the United Nations system:

(a) To withhold any facilities from, or investment of any funds in, banks, financial institutions and corporations that continue to give loans to or invest in South Africa;

(b) To refrain from any purchase of South African products, directly or indirectly;

(c) To deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with South Africa;

(d) To prohibit any official travel by South African Airways or South African shipping lines;

12. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee:

(a) To continue and intensify its campaign to achieve world-wide support for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To strengthen its co-operation with trade unions and other organizations in order to promote effective sanctions against South Africa;

(c) To publicize the activities of transnational corporations, financial institutions and other interests collaborating with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa;

(d) To organize conferences and seminars, and to arrange for studies and publications on all aspects of sanctions against South Africa and on the continuing collaboration with South Africa of Governments, corporations and other interests;

13. *Invites* all Governments, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies and other groups to promote comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in co-operation with the Special Committee.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981*

E

MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolution 35/206 B of 16 December 1980,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*⁷⁴ and of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,⁸²

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how, to develop its armament industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing its serious concern at the failure of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States to cease their co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and to prevent corporations within their jurisdiction from carrying out such co-operation,

Condemning the attitude of those transnational corporations that continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities,

Considering the urgent need for comprehensive mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. *Strongly condemns* the collusion by the Governments of certain Western countries and other States, particularly those of the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon France and all other Governments to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

2. *Further condemns* the manoeuvres to create a South Atlantic Treaty Organization with the racist régime of South Africa and appeals to the Security Council to undertake measures to ensure that this sinister organization is not established;

3. *Condemns* all States that violate the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel;

4. *Expresses its deep concern* about reports on the recent talks between the United States of America and South Africa concerning closer collaboration in the nuclear field;

5. *Urges* the Security Council to take immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in its resolution 418 (1977) and the effective monitoring of the embargo in the light of the report of the Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa

on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective;⁹²

6. *Again requests* the Security Council to take mandatory measures to strengthen the arms embargo and secure the immediate cessation of any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;

7. *Requires* all States to co-operate with the Special Committee against *Apartheid* in its efforts to ensure the total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

8. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police force of the *apartheid* régime;

9. *Authorizes* the Special Committee:

(a) To follow closely the question of the nuclear plan and capability of South Africa;

(b) To continue its efforts to promote a comprehensive and effective embargo on all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To continue its efforts to expose all developments concerning military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, particularly:

- (i) Supply of arms, technology and other vital resources in contravention of resolutions of the United Nations;
- (ii) Attempts to forge any military alliance with the racist régime of South Africa;
- (iii) Development of further links with the *apartheid* régime as an ally, in the context of aggravating international tension and conflict.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981*

F

ARMS EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/206 B of 16 December 1980,

Further recalling Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Recognizing the importance of the effective and universal implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa, the cessation of all military co-operation with South Africa and the denial of any assistance or co-operation, either direct or indirect, to South Africa in its military build-up or nuclear plans,

Considering that military or nuclear co-operation with South Africa increases the threat to international peace and security,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁹³

Taking note of the report of the International Seminar on the Implementation and Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo against South Africa,⁹⁴ held in London from 1 to 3 April 1981, and the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa,⁷⁸ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,

Expressing its grave concern about the large increase in the military budget of South Africa since the imposition of the arms embargo by the Security Council, the development by South Africa of its nuclear-weapon capability and the increasing acts of aggression by South Africa against independent African States,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has so far failed to take action on the report of 19 September 1980 of the Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective.⁹²

Commending the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa and other groups for their co-operation in providing information to organs of the United Nations on infringements of the arms embargo,

1. *Urges* the Security Council to consider effective measures to reinforce and strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa, taking into account the recommendations of the Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and the Declaration of the International Seminar on the Implementation and Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo against South Africa;⁹⁴

2. *Calls upon* all States to take effective measures to ensure that governmental and non-governmental organizations within their jurisdiction cease any relations with the military and police forces, military industry and nuclear institutions of South Africa;

3. *Requests* all States concerned to take firm steps to prevent any co-operation or contacts with the régime of South Africa by military alliances to which they are parties;

4. *Requests* all States to extend their co-operation to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa in the discharge of their respective mandates;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure more effective Secretariat services for the monitoring of the arms embargo against South Africa and maximum co-ordination towards that end;

6. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee:

(a) To strengthen its co-operation with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa;

(b) To continue in its efforts to promote a comprehensive and effective embargo on all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981*

G

OIL EMBARGO AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 35/206 D of 16 December 1980,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,⁸⁶

Taking note of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa,⁷⁸ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, and the Declaration of the Conference of West

⁹² Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1980, document S/14179

⁹³ A/AC.115/L.547.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, sect. VIII

European Parliamentarians on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Brussels on 30 and 31 January 1981.⁹⁶

Convinced that an embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials is an essential complement to the arms embargo against South Africa.

Commending all Governments that have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa.

Taking note of the resolution adopted on 6 May 1981 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries⁹⁶ to tighten crude oil sales contracts in order to prevent oil from reaching South Africa.

Reiterating the urgent need for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and for more effective monitoring of the embargoes imposed by most oil-exporting States.

Condemning the activities of corporations and other interests engaged in the clandestine supply to South Africa of oil from countries which imposed an oil embargo.

1. *Again requests* the Security Council to consider urgently a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of an oil embargo against South Africa;

3. *Requests* all States concerned to take effective action against corporations and tanker companies involved in the illicit supply of oil to South Africa;

4. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue its efforts, including the undertaking of missions, the holding of seminars and the publication of studies, to promote an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

5. *Further authorizes* the Special Committee, in consultation with the Secretary-General and oil-exporting countries, to organize if necessary, under the auspices of the United Nations, a conference of oil-exporting countries that have imposed an oil embargo against South Africa to consider national and international arrangements to ensure the effective implementation of their oil embargo;

6. *Invites* Governments, international and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other appropriate bodies to lend their full support to the oil embargo against South Africa.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

H

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNIONS ON SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/206 C of 16 December 1980.

Deploring that some Member States have maintained and even increased their political, military, economic and other relations with South Africa despite the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid.

Having considered the report of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,⁹⁷ as well as the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid.⁹⁸

⁹⁶ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22* (A/36/22 and Corr. 1), paras. 79 and 80.

⁹⁷ A/36/665-S/14750 annex. For the printed text see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1981*.

Recognizing the important role of trade union organizations in the international campaign for sanctions against South Africa.

1. *Requests and authorizes* the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all necessary steps, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the International Labour Organisation, the Organization of African Unity and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, to organize in 1982 an International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions against South Africa for the purpose of working out a programme of action towards the enforcement of sanctions against apartheid;

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

I

ACADEMIC, CULTURAL AND SPORTS BOYCOTTS OF SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 35/206 E and M of 16 December 1980.

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid⁹⁶ and the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,⁹⁷

Recognizing the importance of the participation of writers, musicians, artists, sportsmen, academic personalities and others in the international campaign against apartheid.

Commending all Governments, organizations and individuals that have taken action for the academic, cultural, sports and other boycotts of South Africa in solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement.

Commending, in particular, the organizations and individuals in Ireland, New Zealand and the United States of America that have effectively demonstrated their opposition to exchanges with South African rugby teams.

Deploring the actions of those sports bodies and sportsmen that have continued to collaborate with South Africa, and the failure of several Governments to take firm action to terminate sporting contacts with South Africa, in particular the Governments of New Zealand and the United States of America, which have permitted tours by Springbok rugby teams despite widespread public protests in their countries and appeals by the Special Committee.

Emphasizing the urgent need for an international convention against apartheid in sports.

1. *Commends* the Special Committee against Apartheid for its efforts to promote effective academic, cultural and sports boycotts of South Africa and to mobilize academic, cultural and sports personalities in the campaign against apartheid;

2. *Notes with appreciation* the action of the Special Committee in publishing lists of sportsmen, entertainers and others visiting South Africa, in order to enable the Governments and organizations to take any action they may deem appropriate;

3. *Condemns* those sports organizations, sportsmen and promoters of sports events that have collaborated with South Africa in violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports.⁹⁸

⁹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 36* (A/36/36 and Corr. 1)

⁹⁸ Resolution 32/105 M

4. *Endorses* the proposal of the Special Committee to organize national and international conferences and exhibits to promote action by academic, cultural and sports personalities against *apartheid*,

5. *Requests* the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against *Apartheid* in Sports to continue its work with a view to submitting a draft convention as soon as possible;

6. *Authorizes* the *Ad Hoc* Committee to continue consultations with representatives of Governments and organizations concerned and experts on *apartheid* in sports.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

J

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions concerning political prisoners in South Africa, in particular resolution 35/206 K of 16 December 1980,

Noting with grave concern the continued escalation of repression against all opponents of *apartheid* in South Africa, including the persecution of black trade unionists, students and journalists, as well as the threats against churches,

Alarmed at the imposition of death sentences on six freedom fighters, namely, Mr. Johannes Shabangu, Mr. Anthony Tsotsobe, Mr. David Moise, Mr. Ncimbithi Johnson Lubisi, Mr. Naphtali Manana and Mr. Petrus Tsepo Mashigo,

Further alarmed at the recent assassination of attorney Griffith Mxenge and other opponents of the *apartheid* régime,

Considering that the continued repression against and executions of opponents of *apartheid* are bound to have grave repercussions,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on 12 October 1981 to commemorate the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners,⁹⁹

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of *apartheid* and the establishment of a democratic society,

1. *Demands* again that the racist régime of South Africa:

(a) End repression against the black people and other opponents of *apartheid*;

(b) Cease all trials under arbitrary repressive laws;

(c) Refrain from the execution of persons sentenced under such repressive laws for acts arising from opposition to *apartheid*;

(d) Release all political prisoners in South Africa;

(e) Abrogate bans imposed on organizations and the media for their opposition to *apartheid*;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to those Governments, cities, organizations and institutions that have honoured the leaders of the struggle against *apartheid* imprisoned or restricted by the South African régime, as part of the campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Africa;

3. *Urges* all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take all appropriate action for an end to repression and for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa, and to lend their co-operation to the Special Committee against *Apartheid*;

⁹⁹ A/36/592-S/14724, annex. For the printed text, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, Supplement for October November and December 1981*

4. *Requests* the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat, to continue to promote the world campaign for the release of all political prisoners in South Africa.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

K

WOMEN AND CHILDREN UNDER APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/206 N of 16 December 1980,

Gravely concerned about the inhuman oppression of millions of women and children under *apartheid*, resulting in the killing, detention and torture of schoolchildren protesting against discrimination, the enforced separation of women from their husbands and mass starvation in the reserves,

Commending the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and its Task Force on Women and Children for giving special attention to the plight of women and children under *apartheid*,

Noting the wide observance of 9 August 1981 as the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with appreciation the establishment of the International Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia,

1. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to observe 9 August annually as the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia,

2. *Encourages* the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to intensify activities in support of women and children oppressed by *apartheid*, and authorizes it to organize conferences, seminars and missions for this purpose;

3. *Appeals* to all Governments and organizations to provide generous contributions to the projects of the national liberation movements and front-line States for assistance to refugee women and children from South Africa,

4. *Invites* the co-operation of all Governments and organizations with the Special Committee in promoting solidarity with and assistance to the women and children of South Africa in their struggle for liberation;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the closest co-operation by the Centre against *Apartheid* and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as well as the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, with a view to maximum publicity for the plight of women and children under *apartheid* and their struggle for national liberation

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

L

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLIC ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID AND ROLE OF THE MASS MEDIA IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID

The General Assembly,

Recognizes the important role of non-governmental organizations and of public action in the international campaign against *apartheid*,

Recognizing further the importance of public information and the role of the mass media in combating *apartheid* and promoting international action for the eradication of *apartheid*,

Recognizing, in particular, the need to encourage trade union action for sanctions against South Africa,

Noting with appreciation the co-operation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation and other agencies in this respect,

Noting with great regret the actions of some non-governmental organizations which are actively collaborating with the *apartheid* régime of South Africa,

Recognizing, in particular, the need to encourage trade union action for sanctions against *apartheid*,

Having considered the Declaration of the International Seminar on Publicity and the Role of the Mass Media in the International Mobilization against *Apartheid*, held at Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 31 August to 2 September 1981,¹⁰⁰

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 34/93 L and M of 12 December 1979,

1. Commends all anti-*apartheid* and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, student and youth organizations and other non-governmental organizations that have made a vital contribution to the international campaign against *apartheid*;

2. Commends the Declaration of the International Seminar on Publicity and the Role of the Mass Media in the International Mobilization against *Apartheid* to the attention of all Governments and organizations and the media;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps for the widest dissemination of the Berlin Declaration;¹⁰⁰

4. Requests the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to take all appropriate action towards the implementation of the recommendations of the International Seminar on Publicity and the Role of the Mass Media in the International Mobilization against *Apartheid*, including the publication of studies by experts and the organization of national and regional seminars for journalists;

5. Requests the Secretary-General and the Special Committee to give special attention to encouraging action by non-governmental organizations and the mass media in the international campaign against *apartheid*;

6. Authorizes the Special Committee to promote the organization of the International Conference of Trade Unions on Sanctions against South Africa;¹⁰¹

7. Calls upon all non-governmental organizations that have not yet done so to desist from any form of collaboration with the *apartheid* régime and institutions based on racial discrimination in South Africa;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to lend his co-operation to the Special Committee in investigating and publicizing the collaboration of certain non-governmental organizations with the *apartheid* régime and institutions of South Africa, and in persuading them to desist from such collaboration;

9. Appeals to all Governments to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for Publicity against *Apartheid*;

10. Approves the recommendations of the Special Committee contained in paragraph 401 of its report¹⁰² and authorizes it to initiate a feature service on *apartheid*;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue and intensify co-operation with non-governmental organizations and with the Non-Governmental Organizations Sub-Committee on Racism, Racial Discrimination, *Apartheid* and Decolonization in promoting the widest public mobilization

for sanctions against South Africa and assistance to the national liberation movement of South Africa.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

M

RELATIONS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly.

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 35/206 H of 16 December 1980,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa,¹⁰³

Gravely concerned about the reports of continued collaboration between Israel and South Africa, in particular in the military and nuclear fields,

Considering that such collaboration is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of *apartheid*, an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of *apartheid* and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent, and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields;

2. Demands that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

3. Requests the Special Committee against *Apartheid* to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981

N

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE AGAINST *APARTHEID*

The General Assembly.

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,¹⁰⁴

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 35/206 P of 16 December 1980,

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against *Apartheid* of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee,

Recognizing the urgent need for the expansion of activity by the Special Committee and the Centre against *Apartheid* during 1982,

1. Reaffirms the mandate of the Special Committee against *Apartheid* for the promotion of the international campaign against *apartheid* in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and endorses the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, in particular the recommendations of the Committee on its programme of work contained in paragraphs 409 to 415 of its report;¹⁰²

¹⁰⁰ A/36/496-S/14686, annex I

¹⁰¹ See resolution 36/172 H above

¹⁰² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22 and Corr. 1)

¹⁰³ Ibid. Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22 Add. 1 and 2), document A/36/22 Add. 1

¹⁰⁴ Ibid. Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22 and Corr. 1) and Supplement No. 22 (A/36/22 Add. 1 and 2)

2. *Requests* the Special Committee to give the highest priority in 1982 to:

(a) Mobilizing support for sanctions against South Africa;

(b) Reviewing the implementation of United Nations resolutions on *apartheid*, especially those for the promotion and effective monitoring of military, nuclear and oil embargoes against South Africa;

(c) Publicizing all developments concerning military, nuclear, economic, political and other collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

(d) Promoting the participation of writers, artists and other cultural personalities in the international campaign against *apartheid*;

(e) Promoting the world campaign for the unconditional release of all persons imprisoned or restricted for their opposition to *apartheid*;

3. *Decides* to make a special allocation of \$300,000 to the Special Committee for 1982 from the regular budget of the United Nations for the cost of special projects to be decided on by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against *apartheid*, in particular:

(a) Organization and co-sponsorship, and financial assistance, to international and national conferences and seminars against *apartheid*;

(b) Assistance to enable national liberation movements to participate in such conferences;

(c) Promotion of the widest observance of international days against *apartheid* and of international campaigns against *apartheid*;

(d) Studies by experts on *apartheid*;

4. *Requests* Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee, particularly in order to promote the effective observance of the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to make urgent and necessary administrative arrangements for effective services to the Committee, as indicated in paragraphs 413 to 415 of its report;

6. *Requests* all Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions in the United Nations system and other organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981*

O

INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 35/206 Q of 16 December 1980,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*,¹⁰²

Convinced that a cessation of all new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa would constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of *apartheid*, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the *apartheid* policies of that country,

Welcoming the actions of those Governments that have taken legislative and other measures towards that end,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 16 December 1977, 33/183 O of 24 January

1979, 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979 and 35/206 Q of 16 December 1980,

Again urges the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981*

P

UNITED NATIONS TRUST FUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,¹⁰⁵ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression against opponents of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is appropriate and essential,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance.

1. *Commends* the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination;

3. *Appeals* for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. *Also appeals* for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of *apartheid* and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

*102nd plenary meeting
17 December 1981*

- 37/31. 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, 1/

Taking into consideration the relevant chapters of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 2/

1/ A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1, chap. V.

2/ A/37/24 (Part I), part two, chaps. IV and IX A.

Taking note of the progress report relating to the preparation of a register indicating the profits which transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories, submitted by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations 3/ in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 36/51 of 24 November 1981,

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,

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, 4/ and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia, 5/ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,

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,

3/ A/37/405, annex.

4/ See A/36/534, annex I.

5/ A/CONF.107/8, paras. 276-291.

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982, 6/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 7/ 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 36/51, 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 countries and other States with the racist minority régime of South Africa in the nuclear field which, by providing that régime with nuclear equipment and technology, enable it to develop nuclear and military capabilities and to become a nuclear Power, thereby promoting South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia,

Concerned about the conditions in other colonial Territories, including certain Territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific regions, where foreign

6/ A/37/333-S/15278, annex.

7/ A/37/230-S/15089, annex.

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 countries 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 countries 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 countries, 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, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 8/ are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

16. 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;

17. 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;

18. 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;

19. 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;

20. 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;

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

21. Requests the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations to complete the register called for in General Assembly resolution 36/51, indicating the profits that transnational corporations derive from their activities in colonial Territories, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its session in 1983;

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

77th plenary meeting
23 November 1982

37/32. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having examined the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1981,

Recalling also its resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 on the question of Namibia,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Economic and Social Council 2/ and the Special Committee on the Situation with

1/ A/37/177 and Add.1-3.

2/ A/37/3 (Part II), chap. VI.

regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 3/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 4/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the final communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 31 May to 5 June 1982, 5/

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia is in its most 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 the United States of America and other Western States, 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 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

3/ A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.2, chap. VI.

4/ A/37/230-S/15089, annex.

5/ A/37/333-S/15278, annex.

organizations concerned in providing assistance to the people of the Territory through their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, still remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of the Namibian people,

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

Recalling its resolution 36/121 D of 10 December 1981, in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the High-Level Meeting between representatives of the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, held at

Geneva from 6 to 8 April 1982 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/80 of 9 December 1981 6/,

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

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

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

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

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

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

6. Regrets, notwithstanding the statement of the representative of the World Bank of 17 May 1982 7/ that the Bank has terminated business relations with the régime of South Africa, that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund

6/ See A/37/335.

7/ See A/AC.109/L.1446/Add.1, paras. 24-31.

continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries and calls upon those agencies and organizations that have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

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

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

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

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

20. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 8/ for the urgent inclusion in

8/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

the agenda of the Board of Governors of the Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item;

21. Recommends the sending in 1983 of a high-level mission to the International Monetary Fund which, subject to the agreement of the United Nations bodies involved, would be composed of 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, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

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

23. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 11 and 22 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

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

25. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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

37/35. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of
Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly,

Having examined 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 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,

Recalling all its previous resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, in particular resolution 36/68 of 1 December 1981, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Special Declaration on Namibia, 2/ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,

1/ A/37/23 (Parts I-V).

2/ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X.B.

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly in respect of Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly condemning the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the work accomplished by the Special Committee with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting also with satisfaction the co-operation and active participation of the administering Powers concerned in the relevant work of the Special Committee, as well as the continued readiness of the Governments concerned to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Reiterating its conviction that the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples of colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration, particularly in Namibia, and by the speediest possible complete elimination of the presence of the illegal occupying régimes therefrom,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 1514 (XV), 2621 (XXV) and 36/68 and all other resolutions on decolonization and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without further delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations - including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources and the waging of colonial wars to suppress national liberation movements - is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 3/ and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and poses a serious threat to international peace and security;

3. Reaffirms its determination to take all necessary steps with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and to the faithful and strict observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the guiding principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all the necessary means at their disposal;

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; 4/

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to give effect to the recommendations contained in the report of the Special Committee for the speedy implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Condemns the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

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

10. Calls upon the colonial Powers to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones;

11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia and, in respect of the

3/ Resolution 217 A (III).

4/ A/37/23 (Part I), chap. I, paras. 177-189.

other Territories, requests the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, to take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

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;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the various resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

77th plenary meeting
23 November 1982

37/36. Dissemination of information on decolonization

The General Assembly,

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, 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 concerning the dissemination of information on decolonization, in particular General Assembly resolution 36/69 of 1 December 1981,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and mindful of the continuing pressing need to take all possible steps to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the problems of decolonization with a view to assisting effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence,

Aware of the increasingly important role being played in the widespread dissemination of relevant information by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization, and noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the Special Committee in enlisting the support of those organizations in that regard, including the dispatch of a special mission to Europe in 1982,

1/ A/37/23 (Part II), chap. II.

1. Approves the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to the question of dissemination of information on decolonization and of publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization;

2. Reaffirms the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on the evils and dangers of colonialism, on the determined efforts of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence and on the assistance being provided by the international community towards the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms;

3. Requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Special Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, and, inter alia:

(a) To continue, in consultation with the Special Committee, to collect, prepare and disseminate basic material, studies and articles relating to the problems of decolonization and, in particular, to continue to publish the periodical Objective: Justice and other publications, special articles and studies, including the Decolonization series, and to select from them appropriate material for wider dissemination by means of reprints in various languages;

(b) To seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers concerned in the discharge of the tasks referred to above;

(c) To intensify the activities of all United Nations information centres, particularly those located in western Europe and the Americas;

(d) To maintain a close working relationship with the Organization of African Unity by holding periodic consultations and by systematically exchanging relevant information with that organization;

(e) To enlist the support of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization in the dissemination of the relevant information;

(f) To ensure the availability of the necessary facilities and services in this regard;

(g) To report to the Special Committee on the measures taken in implementation of the present resolution;

4. Invites all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization to undertake or intensify, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and within their respective spheres of competence, the large-scale dissemination of the information referred to in paragraph 2 above;

5. Requests the Special Committee to follow the implementation of the present resolution and report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

77th plenary meeting
23 November 1982

37/39. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/23 of 29 November 1978 and 35/32 of 14 November 1980,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the apartheid régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, 1/

Taking note of the revised report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, 2/

Having noted with concern that the Secretary-General, in his report on the special review of the ongoing work programme of the United Nations 3/ concluded that the annual updated report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa had been identified for termination in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983, 4/

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration enables South Africa to acquire the means necessary to carry out acts of aggression and blackmail against independent African States,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of that racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Recognizing that the highest priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

1/ See A/36/534, annex I.

