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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

/Original: English/French/Spanish/

3 May 1974

1. The Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU, meeting in Malaga/Torremolinos from 14 September to 25 October 1973, adopted resolutions attached herewith (see enclosures 1-4).

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2. As regards the new International Telecommunication Convention which will enter into force on 1 January 1975, the Conference deleted all reference to associate membership with, however, special measures to protect the rights of Papua New Guinea, the only existing associate member.

3. Furthermore, membership will be limited to sovereign countries and a number of Territories or groups of Territories which are at present members of the Union, (i.e., the group of Territories represented by the French Overseas Post and Telecommunication Agency, Portuguese Overseas Provinces, Southern Rhodesia, Spanish Sahara, Territories of the United States of America and overseas Territories for the international relations of which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are responsible) will therefore lose the right to membership.

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Enclosure 1

Resolution 29

Attendance of liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations
as observers at meetings of the International Telecommunication Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

Considering

Article 6 of the Montreux Convention, 1965, vesting full powers in the
Plenipotentiary Conferences;

Article 29 of that Convention defining the relations of the Union with the
United Nations;

Article 30 of that Convention defining the relations of the Union with the
other international organizations;

Having regard to

Resolutions 2395 (XXIII), 2396 (XXIII), 2426 (XXIII) and 2465 (XXIII) of the
General Assembly of the United Nations dealing with the problem of liberation
movements;

Decides

that the liberation organizations recognized by the United Nations may attend
at any time meetings of the International Telecommunication Union as observers;

Instructs the Administrative Council

to take the necessary action to implement this resolution.

Enclosure 2

Resolution 30

Exclusion of the Government of Portugal from the plenipotentiary conference
and from all other conferences and meetings of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union
(Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

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Recalling

(a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) the Declaration of the United Nations General Assembly of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, which states: "subjecting peoples to foreign subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of the fundamental human rights, is contrary to the United Nations Charter and jeopardizes the cause of peace and world co-operation";

Considering

(a) the obstinate refusal of Portugal to give heed to the request made in resolution No. 46 of the Plenipotentiary Conference (Montreux, 1965);

(b) the scale of the atrocities committed in conducting the colonial war and the suffering thus caused in contempt of humanitarian law;

(c) the recent massacre of the people of Mozambique and the disgusting assassinations of African leaders, including Amilcar Cabral;

Condemns without appeal

the colonial racist policy of Portugal;

Denies

Portugal the right to represent the African territories at present under its domination;

Resolves

that the Government of Portugal shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

Enclosure 3

Resolution 31

Exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the
Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings
of the Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

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Recalling

(a) the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

(b) resolution No. 45 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Montreux, 1965) relating to the exclusion of the Government of the Republic of South Africa from the Plenipotentiary Conference;

(c) resolution 2145 (XXI), 27 October 1966, of the United Nations General Assembly on the question of Namibia;

(d) resolution 2396 (XXIII), 2 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly on the apartheid policy of the Government of the Republic of South Africa;

(e) resolution 2426 (XXIII), 18 December 1968, of the United Nations General Assembly calling on all specialized agencies and all international institutions to take the necessary steps to cease all financial, economic, technical or other assistance to the Government of the Republic of South Africa until it renounces its policy of racial discrimination;

(f) resolution No. 6 of the World Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference (Geneva, 1973) concerning the participation of the Government of South Africa in ITU conferences and assemblies;

Confirms

the provisions of resolution No. 619 of the Administrative Council of the International Telecommunication Union declaring that the Government of the Republic of South Africa no longer has the right to represent Namibia within the Union;

Resolves

that the Government of the Republic of South Africa shall be excluded from the Plenipotentiary Conference and from all other conferences and meetings of the International Telecommunication Union.

