

UNSF
PSCA
(05)
D3
No.23
ENG
COP.1

DECOLONIZATION



A publication
of the United Nations Department of Political Affairs,
Trusteeship and Decolonization

UN LIBRARY

No.23
October 1985

JUN 27 1985

UN COLLECTION

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Activities 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

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	2
II. EXTRAORDINARY SESSION HELD AT TUNIS	3
A. Opening of the session	3
B. Statements in the general debate	6
C. Consensus decision on Namibia	8
D. Regional seminars	16
E. Messages received	16
F. Closure of the session	16
G. Media encounter	17
III. REGIONAL SEMINARS HELD AT PORT MORESBY AND HAVANA	18
A. Regional seminar at Port Moresby	18
B. Regional seminar at Havana	20
C. Conclusions and recommendations on the regional seminars	21
IV. JOURNALISTS' ENCOUNTER ON DECOLONIZATION	27
V. RECOMMENDATION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY	28

I. INTRODUCTION

Addressing the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, 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, Ambassador Abdul G. Koroma, Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, stated: ^{1/}

"I am bound to record that the progress made in decolonization seems only to underline the anomaly that close to 3 million people continue to live under colonial rule and that one third of them live in Namibia under a racist régime which offers little hope of emancipation. It is with this concern in mind that the Special Committee has submitted a suggested programme to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, as set out in chapter II of its report ^{2/} ..."

Subsequently, in its resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984, the General Assembly approved the special programme of activities suggested by the Special Committee. In so doing, the Assembly emphasized that the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples would be an appropriate occasion to evaluate the progress achieved during the past 25 years in the implementation of the Declaration, as well as the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and to formulate specific measures for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world.

Pursuant to the provisions of that resolution and a complementary decision of the General Assembly, decision 39/420 of 14 December 1984, the Special Committee undertook during its 1985 session a number of activities in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration. These activities included the holding of an extraordinary session at Tunis and regional seminars at Port Moresby and Havana, as well as a journalists' encounter on decolonization at United Nations Headquarters, an account of which is set out in sections II to V below. The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on these activities is contained in document A/40/23 (Part II).

In addition to the commemorative activities, the Special Committee also reviewed during the year all the questions referred to it by the General Assembly for its consideration. The Special Committee's report to the General Assembly at its fortieth session on these aspects of its work for the year is contained in document A/40/23 (Parts I and III to VIII).

II. EXTRAORDINARY SESSION HELD AT TUNIS

In its resolution 39/93, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the Special Committee that it should hold an extraordinary session away from Headquarters in 1985 as part of the commemorative activities for the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration.

On the basis of the consultations held in early 1985 in that regard by its Chairman and availing itself of the readiness of the Government of Tunisia to be host to the Committee's extraordinary session, the Special Committee decided to hold the session at Tunis. The Special Committee agreed that, at its Tunis session, a general debate should be held on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration and that the question of Namibia and the reports of the regional seminars, together with the related conclusions and recommendations, should be considered. It was also agreed that the representation of the Committee members at the session should be at a high level, commensurate to the importance attached to the occasion by the United Nations.

The extraordinary session was held from 13 to 17 May 1985 at Tunis and was attended by representatives, at a very high level, of Member States and the concerned regional and other intergovernmental bodies, e.g., 2 Foreign Ministers; 6 representatives at the Deputy Foreign Minister level; and 23 Ambassadors, including 9 Permanent Representatives to the United Nations.

A. Opening of the session

On the occasion of the opening of the session on 13 May, Mr. Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia, welcomed all the participants to the extraordinary session on behalf of the President and members of the Government of Tunisia. He stated that as the United Nations celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, it should take stock of the results achieved to date. He recalled the withdrawal of colonialism from many parts of the world, especially Africa, where the colonial enclaves had seemed almost indestructible, leading to the independence of Zimbabwe and a number of former Portuguese colonies. Those great achievements should not cause the world community to forget, as the end of the twentieth century approached and as the United Nations celebrated its fortieth anniversary, that the roots of colonialism had not yet been completely eradicated and that many people were still deprived of the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination. The illegal régime in South Africa

continued to defy the international will and refused to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Pretoria régime never would have been able to pursue such a policy if it had not known that it could act with impunity and with the help of those who tried to marginalize the debate on the Namibian question and reduce the question of decolonization to problems external to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The international community should continue to exert the necessary pressure and seek means to confront the challenge posed by the racist régime and make it abandon its unilateral initiatives, which run counter to Council resolution 435 (1978). It was clear that the Special Committee still had duties to perform and great efforts to make, some of them urgent, given that the Declaration had still not been fully implemented.