2/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/469 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

3/ A/36/658.

4/ Ibid., annex II.

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. Again reaffirms the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparation for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. Vigorously condemns the collaboration of certain Western countries, Israel and other States, as well as the transnational corporations and other organizations which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. Reaffirms once again that States and organizations which give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid perpetrated by that régime, as well as in acts of aggression against the liberation movements and neighbouring States;

5. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular:

(a) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(b) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa;

6. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his revised report;

8. Affirms that the updating of the report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa is of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting apartheid and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia and should continue to be an activity in the ongoing work programme for 1982-1983;

9. Calls upon the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur with a view to making available to him the computer services essential for the more detailed updating of the list contained in his report;

10. Calls upon the Governments of the countries where the banks, transnational corporations and other organizations named and listed in the revised report are based to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the revised report to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organizations;

12. Urgently requests all specialized agencies, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to refrain from granting loans of any type to the racist régime in South Africa;

13. Calls upon all States, specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organizations concerned to give wide publicity to the revised report;

14. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its thirty-ninth session to the consideration of the revised report;

15. Decides to consider at its thirty-ninth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa", in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid may wish to submit to it.

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

37/40. Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolve to bring about the total and unconditional eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, which still represent serious obstacles to further progress and to the strengthening of international peace and security,

Recalling that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, and in other relevant resolutions, it called upon all peoples, Governments and institutions to continue their efforts to eradicate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and thus to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin,

Taking into account the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1/

Recalling that, in the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1/ Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, it called upon all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Expressing its serious concern at the situation prevailing in South Africa and throughout southern Africa as a result of the policies and actions of the apartheid régime, particularly its efforts to perpetuate and strengthen racist domination of the country, its policy of "bantustanization", its brutal repression of opponents of apartheid and its renewed acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Particularly concerned at the persistence of the illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist minority régime of South Africa,

Disappointed that the talks between the United Nations and the South African racist and illegal occupation régime aimed at reaching a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia have thus far failed because of the bad faith of that régime,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and the international community,

Considering that such collaboration strengthens the racist régime, encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policy and seriously aggravates the situation in southern Africa, thus constituting a threat to international peace and security,

Seriously concerned at the fact that the principal Western and other trading partners of South Africa are continuing to collaborate with the racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the abolition of that régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid,

Alarmed at the persistent collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Aware of the constant need to mobilize public opinion against any political, military, economic and other assistance granted to the racist régime of South Africa,

Aware of the need to promote solutions to the problems of discrimination facing migrant workers and their families,

Recalling its resolution 35/33 of 14 November 1980, in which it decided to hold in 1983 a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific

measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Stressing the importance of attaining the objectives of the Decade,

Convinced that the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will make a useful and constructive contribution to the attainment of those objectives,

1. Proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade are matters of high priority for the international community and, therefore, for the United Nations;

2. Strongly condemns the policies of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination pursued in southern Africa, all occupied Arab territories and elsewhere, including the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination and independence;

3. Reaffirms its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and foreign domination and for self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle;

4. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence;

5. Vigorously condemns the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against the States of the region, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia;

6. Expresses its profound solidarity with the front-line States that are victims of the racist aggression and destabilization attempts of the Pretoria régime;

7. Once again invites all Member States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies, intergovernmental organizations, national liberation movements, anti-apartheid and anti-racist organizations and other solidarity groups to strengthen and enlarge the scope of their activities in support of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade;

8. Again requests the Security Council to consider, as a matter of urgency, the imposition of full mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa and the strengthening of the embargo on arms, with a view to putting an end to all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

9. Reaffirms the decision 2/ by which it approved the Declaration of the International Seminar on the Implementation and Reinforcement of the Arms Embargo against South Africa, 3/ held in London from 1 to 3 April 1981 under the auspices of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

10. Vigorously condemns the collaboration of certain Western countries, Israel and other States and of transnational corporations and other organizations which are maintaining or continuing to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, particularly in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thereby encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and in its denial of human rights;

11. Calls once again upon all Governments which have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own enterprises in southern Africa in order to put an end to such enterprises;

12. Calls upon all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations and private clubs and institutions established on the basis of racial criteria or propagating ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid;

13. Invites Member States, the organs and bodies of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies to continue their efforts with a view to the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families;

14. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination on its first session; 4/

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Sub-Committee with all necessary assistance;

16. Further requests the Secretary-General to appoint, after consultation with the regional groups, in 1982, a Secretary-General of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, who shall have the rank of Assistant Secretary-General and shall be responsible for the organization of the Conference and co-ordination with Member States, organs and bodies of the United Nations, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

2/ Resolution 36/8, para. 9.

3/ A/36/190-S/14442, annex.

4/ E/1982/26.

17. Invites Member States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General as part of the Programme for the Decade and the preparations for the Conference;

18. Invites the appropriate organs and bodies of the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the Conference;

19. Expresses its satisfaction to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, 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 Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade and invites them to include in their activities the preparations for the Conference;

20. Decides to consider at its thirty-eighth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

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37/41. Second World Conference to Combat Racism
and Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, by which it proclaimed the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Mindful of the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1/

Recalling paragraph 26 of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, in which the Assembly decided that an important feature of the second half of the Decade should be the holding of a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

Bearing in mind its resolution 35/33 of 14 November 1980, in which it decided to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means and of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

1/ Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

Bearing in mind also the provisions of its resolution 36/8 of 28 October 1981 regarding the preparations for the Conference,

Taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/32 of 5 May 1982, which contains recommendations regarding the organization of the Conference,

1. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/32;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Government of the Philippines for its offer to act as host to the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;
3. Decides to convene the Conference at Geneva from 1 to 12 August 1983;
4. Recommends the draft provisional agenda for the Conference contained in the annex to the present resolution;
5. Requests the Secretary-General to invite:
 - (a) All States to participate in the Conference;
 - (b) The United Nations Council for Namibia to participate in the Conference, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 E of 4 November 1977;
6. Further requests the Secretary-General to invite:
 - (a) Representatives of national liberation movements recognized in its region by the Organization of African Unity to participate in the Conference in the capacity of observer, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3280 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974;
 - (b) Representatives of organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and the work of all international conferences convened under its auspices in the capacity of observer to participate in the Conference in that capacity in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976;
 - (c) The specialized agencies concerned, as well as interested organs and bodies of the United Nations, to be represented at the Conference;
 - (d) Interested intergovernmental organizations to be represented by observers at the Conference;
 - (e) The Special Committee against Apartheid to be represented by observers at the Conference;
 - (f) 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 be represented by observers at the Conference;

(g) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(h) The Commission on Human Rights to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(i) The Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(j) Other interested committees of the United Nations to be represented by observers at the Conference;

(k) Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council which have contributed to the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted by the first World Conference, taking into account also their record in the field of struggle against racism and racial discrimination, to be represented by observers at the Conference;

7. Requests the Secretary-General, as part of the preparatory process, to take adequate steps to ensure that maximum publicity shall be given to the Conference and, to that end, to allocate the necessary resources from the regular budget;

8. Calls upon all States to contribute to the success of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in particular by their active participation in the Conference;

9. Urges all States to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Conference in the preparatory work and to consider the setting up of national committees for publicizing the aims and, eventually, the main results of the Conference;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the work of the Conference;

11. Decides to consider at its thirty-eighth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination".

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ANNEX

Draft provisional agenda for the Second World Conference
to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of the President.
3. Opening addresses.
4. Adoption of the rules of procedure.
5. Election of other officers.
6. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the Credentials Committee;
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
7. Adoption of the agenda.
8. Organization of work.
9. Political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors leading to racism, racial discrimination and segregation and apartheid.
10. Review and evaluation of activities undertaken to achieve the goals and objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination at the national, regional and international levels and in implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the first World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
11. Main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.
12. Determination of further action-oriented national, regional and international measures to combat all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid:
 - (a) Adoption of legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures at the national level to improve relations among racial groups and to prohibit racial discrimination, including dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred, and all racist organizations such as Nazi and neo-Nazi organizations;
 - (b) Action in the field of education, culture, research and information and the role of the mass media in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid with the aim of combating prejudices which

lead to racial discrimination and of promoting understanding, tolerance and friendship among nations and racial or ethnic groups;

- (c) Measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;
- (d) Universal ratification of, or accession to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and other existing international instruments adopted under the aegis of the United Nations and the specialized agencies aimed at combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;
- (e) Drawing up of new international measures to combat racism and racial discrimination;
- (f) Continued support and assistance to peoples and movements struggling against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid; and ways and means of denying support to racist régimes and of ensuring their isolation.

13. Adoption of the report and final documents of the Conference.

37/42. Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance, for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights, of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and embodied in the International Covenants on Human Rights, 1/ as well as in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Welcoming the progressive exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial, foreign or alien occupation and their emergence into sovereign statehood and independence,

Deeply concerned at the continuation of acts or threats of foreign military intervention and occupation, which are threatening to suppress, or have already suppressed, the right to self-determination of an increasing number of sovereign peoples and nations,

Further expressing grave concern that, as a consequence of the persistence of such actions, millions of people have been and are being uprooted from their homes as refugees and displaced persons, and emphasizing the urgent need for concerted international action to alleviate their conditions,

1/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

Recalling the relevant resolutions regarding the violation of the right of peoples to self-determination and other human rights as a result of military intervention and foreign aggression and occupation, adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its thirty-sixth, 2/ thirty-seventh 3/ and thirty-eighth sessions, 4/

Reiterating its resolutions 35/35 B of 14 November 1980 and 36/10 of 28 October 1981,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General of 28 September 1982, 5/

1. Reaffirms that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights;

2. Declares its firm opposition to acts of foreign military intervention, aggression and occupation, since these have resulted in the suppression of the right of peoples to self-determination and of other human rights in certain parts of the world;

3. Calls upon those States responsible to cease immediately their military intervention and occupation of foreign countries and territories, and to cease all acts of repression, discrimination, exploitation and maltreatment, particularly the brutal and inhuman methods reportedly employed for the execution of these acts against the peoples concerned;

4. Deplores the plight of the millions of refugees and displaced persons who have been uprooted by the aforementioned acts and reaffirms their right to return to their homes voluntarily in safety and honour;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give special attention to the violation of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation;

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

3/ Ibid., 1981, Supplement No. 5 (E/1981/25 and Corr.1 and Add.1), chap. XXVIII, sect. A.