Enclosure 4

Resolution 38

Request for admission of Guinea-Bissau as member of
the International Telecommunication Union

The Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union (Malaga-Torremolinos, 1973),

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Considering

the request received from the Chairman, Council of Commissars of Guinea-Bissau for admission of his country as a member of the International Telecommunication Union in accordance with articles 1 and 19 of the International Telecommunication Convention (Montreux), and the associated exchanges of telegrams annexed to document 387;

Noting

that further correspondence referred therein has not been received before the termination of the present Conference;

Noting also

that a number of members of the Union are not present in the Plenipotentiary Conference;

Noting further

the widespread support for admission as early as practicable taking account especially of the observations made by many delegations in the present Conference;

Instructs the Secretary-General,

1. On the basis of the correspondence already received by the Union, to carry out the consultation as rapidly as possible in regard to the request for admission of Guinea-Bissau in accordance with articles 1 and 19 of the Montreux Convention;
2. To send to the members document 387 and the records of the discussions of the twenty-sixth plenary session for their consideration in deciding upon the request for admission of Guinea-Bissau.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/

7 May 1974

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) does not maintain any relations with the present régime in Southern Rhodesia. With regard to South Africa and Portugal, the Assembly of this organization has adopted resolutions A18-4 and A19-2 which were transmitted to the Secretary-General on 12 August 1971 (A/8314/Add.3) and 15 March 1973 (A/9051/Add.1).

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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

In connexion with the decision taken by the Intergovernmental Committee, at its twenty-fifth session, held in April 1974 (see A/9638, p. 58, para. 9), the Secretary-General received on 6 May 1974 the following additional information from the Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP):

/Original: English/

At the twenty-fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee of WFP the subject of WFP assistance to peoples of liberated areas in the colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements, was discussed. The Permanent Representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Geneva was present as an observer and participated in the debate. Three basic decisions were taken by the Committee (see A/9638, p. 58, para. 9); a fourth requested the Executive Director to evolve adequate procedures to carry out such assistance effectively and to report on the action taken at the twenty-sixth session of the Committee, scheduled to take place in Rome from 24 to 30 October 1974.

The Executive Director has already had preliminary discussions with the Permanent Representative of OAU in Geneva on how best WFP can work with OAU in identifying, developing and implementing food aid projects under the quick-approval procedure of WFP as an interim arrangement for providing food assistance to the peoples in the liberated areas.

It seems that further discussions need to be held with the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa and, through it, also with the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in Dar es Salaam. The Executive Director is exploring all possible means to ensure a rapid implementation of the Committee's decision to provide food assistance to the peoples of the liberated areas in Mozambique and Angola. Guinea-Bissau, being a member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), is entitled to apply for food aid and its requests, when received, will be met within the procedures and the limits of the available resources of WFP. The Executive Director has already had preliminary conversations with a representative from Guinea-Bissau.

By its third decision, the Intergovernmental Committee requested the Director General, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO, to submit recommendations to the twenty-sixth session of the Committee in respect of any changes in the WFP general regulations that may be required in order to enable the programme to extend assistance on a regular basis to the peoples in the liberated areas in colonial Territories in Africa and their national liberation movements. The key issue here is that General Regulation 3 of the programme's Basic Texts expressly limits participation in the programme to States Members of the United Nations and member nations and associate members of FAO. In the view of the legal offices of the United Nations and FAO, while the General Assembly resolutions urgently appeal to the organizations within the United Nations system to do their utmost to assist peoples in liberated areas in Africa

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and their national liberation movements, these resolutions do not purport to amend WFP's general regulations nor to provide a mechanism for granting assistance; accordingly, both legal offices have advised that the general regulations in question should be amended.

The Director General has been in touch with the FAO Legal Counsel on the subject, with a view to elaborating on the proposal to amend the general regulations and to preparing appropriate recommendations for submission to the next session of the Intergovernmental Committee and would be grateful if the Legal Office of the United Nations would also consider the matter and give WFP the benefit of its advice through the usual consultation process with its corresponding office in FAO.