In his opening address, the Chairman stressed that in the course of the 25 years since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), there had been extraordinary developments in the struggle of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination and independence. The very composition of the membership of the United Nations in 1985 was eloquent testimony to that fact: more than one third of the 159 Members of the Organization were former colonies. During the period over 50 former colonial and other dependent Territories had acceded to independence. That would not have been possible had it not been for the courageous, persistent struggle waged by the peoples and their national liberation movements concerned. Their victories had not been without supreme sacrifice, suffering and hardships: Eduardo Mondlane, Amílcar Cabral and thousands and thousands of patriots and freedom fighters had sacrificed their lives for the cause of freedom and independence. Throughout that period the Special Committee had continued to exert its utmost efforts in support of the heroic war of liberation, dispatching special missions, such as the one to the liberated areas of Guinea-Bissau, and meeting in African capitals whose countries bordered the areas where the liberation struggle had been waged. As the United Nations took stock of its accomplishments over the past 25 years, there still remained some 3 million people who were under colonial rule. Only when the true aspirations of those people were fulfilled and colonialism had been eradicated from the face of the earth could the United Nations afford to feel a full measure of satisfaction. Because of their small size and population, and frequently because of their isolation and limited resources, many remaining dependent Territories were facing difficult and often highly complex problems which compound existing difficulties. But, given the continuing support and assistance of the administering Powers, it should be possible to expedite the decolonization process in those Territories. In Namibia, South Africa had proceeded to consolidate its illegal occupation and actively promoted its puppets, as had been demonstrated most recently by the establishment of the so-called interim government. It had been made amply clear that the South African régime had used the negotiations merely as another platform to demonstrate its

defiance of and affront to the international community, while carrying on with its inhuman measures of consolidating its occupation in Namibia characterized by more ruthless repression of the Namibian patriots, continued plunder of the Territory's natural resources, escalated militarization of the Territory and using it as a spring-board for aggression against independent African States. The Tunis session could not have come at a more timely hour. The Committee would give full consideration to the question of Namibia and would formulate specific recommendations with a view to ending the anomaly in the international Territory and preventing further suffering and bloodshed and to extending its support effectively to the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

In a message read to the Special Committee by his representative, Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization of the Secretariat, the Secretary-General stated that, while the United Nations celebrated the achievements of the past, it was equally important for Member States to renew their commitment and to accelerate their efforts to complete the tasks of decolonization. In respect of Namibia, the United Nations had a direct and special responsibility towards the people, who had suffered too long under colonial rule. The Security Council had rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as being incompatible with resolution 435 (1978). He had repeatedly emphasized that the so-called linkage was unacceptable and that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for an internationally acceptable solution of the Namibian question. As regards some 18 other Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which suffered from the disadvantages of being small in size, limited in resources and remote in location, their inhabitants had the same inalienable rights as peoples elsewhere. In a number of Territories, the process of decolonization posed complex and controversial problems whose solutions required the co-operation of the parties concerned, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration. In the year of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, along with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration, he appealed to Member States to rededicate themselves to the purposes and principles of the Charter, which remained the sole repository of the collective hopes of mankind for a secure, peaceful, just and better future for all.