4/ Ibid., 1982, Supplement No. 2 (E/1982/12 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5/ A/C.3/37/2.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to report on this issue to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

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37/43. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978, 34/44 of 23 November 1979, 35/35 of 14 November 1980 and 36/9 of 28 October 1981, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 2465 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2548 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2708 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 3103 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 concerning the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States, as well as Security Council resolutions 496 (1981) of 15 December 1981 and 507 (1982) of 28 May 1982,

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 36/120 of 10 December 1981 and ES-7/6 of 19 August 1982,

Recalling also its resolutions on the question of Namibia, in particular resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981,

Recalling the resolutions on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-seventh ordinary session, held at

Nairobi from 15 to 26 June 1981, particularly resolutions CM/Res.855 (XXXVII) and CM/Res.865 (XXXVII), 1/

Deeply concerned at the continued terrorist acts of aggression committed by the Pretoria régime against independent African States, in particular Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Seychelles and Zambia,

Deeply angered by the occupation of part of the territory of Angola by the troops of the racist régime of South Africa,

Recalling the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977, 2/

Considering that the denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, sovereignty, independence and return to Palestine and the repeated acts of aggression by Israel against the peoples of the region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security,

Deeply shocked and alarmed at the deplorable consequences of the Israeli invasion of Beirut on 3 August 1982, and recalling all the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982 and 521 (1982) of 19 September 1982,

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of 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,

Reaffirming the importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination, national sovereignty and territorial integrity and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as imperatives for the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Reaffirming that "bantustanization" is incompatible with genuine independence, national unity and sovereignty and has the effect of perpetuating the power of the white minority and the racist system of apartheid in South Africa,

Reaffirming the obligation of all Member States to comply with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and foreign domination,

Reaffirming also that the system of apartheid imposed on the South African people constitutes an inadmissible violation of the rights of that people and a constant threat to international security,

1/ See A/36/534, annex I.

2/ A/32/61, annex I.

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Gravely concerned at the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation,

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence by peoples under colonial and foreign domination;

2. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and foreign domination and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle;

3. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people, the Palestinian people and all peoples under foreign and colonial domination to self-determination, national independence, territorial integrity, national unity and sovereignty without outside interference;

4. Notes again with satisfaction resolution AHG/Res.103 (XVIII) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth ordinary session, held at Nairobi from 24 to 27 June 1981, 3/ and the decisions of its Implementation Committee to organize and conduct a general, free and regular referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara, and welcomes the willingness of the United Nations to collaborate in the implementation of the process envisaged by the Organization of African Unity;

5. Takes note of the contacts between the Government of the Comoros and the Government of France in the search for a just solution to the integration of the Comorian island of Mayotte into the Comoros in accordance with the resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations on this question;

6. Condemns the policy of "bantustanization" and reiterates its support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle against the racist minority régime of Pretoria;

7. Further condemns South Africa for its increased oppression of the Namibian people, for the massive militarization of Namibia and for its armed attacks on the front-line States with the aim of destabilizing their Governments;

8. Strongly condemns the establishment and use of armed terrorist groups by South Africa with a view to pitting them against the national liberation movements and destabilizing the legitimate Governments of southern Africa, thus impeding effective implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Strongly reaffirms its solidarity with the independent African countries and liberation movements that are victims of the murderous acts of aggression of the Pretoria régime and of its attempts at destabilization;

3/ See A/36/534, annex II.

10. Strongly condemns once again the invasion and occupation of part of the territory of Angola by troops of the racist Pretoria régime and demands the immediate withdrawal of those troops from Angolan territory;

11. Reaffirms that the practice of using mercenaries against sovereign States and national liberation movements constitutes a criminal act and that the mercenaries themselves are criminals, and calls upon the Governments of all countries to enact legislation declaring the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories and the transit of mercenaries through their territories to be punishable offences, and prohibiting their nationals from serving as mercenaries, and to report on such legislation to the Secretary-General;

12. Strongly condemns the continued violations of the human rights of the peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia, and South Africa's attempts to dismember its Territory, the perpetuation of the racist minority régime in southern Africa and the denial to the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights;

13. Also strongly condemns the policies of those Western and other countries whose political, economic, military, nuclear, strategic, cultural and sports relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa encourage that régime to persist in its suppression of the aspirations of peoples to self-determination and independence;

14. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply related matériel to that régime;

15. Notes again with satisfaction the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, the Special Declaration on Namibia and the reports of the technical and political commissions adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, convened jointly by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity; 4/

16. Demands the immediate implementation of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 on Namibia;

17. Calls for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance given by all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid through their national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

18. Strongly condemns those Governments that do not recognize the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples still under colonial and foreign domination and alien subjugation, notably the peoples of Africa and the Palestinian people;

4/ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X and annexes X and XI.

19. Strongly condemns the increasingly widespread massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority Pretoria régime in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

20. Strongly condemns the massacre of Palestinians and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982;

21. Strongly condemns the expansionist activities of Israel in the Middle East and the continual bombing of Palestinian civilians, which constitute a serious obstacle to the realization of the self-determination and independence of the Palestinian people;

22. Strongly condemns the Israeli aggression against Lebanon in June 1982, which endangers stability, peace and security in the region, and reiterates its support for the efforts undertaken to implement the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular those demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanese territory to internationally recognized boundaries and respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon;

23. Urges all States, competent organizations of the United Nations system, specialized agencies and other international organizations to extend their support to the Palestinian people through its sole and legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its struggle to regain its right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

24. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 5/ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

25. Recommends that the Security Council should make urgent appeals for clemency to the South African authorities in order that the lives of the three African National Congress freedom fighters sentenced to death on 6 August 1982 may be saved in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/1 of 1 October 1982;

26. Demands the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

27. Reiterates its appreciation for the material and other forms of assistance that peoples under colonial rule continue to receive from Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and calls for a substantial increase in this assistance;

5/ Resolution 217 A (III).

28. Urges all States, specialized agencies and competent organizations of the United Nations system to do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

29. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

30. Decides to consider this item again at its thirty-eighth session on the basis of the reports that Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations have been requested to submit concerning the strengthening of assistance to colonial territories and peoples.

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37/44. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: general recommendation VI

The General Assembly,

Taking note of decision 1 (XXV) of 15 March 1982 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, entitled "general recommendation VI", 1/

Acknowledging the burden which reporting obligations under international instruments places upon States parties, especially those with limited technical and administrative resources,

Convinced, none the less, that the value of international conventions relies upon the full and conscientious implementation of the obligations undertaken upon ratification or accession,

Noting with concern that many periodic reports due under article 9 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 2/ are outstanding and that in some cases initial reports are several years overdue,

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/37/18), chap. IX.

2/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

1. Appeals to all States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination to fulfil their obligations under article 9 of the Convention and to submit their reports within the appropriate time;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to invite the views and observations of States parties to the Convention on the causes of the situation described in general recommendation VI of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and to submit an analysis of the replies received in a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, together with such suggestions as he might wish to make with a view to improving the situation;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General, in preparing his report, to consider the situation described in general recommendation VI of the Committee in the overall framework of reporting obligations that Member States have under the various human rights instruments in order to be able to take into account similar and related problems which may have arisen in compliance with such obligations;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit his report, together with the records of the General Assembly's consideration thereof, to the ninth meeting of the States parties to the Convention, to be held in 1984.

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37/45. Status of the International Convention on the Elimination
of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973, 3135 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3225 (XXIX) of 6 November 1974, 3381 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/79 of 13 December 1976, 32/11 of 7 November 1977, 33/101 of 16 December 1978, 34/26 of 15 November 1979, 35/38 of 25 November 1980 and 36/11 of 28 October 1981,

Welcoming the increase in the number of declarations made under article 14 of the Convention,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; 1/

2. Expresses its satisfaction with the increase in the number of States which have ratified the Convention or acceded thereto;

3. Reaffirms once again its conviction that ratification of or accession to the Convention on a universal basis and implementation of its provisions are necessary for the realization of the objectives of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

4. Requests States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto;

5. Calls upon States parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of making the declaration provided for in article 14 of the Convention;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the General Assembly annual reports concerning the status of the Convention, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX) of 21 December 1965.

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37/46. Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/12 of 28 October 1981 on the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and 37/45 of 3 December 1982 on the status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1/ as well as its other relevant resolutions on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 2/

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, 3/ submitted under article 9, paragraph 2, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Emphasizing the importance for the success of the struggle against all practices of racial discrimination, including vestiges and manifestations of racist ideologies wherever they exist, that all Member States be guided in their internal and foreign policy by the basic provisions of the Convention,

1/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

2/ Resolution 3057 (XXVIII), annex.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/37/18).

Mindful of the obligation of all States parties to comply fully with the provisions of the Convention,

Welcoming the continued co-operation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination with the competent specialized agencies, especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Labour Organisation, and other United Nations bodies,

Noting the decisions adopted and recommendations made by the Committee at its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions;

2. Commends the Committee for its contribution to the elimination of all forms of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin, wherever it exists;

3. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid in South Africa and Namibia as the most abhorrent form of racial discrimination and urges all Member States to adopt effective political, economic and other measures in order to secure the elimination of that policy and to achieve full implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies;

4. Calls upon the United Nations bodies concerned to ensure that the Committee is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 applies and urges 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 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;

5. Commends the Committee for its continuous endeavours towards the elimination of apartheid, racism and racial discrimination in southern Africa and the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the liberation and independence of Namibia;

6. Takes note with satisfaction of the efforts of the Committee aimed at securing the prosperity of national or ethnic minorities and indigenous populations through the implementation of the principles and provisions of the Convention;

7. Expresses grave concern at the Israeli policy of defiance of the basic principles and objectives of the Convention, as reflected in the report of the Committee, and calls for the respect and preservation of the national and cultural identity of the Palestinian people;

8. Welcomes the efforts of the Committee aimed at the elimination of all forms of discrimination against migrant workers and their families, the promotion of their rights on a non-discriminatory basis and the achievement of their full equality and the possibility to preserve their cultural characteristics;

9. Commends the States parties to the Convention for measures taken to ensure within their jurisdiction the availability of appropriate recourse procedures for the victims of racial discrimination;

10. Calls upon all Member States to adopt effective legislative, socio-economic and other necessary measures in order to ensure the elimination or prevention of discrimination based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin;

11. Calls upon the States parties to the Convention to protect fully, by the adoption of relevant legislative and other measures, the rights of national or ethnic minorities, as well as the rights of indigenous populations;

12. Reiterates its invitation to the States parties to the Convention to furnish the Committee, in accordance with its general guidelines, with information on the implementation of the provisions of the Convention, including information on the demographic composition of their population and on their relations with the racist régime of South Africa;

13. Takes note with appreciation of the Committee's contribution to the work of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the regional seminars held in implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

14. Welcomes the decision of the Committee to contribute to the Second World Conference by preparing a study on the implementation of articles 4 and 7 of the Convention 4/ and reiterates its request to the Committee to explore the possibility of preparing also for the Conference a study on the implementation of subparagraph (e) of article 5;

15. Takes note of decision 1 (XXVI) of 19 August 1982 of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 5/ in which the Committee requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of the Philippines, to explore the possibility of arranging for the twenty-eighth session of the Committee to be held at Manila immediately prior to the holding of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

37/47. Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its subsequent resolutions on the status of the Convention,

Convinced that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1/ as well as the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, and their full implementation will contribute to the final eradication of apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming its conviction that apartheid constitutes a total negation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and is a gross violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, seriously threatening international peace and security,

1/ Report of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, Geneva, 14-25 August 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XIV.2), chap. II.

