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31/33. 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,

Recalling resolution 6 (XXXII) of 1 March 1976 of the Commission on Human Rights,² denouncing with indignation the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance which certain States give to the racist minority régimes of southern Africa,

Recalling 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,

Recalling its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and territories under foreign occupation, colonial rule, alien domination and the *apartheid* régime,

Having considered with satisfaction the preliminary report of 14 July 1976 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 the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa,³

Convinced that the above-mentioned report contains additional evidence enabling the General Assembly to conclude that the political, military, economic and other assistance given to the racist and colonial régimes in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia by certain States

is the major factor in the perpetuation of the abominable policies of these régimes inasmuch as they adversely affect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Noting with concern that three permanent members of the Security Council—France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America—by the use of the veto prevent the Council from taking effective action against the South African *apartheid* régime, thus impairing the exercise and the enjoyment of human rights of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa,

Noting further that the actions of some States in strengthening political, economic, military and other relations with the South African régime are in flagrant and deliberate violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations,

Convinced that the continued military and nuclear collaboration of certain States and organizations with the racist régimes in southern Africa constitutes a serious menace not only to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa, but also to the independent African States and to international peace and security,

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. *Reaffirms further* the right of these same oppressed peoples to dispose of those resources in their best interests and to receive full compensation for the exploitation, depletion and loss of and damage to their natural resources, including compensation for the exploitation and manipulation of their human resources;

3. *Strongly condemns* the collaboration of all States, particularly France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Israel and Japan, as well as those foreign economic interests which maintain and/or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régimes in southern Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields;

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 3 (E/5768)*, chap. XX, sect. A.

³ E/CN.4/Sub.2/371.

4. *Reaffirms* that the States and organizations which give assistance to the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa are accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, *apartheid* and colonialism perpetrated by those régimes;

5. *Invites* the Security Council to impose a total embargo on sales, gifts and the transfer of arms or any other kind of military supplies to South Africa;

6. *Calls upon* all States scrupulously to observe the sanctions imposed on the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia;

7. *Calls upon* all States, specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to offer all possible assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa that are recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations;

8. *Invites* the Economic and Social Council, in collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights, to examine the question of the consequences of the use of the veto by the above-mentioned three permanent members of the Security Council on the enjoyment of human rights by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to give the Special Rapporteur the assistance he needs to complete his study;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the preliminary report of the Special Rapporteur to the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and to the United Nations Council for Namibia;

11. *Decides* to consider this item at its thirty-third session as a matter of priority in the light of any recommendation by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, as well as by the Special Committee against *Apartheid* and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

*83rd plenary meeting
30 November 1976*

31/34. 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 and 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975,

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 on the use and recruitment of mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States,

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,

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 enjoyment of human rights,

Affirming that bantustanization is incompatible with genuine independence, unity and national sovereignty and would have 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 Seychelles,

Reiterating the need to respect the independence and to maintain the 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 the perpetuation of the racist minority régimes in Zimbabwe and South Africa,

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

2. *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;

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

4. *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;

5. *Condemns* any interference in the internal affairs of the Comoros and demands the immediate withdrawal of the French Administration from the Comorian island of Mayotte;

6. *Reiterates* that the practice of using mercenaries against movements for national liberation and independence 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;

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

8. *Strongly condemns* all Governments which do not recognize the right to self-determination and in-