B. Statements in the general debate

Statements on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration were made at the 1272nd to 1276th meetings, from 13 to 16 May, as follows: the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Obed Asamoah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana; the representative of the Chairman of OAU, Mr. Paul M. Rupia, Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania; the representative of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, Mr. L.N. Rangarajan, Ambassador of India to Tunisia; the representative of the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Mr. Oscar Oramas-Oliva, Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations; the representative of the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Miss Susan Nancy Gordon (Trinidad and Tobago); the representative of the Secretary-General of OAU, Mr. A.N. Chimuka, Assistant Secretary-General of OAU; Mr. Pedro Daza, Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations; Mr. Bertil Bolin, Deputy Director-General of the International Labour Organisation; Mr. Raúl Roa-Kourí, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba; Mr. U. G. Usmanov (USSR), Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Tadzhikskaya Soviet Socialist Republic; Mr. Sarwar Yoresh, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan; Mr. Xie Bangding, Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Tunisia; Mr. Nathan Hazel, High Commissioner of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to Nigeria; Mr. Amara Essy, Permanent Representative of the Ivory Coast to the United Nations; Mr. Adnan Omran, Under-Secretary-General for International Political Affairs of the League of Arab States; Mr. Rui Eduardo Barbosa de Medina, Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations; Mr. Jan Lundvik, Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations; Mr. Stefan Murin, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia; the representative of the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Mr. Amitav Banerji (India); the representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Mr. Peter Mueshihange, member of the Political Bureau of the SWAPO Central Committee and Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Cheick Cissé (Mali); Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo); Mr. Saeed Zeela-Kalam (Islamic Republic of Iran); Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic); Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia, Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and Chairman of the Fourth Committee at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly; Mr. Ali Alatas, Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations; Mr. Jovan Pecenovíc, Assistant Foreign Secretary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Mr. José Francisco Sucre-Figarella, Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations; Mr. Ratu Jone Filipe Radrodro, Permanent Representative of Fiji to the United Nations; Mr. Vladimir Videlov, Ambassador of Bulgaria to

Tunisia; Mr. Habib Khoudja, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); Mr. Ismail Elweis, Ambassador of Iraq to Tunisia; Mr. Yilma Taddesse, Head of the Department of Africa and the Middle East, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia; Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi, Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Morocco; and Mr. Messaoud Aitchaalel, Ambassador of Algeria to Tunisia.

During the debate, speakers emphasized that the apartheid régime of South Africa was responsible for creating a situation which seriously threatened international peace and security, as a consequence of its persistent non-compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They condemned the establishment by South Africa of an "interim government" in direct contravention of the related resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, the General Assembly and the Special Committee. They deemed such actions as null and void. Speakers reaffirmed that the question of Namibia remained a decolonization issue and that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples fully applied to that Territory. Many speakers categorically rejected the persistent attempts by the United States to establish a linkage between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. They reiterated that the independence of Namibia should not be held hostage to any extraneous and irrelevant issues. Speakers condemned South Africa for its massive military build-up in Namibia and called for the termination forthwith of the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, as it constituted a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977). They condemned all foreign economic and other interests which continued to exploit human and natural resources of Namibia and called for an immediate end to all exploitative activities. Many speakers addressed a strong appeal to the Security Council to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

With respect to other Territories falling within the purview of the Special Committee, speakers emphasized the responsibility of the administering Powers to create without delay such conditions in those Territories as would enable their peoples to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. They also stressed that it was ultimately for the peoples themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the Charter, the Declaration and all other related United Nations resolutions and decisions. Many speakers

called upon the administering Powers to intensify political education of the peoples concerned so that they would be fully informed of the options available to them as regards their future political status. Speakers emphasized that all economic and other activities in those Territories should be aimed at strengthening their economies in the interests of the indigenous peoples and their speedy accession to independence. They condemned all military activities and arrangements in Territories which impeded the rights and interests of the colonial peoples concerned. Several members considered that these activities, as well as the presence of military bases in colonial Territories, constituted a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and called for the immediate termination of such activities and removal of such installations.

The full text of the statements made during the debate are contained in the verbatim records of meetings concerned, in documents A/AC.109/PV.1272 and Corr.1 to PV.1277.

C. Consensus decision on Namibia

As noted in the above section, speakers in the general debate placed particular emphasis on the question of Namibia as a most critical contemporary issue confronting the world community.

Taking into account the latest developments concerning the Territory and on the basis of his consultations with the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the Chairman of the Special Committee prepared and circulated to the Committee on 13 May 1985 a working paper containing a preliminary text of a draft decision on this question. During the ensuing consultations, the text of the draft decision was further revised and was adopted unanimously by the Committee on 16 May. ^{3/}

The consensus decision read as follows:

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 1276th meeting,
on 16 May 1985