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued policy of apartheid, repression and "bantustanization" and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, thereby perpetuating on Namibian territory its odious policy of apartheid, racial discrimination and fragmentation,

Gravely concerned over the widespread torture and ill-treatment of political prisoners and trade unionists detained by the racist régime of South Africa, leading to the death in detention of many prisoners, including Neil Aggett, Tshifiwa Muofhe and Ernest Moabi Dipale,

Deeply concerned about South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against sovereign African States, which constitute a manifest breach of international peace and security,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields as an encouragement to the intensification of its odious policy of apartheid,

Underlining that the strengthening of the existing mandatory arms embargo and the application of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are vital in order to compel the racist régime of South Africa to abandon its policy of apartheid,

Recalling its resolutions 36/172 A to P of 17 December 1981, in particular resolution 36/172 B in which it proclaimed the year 1982 International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa,

Stressing the need to disseminate on a wider basis more information on the crime committed by the racist régime of South Africa, taking into consideration the recommendation contained in the documents adopted by the International Seminar on Publicity and the Role of Mass Media in the International Mobilization against Apartheid, held at Berlin, German Democratic Republic, from 31 August to 2 September 1981, 2/

Firmly convinced that the legitimate struggle of the oppressed peoples in southern Africa against apartheid, racism and colonialism and for the effective implementation of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence demands more than ever all necessary support by the international community and, in particular, further action by the Security Council,

Commending the work of the Preparatory Sub-Committee for the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the recommendations contained in its report to the Economic and Social Council 3/

2/ A/36/496-S/14686, annexes I-III.

3/ E/1982/26.

Underlining that ratification of an accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on a universal basis and the implementation of its provisions without any delay are necessary for its effectiveness and would be a useful contribution towards achieving the goals of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 4/
2. Commends those States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII thereof, in particular those that have presented their second reports, and appeals to those States parties that have not yet done so to submit their reports as soon as possible;
3. Appeals once again to those States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay;
4. Appreciates the constructive role played by the Group of Three of the Commission on Human Rights, established in accordance with article IX of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, in analysing the periodic reports of States and in publicizing the experience gained in the international struggle against the crime of apartheid;
5. Requests States parties to the Convention to take fully into account the guidelines prepared by the Group of Three; 5/
6. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention to implement fully article IV thereof by adopting legislative, judicial and administrative measures to prosecute, bring to trial and punish, in accordance with their jurisdiction, persons responsible for, or accused of, the acts enumerated in article II of the Convention;
7. Again calls upon all States parties to the Convention and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Group of Three contained in its reports 6/ and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General;
8. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invites the Commission to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the progressive list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated

4/ A/37/149 and Corr.1.

5/ E/CN.4/1286, annex.

6/ E/CN.4/1358, sect. IV; E/CN.4/1417, sect. IV; E/CN.4/1507, sect. IV.

in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to take into account General Assembly resolutions 33/23 of 29 November 1978 and 35/32 of 14 November 1980, as well as relevant documents of the Commission and its subsidiary organs reaffirming, inter alia, that States giving assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination and apartheid;

10. Calls upon all States parties to the Convention and competent United Nations organs to continue to provide the Commission on Human Rights, through the Secretary-General, with information relevant to the periodic compilation of the above-mentioned list, as well as with information concerning the obstacles that prevent the effective suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all Member States and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

12. Invites the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat to publicize the above-mentioned list and related particulars as widely as possible;

13. Appeals to all States, United Nations organs, specialized agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations to step up their activities in enhancing public awareness through denouncing the crimes committed by the racist régime of South Africa;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts, through appropriate channels, to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view further to promoting ratification of or accession to the Convention;

15. Calls upon all States to participate actively in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to be held in 1983, and to contribute to achieving effective results at that Conference;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under General Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975 a special section concerning the implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

90th plenary meeting
3 December 1982

37/69. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

A

Situation in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on this question, particularly resolution 36/172 of 17 December 1981,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Bearing in mind that it proclaimed 1982 International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as proclaimed, in particular, in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/37/22); A/37/22/Add.1 and 2-S/15383/Add.1 and 2.

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for the establishment of a democratic society pursuant to their inalienable rights, in conformity with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/

Commending the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements, particularly the African National Congress, for intensifying the armed struggle against the racist régime,

Reaffirming that the apartheid régime is totally responsible for precipitating violent conflict through its policy of apartheid and inhuman repression,

Gravely concerned at the intensification of repression in South Africa, the growing number of deaths in detention and the imposition of death sentences on freedom fighters of the African National Congress,

Reaffirming that freedom fighters of South Africa should be treated as prisoners of war in accordance with Additional Protocol I 3/ to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 4/

Commending the courageous struggle of the black workers of South Africa for their inalienable rights,

Condemning the policy of "bantustanization" designed to dispossess further the African majority of its inalienable rights and to deprive it of citizenship, as well as the continuing forced removals of black people, as an international crime,

Gravely concerned at the growing number of displaced and missing persons resulting from the criminal policies of the racist régime of South Africa,

Reaffirming that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be totally eliminated,

Denouncing the manoeuvres of the racist régime of South Africa to divide the oppressed people through so-called constitutional dispensations and other means, and commending the oppressed people of South Africa for rejecting those manoeuvres,

Recognizing that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are essential to avert the grave threat to international peace and security resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid régime of South Africa,

2/ Resolution 217 A (III).

3/ A/32/144, annex I.

4/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Considering that political, economic, military and any other collaboration with the apartheid régime of South Africa encourages its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community and its escalating acts of repression and aggression,

Reaffirming that 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 the peace and constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Deploing the attitude of those Western permanent members of the Security Council that have so far prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive sanctions against that régime under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Condemning all military, nuclear and other collaboration by certain Western States and Israel with South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the pronouncements, policies and actions of the Government of the United States of America which have provided comfort and encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa,

Concerned that some Western countries and Israel continue military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa, in gross violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), of 4 November 1977, and have failed to prevent corporations, institutions and individuals within their jurisdiction from carrying out such co-operation,

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how, to develop its armaments industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security and a grave menace to Africa and the world,

Commending all States that have provided assistance to Angola and other front-line States in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Condemning any encouragement to the apartheid régime in its acts of aggression, direct or indirect, as hostile to the interests of peace and freedom,

Strongly condemning the activities of those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with the apartheid régime, especially in the military, nuclear, petroleum and other fields, and of those financial institutions that have continued to provide loans and credits to South Africa,

Emphasizing the conclusion of the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa that the continuing political, economic and military collaboration of certain Western States and their transnational corporations with the racist régime

of South Africa encourages its persistent intransigence and defiance of the international community and constitutes a major obstacle to the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid in South Africa and the attainment of self-determination, freedom and national independence by the people of Namibia, 5/

Recalling and reaffirming the Declaration on South Africa contained in its resolution 34/93 O of 12 December 1979,

Commending the efforts of trade unions, religious institutions, student organizations and anti-apartheid movements in their campaigns against transnational corporations and financial institutions collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Strongly condemns the apartheid régime of South Africa for 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;

2. Vehemently condemns the apartheid régime for its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and terrorism against independent African States, designed to destabilize the whole of southern Africa;

3. Reiterates its firm conviction that the apartheid régime has been encouraged to undertake these criminal acts by the protection afforded by major Western Powers against international sanctions;

4. Condemns the policies of certain Western States, especially the United States of America, and Israel, and of their transnational corporations and financial institutions that have increased political, economic and military collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly;

5. Reaffirms its conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed 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;

6. Again urges the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid régime of South Africa, constitutes a grave and growing threat to international peace and security, and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the régime under Chapter VII of the Charter;

7. Demands the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all troops of the apartheid régime of South Africa from Angola and demands that South Africa respect fully the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Angola and other independent African States;

8. Further demands that the racist régime of South Africa pay full compensation to Angola and other independent African States for the damage to life and property caused by its acts of aggression;

9. Urges all States that have not yet done so to adopt separate and collective measures for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, pending action by the Security Council;

10. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to take the necessary measures to stop the supply of oil from Brunei to South Africa;

11. Requests all intergovernmental organizations to exclude the racist régime of South Africa and to terminate all co-operation with it;

12. Expresses serious concern over the continued granting of credits by the International Monetary Fund to the racist régime of South Africa and requests it to terminate such credits forthwith;

13. Requests the International Atomic Energy Agency to refrain from extending to South Africa any facilities which may assist it in its nuclear plans and, in particular, to exclude South Africa from all its technical working groups;

14. Again calls upon all States and organizations to refrain from any recognition of or co-operation with the so-called "independent" bantustans;

15. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 6/

16. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement by all available means, including armed struggle, for the seizure of power by the people, the elimination of the apartheid régime and the exercise of the right of self-determination by the people of South Africa as a whole;

17. Demands that the apartheid régime treat captured freedom fighters as prisoners of war under the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 4/ and Additional Protocol I thereto; 3/

18. Again proclaims its full support of the national liberation movement of South Africa as the authentic representative of the people of South Africa in their just struggle for liberation;

19. Appeals to all States to provide all necessary humanitarian, educational, financial and other necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle;

20. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies of the United Nations system to expand their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

21. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations to enable those liberation movements to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies;

22. Invites all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police forces of the apartheid régime;

23. Reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

B

Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Meeting thirty years after it began consideration of the item entitled "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa",

Gravely concerned over the situation in South Africa, in particular the efforts of the racist régime of South Africa to perpetuate apartheid, its deportations of African people, its deprivation of the African people of their inalienable rights through the establishment of so-called "independent" bantustans and its ruthless repression against all opponents of the criminal policy of apartheid,

Considering that the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa, in particular its acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States, constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that the racist régime of South Africa, in its persistent defiance of the United Nations, is responsible for the growing threat to the peace in southern Africa and for the repeated breaches of the peace,

Considering that the military build-up and nuclear plans of the racist régime of South Africa constitute a serious menace to international peace and security,

Recognizing further that the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic State in South Africa are essential for peace, security and stability in the region,

Recalling the long struggle of the African and other people of South Africa for the elimination of racial discrimination and the establishment of a society in which all the people of the country as a whole - irrespective of race, colour or creed - enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms on the basis of equality,

Reaffirming its recognition of the contribution of that struggle to the purposes of the United Nations,

Paying tribute to all those who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle for freedom and human dignity in South Africa,

Expressing its solidarity with all those imprisoned, restricted or otherwise persecuted for participation in that legitimate struggle,

Anxious that all States should co-operate in effective international action to achieve the purposes indicated in unanimous declarations and resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular the elimination of apartheid, an end to repression in South Africa and an end to all violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent African States;

Mindful of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to secure peace in southern African and to promote freedom and equality,

1. Appeals to all States and organizations to co-operate fully in effective international action to eliminate apartheid in South Africa, to promote the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of that country will enjoy human and political rights and to secure peace in the region;

2. Renews its appeal to all States and organizations to deny any assistance, direct or indirect, to the racist régime of South Africa and provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in this crucial period;

3. Appeals to the Western permanent members of the Security Council to co-operate in and facilitate effective action by the Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Endorses the campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African political prisoners as an indispensable prerequisite for a peaceful and just solution in South Africa;

5. Encourages action by trade union organizations all over the world in solidarity with the oppressed workers of South Africa;
6. Appeals to writers, artists, sportsmen and others to participate actively in the international campaign against apartheid in co-operation with the United Nations;
7. Commends the front-line States and other States neighbouring South Africa for their sacrifices in support of freedom in South Africa;
8. Appeals to all States and organizations to lend all necessary moral and material assistance to those States;
9. Warns the racist régime of South Africa against any acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization against independent African States, and any support to mercenaries;
10. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue:
 - (a) To publicize all acts of aggression, terrorism and destabilization by the racist régime of South Africa against independent African States;
 - (b) To promote assistance to the front-line States;
11. Invites the Security Council urgently to give thorough consideration to the ever-growing threat to the peace in southern Africa and to take effective measures under the Charter.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

C

Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/172 B of 17 December 1981, the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa 7/ and the programme for the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, 8/

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 9/

7/ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X.A.

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 22 A (A/36/22/Add.1 and 2), document A/36/22/Add.2, annex.

9/ Ibid., Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/37/22).

Considering that the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa, its military build-up and its nuclear plans constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Reaffirming its conviction that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions imposed 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,

Recognizing the urgent need for the termination of military, nuclear, economic and technological collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, as well as the cessation of sports, cultural and other relations with South Africa,

Deploing the attitude of those Western permanent members of the Security Council that have so far prevented the Council from adopting comprehensive sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

Deploing also the attitude of those States, in particular the United States of America and Israel, which have continued and increased their political, economic and other collaboration with South Africa,

Gravely concerned over the activities of those transnational corporations that continue to collaborate with the apartheid régime, especially in the petroleum and other fields, and of those financial institutions that have continued to provide loans and credits to South Africa, and over the failure of the States concerned to take effective action to prevent such collaboration,

Expressing serious concern over the greatly increased investments in and loans to South Africa from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland,

Commending all States that have taken effective measures, in accordance with relevant resolutions, for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa,

Expressing great appreciation to intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, in particular anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions and religious bodies, as well as city and other local authorities, that have taken action to isolate the racist régime of South Africa and to promote support for comprehensive sanctions against that régime,

Commending the decision taken by the Universal Postal Union at its eighteenth Congress, held at Rio de Janeiro from 12 September to 26 October 1979, to expel South Africa from the Union,

Having learned of the current moves to reverse the foregoing decision taken at the eighteenth Congress of the Universal Postal Union,

Recognizing the important role of the mass media in promoting isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa,

Commending the Special Committee against Apartheid for its activities, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and the co-operation of Governments and organizations, in promoting the widest possible support for sanctions against South Africa,

1. Requests all Governments and organizations to continue activities in implementation of the programme for the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa beyond 1982;
2. Requests all States, especially Western States concerned and Israel, to cease all collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
3. Requests all States concerned to take action against corporations and other interests that violate the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa or that are involved in the illicit supply to South Africa of oil from States that have imposed an embargo against South Africa;
4. Again requests the Security Council to consider action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations towards comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa and, in particular, to take measures:
 - (a) To monitor effectively and to reinforce the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;
 - (b) To prohibit all co-operation with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;
 - (c) To prohibit imports of any military equipment or components from South Africa;
 - (d) To prevent any co-operation or association with South Africa by any military alliances;
 - (e) To impose an effective embargo on the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa;
 - (f) To prohibit financial loans to and new investments in South Africa, as well as all promotion of trade with South Africa;
5. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to intensify its activities for the total isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and for promoting comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
6. Urges all States members of the Universal Postal Union to resist the strong campaign being launched for the purpose of reinstating South Africa's membership in the Union;

7. Invites all Governments, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies and other groups to intensify and concert efforts to promote comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

D

Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolution 36/172 E of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolutions concerning the denuclearization of the continent of Africa,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid 1/ and of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, 10/

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how, to develop its armaments industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing deep concern over the stepped-up arms build-up and war preparations by the racist régime of South Africa and strongly condemning the growing violation of the arms embargo as well as the continued nuclear collaboration by the United States of America and some other Western countries and Israel with the apartheid régime,

Condemning the actions of those transnational corporations that continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities,

10/ A/CONF.107/8.

Recalling that the Security Council had determined in resolution 418 (1977), under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related matériel constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security,

Considering the urgent need for mandatory decisions by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Urges the Security Council to take mandatory decisions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to ensure the total cessation of all co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa in military and nuclear fields by Governments, corporations, institutions and individuals;

2. Deplores the actions of several Western countries and Israel that have provided the racist régime of South Africa with an enormous arsenal of military equipment and technology, as well as assistance in its nuclear plans, and that have allowed corporations under their jurisdiction to invest in the armaments industry in South Africa;

3. Condemns any manoeuvres to create military pacts or arrangements with the participation of the racist régime of South Africa;

4. Invites all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police force of the apartheid régime.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

E

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Reaffirming its resolution 36/172 N of 17 December 1981,

Commending the Special Committee for its activities in the discharge of the mandate given to it by the General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat in assisting the Special Committee,

Recognizing the urgent need for greater international efforts to eliminate apartheid and enable the South African people to establish a democratic society,

Considering that the implementation of the programme of the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa 8/ should be continued beyond the end of the year 1982,

1. Endorses the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 9/ in particular the recommendations contained in paragraphs 466 to 489 on the programme of work of the Special Committee and services by the Centre against Apartheid and other units of the Secretariat of the United Nations;

2. Authorizes the Special Committee to organize in 1983 an international conference of trade unions on sanctions and other actions against the apartheid régime of South Africa in accordance with the recommendation in its special report; 11/

3. Encourages the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid, to promote the widest possible international mobilization against apartheid in pursuance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the programme of work of the Special Committee for 1983;

4. Commends the Special Committee for giving special attention to the following:

- (a) Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
- (b) Campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela and all other South African political prisoners;
- (c) Women and children under apartheid;
- (d) Action by the trade union movement for the elimination of apartheid;
- (e) Sports and cultural boycott against South Africa;
- (f) Participation by writers, artists, sportsmen, religious leaders and others in the international campaign against apartheid;
- (g) Implementation of United Nations resolutions for the elimination of apartheid;
- (h) Publicizing of the struggle for liberation in South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee to participate effectively in the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; 12/

11/ A/37/22/Add.2-S/15383/Add.2, para. 44.

12/ See resolution 37/41.

6. Requests the Secretary-General to strengthen the Centre against Apartheid, in consultation with the Special Committee, and to take measures to ensure effective co-operation by all relevant units of the Secretariat in the international campaign against apartheid, as indicated in paragraphs 484 to 489 of the report of the Committee; 9/

7. Decides to make a special allocation of \$400,000 to the Special Committee for 1983 from the budget of the United Nations for the cost of special projects to be decided on by the Committee in order to promote the international campaign against apartheid;

8. Requests Governments and organizations to make voluntary contributions or provide other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for such voluntary contributions to be used in accordance with the decisions of the Special Committee;

10. Authorizes the Special Committee, in view of its mandate to follow the situation with regard to South Africa constantly and to promote international mobilization against apartheid, to meet during sessions of the General Assembly as necessary;

11. Requests all States, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the international campaign against apartheid.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

F

Relations between Israel and South Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on relations between Israel and South Africa,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa, 13/

Alarmed at the increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields, in defiance of resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Considering that such collaboration is a serious hindrance to international action for the eradication of apartheid, an encouragement to the racist régime of South Africa to persist in its criminal policy of apartheid and a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and the entire African continent, and constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

1. Again strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration of Israel with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields;
2. Demands that Israel desist from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa forthwith, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;
3. Calls upon all Governments and organizations to exert their influence to persuade Israel to desist from such collaboration and abide by the resolutions of the General Assembly;
4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to publicize, as widely as possible, information on the relations between Israel and South Africa;
5. Further requests the Special Committee to keep the matter under constant review and to report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

G

Apartheid in sports

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, 14/

1. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to continue its work with a view to submitting a draft convention as soon as possible;
2. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to continue consultations, as required, with representatives of Governments and organizations concerned and experts on apartheid in sports.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

H

Investments in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/172 O of 17 December 1981,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 9/

Convinced that a cessation of all new foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa would constitute an important step in international action for the elimination of apartheid, as such investments and loans abet and encourage the apartheid policies of that country,

Welcoming the actions of those Governments that have taken legislative and other measures towards that end,

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 16 December 1977, 33/183 O of 24 January 1979, 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979, 35/206 Q of 16 December 1980 and 36/172 O of 17 December 1981,

Again urges the Security Council to consider the matter at an early date with a view to taking effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in, and financial loans to, South Africa.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

I

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, 15/ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

Gravely concerned at the continued and increased repression against opponents of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, and the institution of numerous trials under arbitrary security legislation, as well as continued repression in Namibia,

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is appropriate and essential,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa;
2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;
3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;
4. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

J

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 36/172 G of 17 December 1981,

Recalling further the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa, 7/

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 9/

Convinced of the need to ensure the effective implementation of embargoes imposed or policies declared by most oil-producing and oil-exporting countries with regard to the supply of their oil and oil products to South Africa, and to promote a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its requests to the Security Council to consider a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to appoint a group of experts nominated by Governments to prepare a thorough study, and report as soon as possible, on all aspects of the question of the supply of oil and oil products as a basis for the consideration of national and international measures to ensure the effective implementation of the embargoes imposed or policies declared by oil-producing and oil-exporting countries with regard to the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to organize, in consultation with the Special Committee, meetings of permanent representatives to the United Nations of the oil-producing and oil-exporting countries committed to the oil embargo against South Africa;

(a) To consider the report of the Group of Experts on the Supply of Oil and Oil Products to South Africa;

(b) To consult on national and international arrangements to ensure the effective implementation of the embargoes in the light of the report;

(c) To decide on all arrangements for an international conference;

(d) To consider, on the basis of the report of the Group of Experts, participation of countries concerned in addition to oil-producing and oil-exporting countries committed to the oil embargo against South Africa;

3. Requests and authorizes the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee and in the light of the recommendations of the meetings of permanent representatives of the countries concerned, to organize the International Conference on an Oil Embargo against South Africa for the purpose of considering national and international arrangements to ensure the implementation of embargoes imposed or policies declared by oil-producing and oil-exporting countries with regard to the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa.

97th plenary meeting
9 December 1982

37/170. Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

The General Assembly,

Again reaffirming the permanent validity of the principles and standards embodied in the basic instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 3/ and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 4/

Bearing in mind the principles and standards established within the framework of the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the importance of the task carried out in connection with migrant workers and their families in other specialized agencies and in various organs of the United Nations,

Reiterating that, in spite of the existence of a body of principles and standards already established, there is need to make further efforts to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers and their families,

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

4/ Resolution 34/180, annex.

Recalling its resolution 34/172 of 17 December 1979, by which it decided to establish a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families,

Recalling also its resolutions 35/198 of 15 December 1980 and 36/160 of 16 December 1981, by which it renewed the mandate of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and requested it to continue its work,

Having examined the progress made by the Working Group during its second inter-sessional meeting, held from 10 to 21 May 1982,

Having also examined the report of the Working Group during the current session of the General Assembly, 5/

1. Takes note of the report of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families and expresses its satisfaction with the substantial progress that the Working Group has so far made in the accomplishment of its mandate;

2. Decides that, in order to enable it to complete its task as soon as possible, the Working Group shall again hold an inter-sessional meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council;

3. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the report of the Working Group so as to allow the members of the Group to continue their task during the inter-sessional meeting to be held in the spring of 1983, as well as to transmit the results obtained in that meeting in order that the General Assembly may consider them during its thirty-eighth session;

4. Also invites the Secretary-General to transmit the above-mentioned documents to the competent organs of the United Nations system and to international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group;

5. Decides that the Working Group shall meet during the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, preferably at the beginning of the session, to continue and, if possible, to complete the elaboration of an international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and their families.

110th plenary meeting
17 December 1982

37/179. Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

The General Assembly,

Recalling that the United Nations emerged from the struggle against nazism, fascism, aggression and foreign occupation, and that the peoples expressed their resolve in the Charter of the United Nations to save future generations from the scourge of war,

Bearing in mind the suffering, destruction and death of millions of victims of aggression, foreign occupation, nazism and fascism,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles laid down in the Charter, which are aimed at maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and achieving international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

Emphasizing that all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences, may jeopardize world peace and constitute obstacles to friendly relations between States and to the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming that the prosecution and punishment of war crimes and crimes against peace and humanity, as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 3 (I)

of 13 February 1946 and 95 (I) of 11 December 1946, constitute a universal commitment for all States,

Recalling its resolutions 2331 (XXII) of 18 December 1967, 2438 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2545 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969, 2713 (XXV) of 15 December 1970, 2839 (XXVI) of 18 December 1971, 34/24 of 15 November 1979, 35/200 of 15 December 1980 and 36/162 of 16 December 1981,

Recalling also the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 1/ the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 2/ the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 3/ and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, 4/

Underlining the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 5/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 6/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 7/ the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 8/ and other relevant international instruments,

Acknowledging the fact that a number of States have established legal regulations which are suited to prevent the activities of Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist groups and organizations,

Noting again with deep concern that the proponents of Fascist ideologies have, in a number of countries, intensified their activities and are increasingly co-ordinating them on an international scale,

1. Again condemns all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, in particular Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences,

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- 1/ Resolution 2542 (XXIV) .
 - 2/ Resolution 1904 (XVIII) .
 - 3/ Resolution 1514 (XV) .
 - 4/ Resolution 36/55.
 - 5/ Resolution 217 A (III) .
 - 6/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI) , annex.
 - 7/ Resolution 2106 A (XX) , annex.
 - 8/ Resolution 260 A (III) , annex.

2. Urges all States to draw attention to the threats to democratic institutions by the above-mentioned ideologies and practices and to consider taking measures, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, to prohibit or otherwise deter activities by groups or organizations or whoever is practising those ideologies;

3. Calls upon the appropriate specialized agencies, as well as inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations, to initiate or intensify measures against the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

4. Invites Member States to adopt, in accordance with their national constitutional systems and with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and of war propaganda, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist ideologies;

5. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity, 9/ and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 10/

6. Calls once again upon all States to provide the Secretary-General with their comments on this question;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat pays attention to the dissemination of information exposing the ideologies and practices described in paragraph 1 above;

8. Reiterates its request to the Commission on Human Rights to consider this question at its thirty-ninth session under the title: "Measures to be taken against all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, based on racial or ethnic exclusiveness or intolerance, hatred, terror, systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences";

9/ Resolution 2391 (XXIII), annex.

10/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

9. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, through the Economic and Social Council, in the light of the discussion that will take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations.

110th plenary meeting
17 December 1982

37/233. Question of Namibia

A

Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation
of the Territory by South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia 1/ and the relevant chapters of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 2/

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

Recalling, in particular, its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and

1/ A/37/24 (Part I) and Corr.1 and A/37/24 (Part II) and Corr.3.

2/ A/37/23 (Part I) and Add.1, chap. I; A/37/23 (Part II) and Add.1 and 2, chaps. II-IV; A/37/23 (Part III) and Add.1 and 2, chaps. V and VI; and A/37/23 (Part IV), chap. VIII.

the Security Council relating to Namibia, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 3/ delivered in response to the request addressed to it by the Security Council in its resolution 284 (1970) of 29 July 1970,

Recalling also its resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973 and 31/146 and 31/152 of 20 December 1976, by which it, inter alia, recognized the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and granted observer status to it,

Recalling further its resolutions ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981 and 36/121 B of 10 December 1981, by which it called upon States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally,

Recalling the Paris Declaration on Sanctions against South Africa and the Special Declaration on Namibia, 4/ adopted by the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981,

Taking into consideration the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 5/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Strongly reiterating that the continuing illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in defiance of repeated General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and a challenge to the authority of the United Nations, which has direct responsibility for Namibia until independence,

Stressing the grave responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization,

Reaffirming its full support for the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Indignant at South Africa's refusal to comply with repeated resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976,

3/ 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.

4/ A/CONF.107/8, sect. X.

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

435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and at its manoeuvres aimed at perpetuating its brutal domination and exploitation of the Namibian people, as repeatedly manifested in the course of the consultations for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia,

Commending the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for the statesmanlike and constructive attitude which they have displayed throughout the consultations to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Strongly condemning South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia, as well as its attempts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia,

Strongly condemning the racist régime of South Africa for its efforts to develop a nuclear capability for military and aggressive purposes,

Deeply concerned at the increasing militarization of Namibia, the forceful conscription of Namibians, the creation of tribal armies and the use of mercenaries for internal repression and external aggression,

Noting with grave concern that, as a result of the Security Council's failure on 31 August 1981, 6/ on account of the veto of the United States of America, to exercise its responsibilities, unprovoked massive armed aggression against Angola continues,

Expressing its strong condemnation of South Africa's continuing acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola, which have caused extensive loss of human life and destruction of economic infrastructures,

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 United Nations, 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, 7/ 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, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime,

Deeply deploring the continued collaboration with South Africa of certain Western States, in particular the United States of America, as well as that of

6/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-sixth Year, 2300th meeting.

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

Israel, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

Deeply concerned at the continued assistance rendered to the racist Pretoria régime by certain international organizations and institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, in disregard of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Indignant at the continuing arbitrary imprisonment and detention of political leaders and followers of the South West Africa People's Organization, the killing of Namibian patriots and other acts of brutality, including the wanton beating, torture and murder of innocent Namibians, and the arbitrary inhuman measures of collective punishment and measures designed to intimidate the Namibian people and to destroy their will to fulfil their legitimate aspirations for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has been prevented on several occasions from taking effective action against South Africa in the discharge of its responsibilities under Chapter VII of the Charter on account of the vetoes cast by one or more of the Western permanent members of the Security Council,

Commending the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it under the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
2. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa;
3. Reiterates that, in accordance with its resolution 2145 (XXI), Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirms the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence under resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly;
4. Reaffirms that the South West Africa People's Organization, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;
5. Solemnly reaffirms that the genuine independence of Namibia can be achieved only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization in all efforts to implement resolutions of the United Nations

relating to Namibia and further reaffirms that the only parties to the conflict in Namibia are, on the one hand, South Africa, as the illegal occupying Power, and, on the other, the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative;

6. Strongly condemns the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

7. Declares that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people in terms of the Definition of Aggression contained in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 and supports the armed struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

8. Reiterates that, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, in particular Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 and General Assembly resolutions S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 35/227 A of 6 March 1981, Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia are an integral part of Namibia and that all attempts by South Africa to annex them are therefore illegal, null and void;

9. Reaffirms that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), together with Council resolution 385 (1976), is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and calls for its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification or modification;

10. Firmly rejects the manoeuvres by one member of the Western contact group aimed at undermining the international consensus embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and at depriving the oppressed people of Namibia of their hard-won victories in the struggle for national liberation;

11. Expresses its appreciation to the front-line States and the South West Africa People's Organization for their statesmanlike and constructive attitude throughout the consultations to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978);

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and for its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

13. Denounces all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes through which the illegal racist régime of South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia and, in particular, calls upon the international community, especially all Member States, to continue to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the present resolution, of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and

439 (1978) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council;

14. Strongly urges the Security Council to act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, for self-determination and national liberation, as well as at negating the achievements of their just struggle;

15. Declares that all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia are illegal, null and void;

16. Calls upon Member States and the specialized agencies and other international organizations associated with the United Nations to render sustained and increased support as well as material, financial, military and other assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia;

17. Deeply deplores the increased assistance rendered by certain Western States to South Africa in the political, economic, military and cultural fields and expresses its conviction that this assistance should be exposed before the world public at large and demands that such assistance be immediately terminated;

18. Strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes;

19. Strongly condemns South Africa for its persistent acts of subversion and aggression against Angola, including the occupation of a part of its territory, and calls upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against and withdraw all its troops from that country;

20. Calls upon the international community to extend, as a matter of urgency, full support and assistance, including military assistance, to the front-line States in order to enable them to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the repeated acts of aggression by South Africa;

21. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to develop, in consultation with the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive programme of assistance to States which are neighbours of South Africa and Namibia, on the understanding that such assistance should not only envisage the overcoming of short-term difficulties but be designed to enable those States to move towards complete self-reliance, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the development of this programme;

22. Reiterates its call upon all States to take legislative and other appropriate measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

23. Strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at undermining the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as well as perpetuating the systematic plunder of the natural resources of the Territory;

24. Demands that South Africa immediately release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained under the so-called internal security laws, martial law or any other arbitrary measures, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

25. Demands that South Africa account for all "disappeared" Namibians and release any who are still alive and declares that South Africa shall be liable for damages to compensate the victims, their families and the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia for the losses sustained;

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

27. Strongly condemns the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia under the illegal South African administration which are illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory and demands that transnational corporations engaged in such exploitation comply with all relevant resolutions of the United Nations by immediately refraining from any new investment or activities in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

28. Requests once again all Member States to take all appropriate measures, including legislation and enforcement action, to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

29. Declares that, by their depletive exploitation of natural resources and continued accumulation and repatriation of huge profits, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests operating at present in Namibia constitute a major obstacle to its political independence;

30. Requests the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which operate the Urenco uranium-enrichment plant, to have Namibian uranium specifically excluded from the Treaty of Almelo, which regulates the activities of Urenco;

31. Deeply deplores the continued collaboration of the International Monetary Fund with South Africa, as exemplified by the recent grant of a credit of one

billion special drawing rights in disregard of General Assembly resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982, and calls upon the Fund to put an end to such collaboration;

32. Reiterates its request to 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 and 36/121 B;

33. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to follow the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 32 above on the basis of information received from States as well as other sources;

34. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in implementation of paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 and of the provisions of Assembly resolution 36/121 B, to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa, containing an analysis of the information received from Member States and other sources on the continuing political, economic, financial and other relations of States and their economic and other interest groups with South Africa and of measures taken by States to terminate all dealings with the racist régime of South Africa;

35. Requests all States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolutions ES-8/2 and 36/121 B and to report to the Secretary-General by the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly on the measures taken by them in the implementation of those resolutions;

36. Declares that South Africa's defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its war of repression against the Namibian people, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African States, its policies of apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

37. Strongly urges the Security Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

38. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

113th plenary meeting
20 December 1982

B

Implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978)

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the imperative need to proceed without any further delay with the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which, together with Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia,

Taking note of the consultations which have been held with a view to achieving the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and noting that those consultations have so far failed to bring about its implementation,

Condemning the attempts to link the independence of Namibia with totally extraneous issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, an issue which falls within the exclusive domestic jurisdiction of a sovereign Member State,

1. Reaffirms the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia pending its achievement of genuine self-determination and national independence;
2. Reiterates that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, is the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and calls for its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification or modification;
3. Firmly rejects the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish any linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and emphasizes unequivocally that the persistence of such attempts would only retard the decolonization process in Namibia as well as constitute interference in the internal affairs of Angola;
4. Requests the Security Council to exercise its authority for the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) so as to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay.

113th plenary meeting
20 December 1982

C

Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 1/

Reaffirming that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it established the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

Taking into consideration the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 5/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Convinced of the need for continued consultations with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people,

Recalling paragraph 18 of its resolution 36/121 C of 10 December 1981, in which it requested the Secretary-General, after consulting the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding its assessment of the situation pertaining to Namibia, to carry out preparatory work with a view to organizing, at an appropriate time, an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence,

Deeply conscious of the urgent and continuing need to press for the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to put an end to its repression of the Namibian people and its exploitation of the natural resources of the Territory,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, 8/

1. Approves the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decides to make adequate financial provision for their implementation;

2. Expresses its strong support for the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to it both as the Legal Administering Authority for Namibia and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations;

3. Requests all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to it under the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

8/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977, document S/12344/Rev.1.

4. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, shall:

(a) Continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia;

(b) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations, as well as against the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

(c) Denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia;

(d) Ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia conducted under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council;

(e) Undertake a concerted effort to counter the attempts to establish any linkage or parallelism between the decolonization of Namibia and extraneous issues;

5. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Consult Governments in order to further the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Namibia and to mobilize support for the cause of Namibia;

(b) Represent Namibia in United Nations conferences and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia shall be adequately protected;

6. Decides that Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, shall participate as a full member in all conferences and meetings organized by the United Nations to which all States or, in the case of regional conferences and meetings, all African States are invited;

7. Requests all committees and other subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council to continue to invite a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate whenever the rights and interests of Namibians are discussed, and to consult closely with the Council before submitting any draft resolution which may involve the rights and interests of Namibians;

8. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, so that the Council may participate in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

9. Reiterates its request to all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet done so to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which it is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

10. Again requests all intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, to participate as a full member whenever such rights and interests are involved;

11. Welcomes the recent admission of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110 of 16 April 1982 to grant membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

12. Takes note of the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the Legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 9/ and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid 10/ and requests the Council to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 11/ and the Additional Protocols thereto 12/ and to such other international conventions as it may deem appropriate;

13. Takes note of the signing by the United Nations Council for Namibia, on behalf of Namibia, of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; 13/

14. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and prepare periodic reports related thereto;

(b) Consider the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions relating to Namibia, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971; 3/

9/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.

10/ Resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

11/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

12/ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

13/ For the text of the Convention and of the draft final act, see A/CONF.62/122 and A/CONF.62/121 respectively.

(c) Consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the General Assembly in order to counter the support which those foreign economic interests give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) Continue to examine the exploitation of and trade in Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and report on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

(e) Notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations;

(f) Send missions of consultation to Governments whose corporations have investments in Namibia in order to review with them all possible action to discourage the continuation of such investments;

(g) Contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia regarding the illegal basis on which they are operating in the Territory;

(h) Contact specialized agencies and other international organizations associated with the United Nations, in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests;

(i) Draw the attention of the specialized agencies to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 7/ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974;

(j) Take all measures to ensure compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including consideration of the institution of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States and other appropriate bodies;

(k) Conduct hearings, seminars and workshops in order to obtain relevant information on the exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign interests and to expose such activities;

(l) Organize regional symposia on the situation in Namibia with a view to intensifying active support for the Namibian cause;

(m) Prepare and publish reports on the political, economic, military, legal and social situation in and relating to Namibia;

(n) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the offshore islands of Namibia;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to complete, in accordance with the guidelines established by the United Nations Council for Namibia, the preparation of an indexed reference book on transnational corporations operating in Namibia;

16. Decides to make adequate financial provision in the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

17. Decides to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so decides;

18. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work, as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

19. Requests the Secretary-General, in order to facilitate financial reporting to the United Nations Council for Namibia, to ensure that, within the section of the programme budget of the United Nations relating to the Council, the accounts shall reflect closely the activities of the Council as described in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session;

20. Further requests the Secretary-General to ensure the establishment of an appropriate accounting system which will enable the Council, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to receive speedy and comprehensive financial data on projects for which the Council is directly responsible;

21. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to review the requirements of personnel and facilities of all units which service the Council so that the Council may fully and effectively discharge all tasks and functions arising out of its mandate;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources in order for it to strengthen, under the guidance of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the assistance programmes and services for Namibians, the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the preparation of economic and legal studies and the existing activities of dissemination of information undertaken by that Office;

23. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, to hold plenary meetings away from Headquarters whenever it deems it necessary, and requests the Secretary-General to defray the cost of these meetings and to provide the necessary staff and services for them;

24. Decides that an International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence shall be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during 1983;

25. Requests the Secretary-General to organize the above-mentioned Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and to this end to appoint, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, a Secretary-General of the Conference and provide other necessary staff and services for the Conference.

113th plenary meeting
20 December 1982

D

Dissemination of information and mobilization of international
public opinion in support of Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 1/

Recalling its resolutions 36/121 A to F of 10 December 1981 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia,

Taking into consideration the Arusha Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, 5/ adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 13 May 1982 at its extraordinary plenary meeting held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania,

Stressing the urgent need to intensify efforts to mobilize international public opinion on a continuous basis with a view to assisting effectively the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, in their legitimate struggle for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia,

Recognizing the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing in the dissemination of information on Namibia and in the mobilization of international public opinion in support of the Namibian cause,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the mandate given by the General Assembly to the United Nations Council for Namibia and mindful of the pressing need for the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia, in accordance with policy guidelines formulated by the Council,

1. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of Namibia, to continue to consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in all its activities of dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, follows the policy guidelines laid down by

the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information, in addition to its responsibilities relating to southern Africa, to assist, as a matter of priority, the United Nations Council for Namibia in the implementation of its programme of dissemination of information in order that the United Nations may intensify its efforts to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia, particularly in the Western States;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to give the widest possible publicity to the forthcoming International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, convened pursuant to paragraph 24 of resolution C above, through all the means at his disposal, including special publications, press releases and radio and television broadcasts;

5. Decides to intensify its international campaign in support of the cause of Namibia and to expose and denounce the collusion of certain Western States with the South African racists and, to this end, requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to include in its programme of dissemination of information for 1983 the following activities:

(a) Preparation and dissemination of publications on the political, economic, military and social consequences of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, as well as on legal matters and on the question of the territorial integrity of Namibia;

(b) Production and dissemination of radio programmes in English, French, German and Spanish designed to draw the attention of world public opinion to the current situation in Namibia;

(c) Production of material for publicity through radio and television broadcasts;

(d) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(e) Production of films, film-strips and slide sets on Namibia;

(f) Production and dissemination of posters;

(g) Full utilization of the resources related to press releases, press conferences and press briefings in order to maintain a constant flow of information to the public on all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(h) Production and dissemination of a comprehensive economic map of Namibia;

(i) Preparation and wide dissemination of booklets, containing:

(i) Official declarations of the Council;

- (ii) Joint communiqués and press releases issued by missions of consultation of the Council;
 - (iii) Resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, together with relevant portions of Assembly resolutions on the question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia and on military activities in Namibia;
 - (j) Publicity for and distribution of an indexed reference book on transnational corporations involved in Namibia;
 - (k) Preparation and dissemination of a booklet based on a study on the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 7/ enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974;
 - (l) Acquisition of books, pamphlets and other materials relating to Namibia for further dissemination;
6. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia, on the occasion of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, to organize, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information, an international seminar of media leaders with a view to alerting the mass media to the need to increase publicity on the question of Namibia, particularly in its political, economic and military aspects;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to allocate, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, sales numbers to publications on Namibia selected by the Council;
8. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Council for Namibia with the work programme of the Department of Public Information for the year 1983 covering the activities of dissemination of information on Namibia, followed by periodic reports on the programmes undertaken, including details of expenses incurred;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to group under a single heading, in the section of the proposed programme budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1984-1985 relating to the Department of Public Information, all the activities of the Department related to the dissemination of information on Namibia;
10. Requests Member States to broadcast programmes on their national radio and television networks and to publish material in their official news media, informing their populations about the situation in Namibia and the obligation of Governments and peoples to assist in the struggle of Namibians for independence;
11. Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to mobilize international public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and of their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization;

12. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to organize, at the conclusion of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, a workshop for non-governmental organizations concerned with the question of Namibia at which those organizations will consider their contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the Conference;

13. Requests those non-governmental organizations and support groups that are actively engaged in supporting the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative, to intensify, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, international action in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, including assistance to the Council in the monitoring of the boycott of South Africa called for in General Assembly resolution ES-8/2 of 14 September 1981;

14. Decides to allocate the sum of \$200,000 to be used by the United Nations Council for Namibia for its programme of co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including support to conferences in solidarity with Namibia arranged by those organizations, dissemination of conclusions of such conferences and support to such other activities as will promote the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, subject to decisions of the Council in each individual case on the recommendation of the South West Africa People's Organization.

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20 December 1982

E

United Nations Fund for Namibia

The General Assembly,

Having examined the sections of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, 14/

Recalling its resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling also its resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which it appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling its resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which it decided to launch the Nationhood Programme for Namibia,

14/ A/37/24 (Part I) and Corr.1, part two, sects. X and XI.B.

Recalling further its resolution 34/92 A of 12 December 1979, by which it approved the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, 15/

1. Takes note of the relevant sections of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia;
2. Expresses its appreciation to all States, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and calls upon them to increase their assistance to Namibians through those channels;
3. Decides to allocate as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1983;
4. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system to waive programme-support costs in respect of projects in favour of Namibians financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other sources;
5. Requests the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the General Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to the Trust Funds for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia and, in this connection, emphasizes the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia;
6. Invites Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;
7. Decides that the United Nations Fund for Namibia, including the Trust Funds for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia, shall be the primary source of assistance to Namibians;
8. Decides that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;
9. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, when planning and initiating their new measures of assistance to Namibians, to do so within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24), annex XXXII.

10. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of the urgent need to strengthen the programme of assistance to the Namibian people, to make every effort to expedite the execution of Nationhood Programme for Namibia projects and other projects in favour of Namibians and to execute these projects on the basis of procedures which will reflect the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia;

11. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees and requests him to expand these efforts in view of the substantial increase in the number of Namibian refugees;

12. Decides that the United Nations Council for Namibia shall:

(a) Continue to formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system;

(b) Continue to act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

(c) Continue to provide broad guidelines and formulate the principles and policies for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

(d) Continue to co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system into a comprehensive assistance programme;

(e) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization in the formulation and implementation of assistance programmes for Namibians;

(f) Report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session on activities in respect of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

13. Approves the amendments to the Charter of the United Nations Institute for Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 391st meeting, on 10 November 1982; 16/

14. Commends the United Nations Institute for Namibia for the effectiveness of its training programmes for Namibians and its research activities on Namibia, which contribute substantially to the struggle for freedom of the Namibian people and to the establishment of an independent State of Namibia;

16/ A/37/24 (Part I) and Corr.1, annex IV.

15. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to complete the preparation of and publish at an early date, through the United Nations Institute for Namibia, a comprehensive reference book on Namibia covering all aspects of the question of Namibia as considered by the United Nations since its inception, in accordance with the outline prepared by the Council;

16. Commends the progress made in the implementation of the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider in due course policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

17. Requests the United Nations Institute for Namibia to prepare, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and the United Nations Development Programme, a comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia, and requests the Secretary-General to provide substantive support through the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the preparation of that document;

18. Requests the United Nations Council for Namibia to carry out, in consultation with the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, a demographic study of the Namibian population and a study of its educational needs;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to co-operate closely with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in strengthening its programme of activities;

20. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system that have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

- (a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (b) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;
- (c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

21. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and calls upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme and to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia;

22. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of the responsibilities entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the co-ordinating authority in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

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