1. The Special Committee, meeting in extraordinary session at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985 in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration and having heard statements by the representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as other delegations, 4/ reaffirms that the question of Namibia is a burning issue of primary importance in the process of decolonization and notes with grave concern the critical situation in and around Namibia resulting from the continued illegal occupation of the Territory by the racist minority régime of South Africa.
2. The Special Committee reaffirms the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent resolutions relating to Namibia. It also reaffirms the legitimacy of their freedom struggle by all means at their disposal to achieve that right.
3. The Special Committee reiterates that Namibia's accession to independence must be with its territorial integrity intact, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other islands off the shore of Namibia which are integral parts of the Territory, and that any action by South Africa to separate them from the Territory or claim sovereignty over them is illegal, null and void, as has been repeatedly affirmed by the United Nations. 5/
4. The Special Committee reaffirms that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until self-determination and national independence are

achieved. It strongly condemns South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, as well as its persistent refusal to comply with the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

5. The Special Committee reiterates its conviction that the apartheid régime of South Africa is responsible for creating a situation which seriously threatens international peace and security as a result of its persistent non-compliance with and violation of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in the form of denial to the people of Namibia of their most basic human rights, including their inalienable right to self-determination and independence; its ruthless resort to repression of and violence against the Namibian people; its repeated acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against neighbouring States; its continued manoeuvres to prevent the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978; and its sinister attempts to impose on the people of Namibia an internal settlement.

6. South Africa's intransigence makes it more imperative than ever for the United Nations to reassert its direct responsibility over Namibia until its independence and to take urgent steps to bring about the faithful and unqualified compliance by the racist régime of South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without further delay.

7. The Special Committee categorically rejects and denounces all manoeuvres by South Africa to bring about a sham independence in Namibia through fraudulent constitutional and political schemes designed to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia. It strongly condemns the latest attempt by South Africa to impose an internal settlement through the so-called Multi-Party Conference and the establishment of an "interim government", which has met with universal rejection. Such attempts by the racist régime once again make it clear that the Pretoria régime has no intention of complying with the letter and spirit of the United Nations plan contained in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Committee declares that these actions of the Pretoria régime are null and void and calls upon all States to deny any recognition to the so-called interim government or to any illegal entity which the Pretoria régime may impose upon the Namibian people.

8. The Special Committee recalls that the Security Council has determined that in the international Territory of Namibia, which is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, there are only two parties to the conflict, the people of Namibia, led by the South West Africa People's Organization, on the one hand, and the illegal occupation régime of South Africa on the other.

9. The Special Committee reiterates that any political solution to the Namibian situation must be based on the immediate and unconditional termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, the

withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirms that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and reiterates the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition. The Committee recommends that the Security Council resume forthwith its consideration of further measures to give effect to that and other Council resolutions on this question, as called for by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries on the question of Namibia, held at New Delhi from 19 to 21 April 1985, 6/ and by the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-third ordinary session, held at Accra from 31 January to 2 February 1985.

10. The Special Committee denounces and rejects the attempts by South Africa or any other State to impart to the question of Namibia a dimension different from what it is, namely, an act of colonial domination in violation of the principles and objectives of the Charter and of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. The question of Namibia has always been and remains a decolonization issue and must be addressed and resolved in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant United Nations resolutions. Any attempt to portray it as part of an East-West confrontation or to link it with other extraneous considerations is in flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and could only have the effect of further delaying the independence of Namibia.

11. The Special Committee firmly rejects the persistent attempts by the United States of America and South Africa to establish a linkage between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. The Committee calls upon those who draw such "linkage" to abandon the policy immediately as it will further delay the decolonization process and as it constitutes interference in the internal affairs of Angola. In that context, the Committee fully supports the Final Communiqué of the Summit Meeting of the Front-line States, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 29 April 1984. 7/ The Committee condemns the Pretoria régime and holds it accountable for sabotaging the Namibia independence talks held at Lusaka from 11 to 13 May 1984 and at Mindelo on 25 July 1984 by insisting on "linkage" as a pre-condition to the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

12. The Special Committee reaffirms that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and strongly condemns the illegal South African Administration for its persistent and systematic attempts to undermine, discredit and destroy that organization, its members and supporters, through arbitrary arrests, torture, intimidation and terror. It commends the South West Africa People's Organization for the exemplary

leadership it has provided to the Namibian people over the last 25 years, for its continued constructive and flexible attitude, and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

13. The Special Committee reaffirms its unreserved support for the courageous people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle, by all available means, for self-determination and national independence in the context of Pretoria's continued intransigence and the brutal, racist repression it has unleashed for decades on the Namibian people by force of arms. It reiterates its conviction that the armed liberation struggle of the Namibian people, led by the South West Africa People's Organization and its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, continues to be an important and decisive factor in their efforts to achieve independence in a united Namibia. It appeals to all States to intensify their political, diplomatic, material and military support for that organization at this critical stage of its struggle to achieve national liberation. In this regard, it draws attention to the Emergency Namibia Liberation Fund of the Organization of African Unity and the Solidarity Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

14. The Special Committee demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connection with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether they have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, either in Namibia or in South Africa. It also demands that all captured Namibian freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status under the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 8/ and Additional Protocol I 9/ thereto pending their release and that South Africa ensure that all Namibians in exile for political reasons may return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life.

15. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its ever-increasing and large-scale military build-up in Namibia, particularly its massive military offensive launched recently in northern Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its forced recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its use of mercenaries to reinforce its illegal occupation of the Territory and to participate in its attacks against independent African States and its illegal use of Namibian territory for acts of aggression against independent African countries. The Committee calls upon all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment, training and transit of mercenaries for service in Namibia. It further condemns the continued military, nuclear and intelligence collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, which constitutes a violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa by the Security Council in its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, and which poses a threat to international peace and security. The Committee urges that the Security Council consider, as a matter of urgency, the report of the Committee established under its resolution 421 (1977) 10/ and that it should adopt further measures to widen the scope of resolution 418 (1977) in order to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also calls for the scrupulous observance of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) of

13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments from South Africa. The acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the Pretoria régime adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave situation. The Committee calls for all such collaboration to be terminated forthwith.

16. The Special Committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain Western and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It reiterates its conviction that such collaboration undermines international solidarity against the apartheid régime and helps to perpetuate that régime's illegal occupation of Namibia.

17. The Special Committee condemns and rejects the policy of so-called "constructive engagement" which has further emboldened the apartheid régime to intensify its repression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, to escalate its aggression against independent African States and to continue its intransigence over the independence of Namibia against the wishes and aspirations of the Namibian people.

18. The Special Committee reaffirms that the natural resources of Namibia are the inviolable and uncontestable heritage of the Namibian people. It strongly condemns South Africa's illegal exploitation of such resources, including its illegal extension of the territorial sea, the proclamation of a purported exclusive economic zone off the coast of Namibia and its illegal exploitation of the Territory's marine resources. The Committee notes with grave concern the rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory as a result of their systematic illegal plunder by South Africa and other foreign economic interests, which it considers to be a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. It condemns the South African and other foreign economic interests which continue to exploit those resources in disregard of United Nations resolutions and decisions, in particular Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, 1/₁ enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith.

19. The Special Committee also condemns the exploitation of Namibian uranium by State-owned or State-controlled corporations, which constitutes a violation by the Governments involved of binding resolutions of the Security Council and is thus in violation of Article 25 of the Charter. In that context, the Committee 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.

20. The Special Committee demands that those States whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by ensuring the immediate withdrawal of all investments from Namibia and by

putting an end to co-operation by such corporations with the illegal South African Administration. The Committee reaffirms that the activities of all foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and that all such interests would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia.

21. The Special Committee recommends that the Security Council act decisively against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people. The Committee strongly recommends that the Security Council, which has been prevented from discharging effectively its responsibilities for the maintenance of international peace and security in the region owing to the opposition of certain Western permanent members, respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by imposing forthwith comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter.

22. The Special Committee pays particular tribute to the Governments of the front-line and other African States for their commitment to the cause of a free and independent Namibia and their determined efforts to extend all moral and material assistance to the courageous people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization. It is convinced that continuing solidarity with and support for those States remain an important factor for success in the international effort towards the liberation of Namibia. It deems it imperative that the international community increase, as a matter of urgency, its financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which are largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize and debilitate them.

23. The Special Committee affirms its full support for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference and views with indignation South Africa's attempts to thwart the work of the Conference. The Committee urges all States to render every possible assistance to the Conference in its efforts to promote regional economic co-operation and development and to reduce the economic dependence of countries of the area on racist South Africa.

24. The Special Committee reaffirms its support for the activities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. It urgently calls upon all States and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to give generous support to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and all programmes of assistance organized by the Council to benefit the Namibian people and to prepare them for the responsibilities of independent nationhood.

25. The Special Committee notes with profound concern the continued assistance provided to the South African régime by certain international organizations and institutions. Such assistance serves to augment the military capability of the Pretoria régime, thus enabling it to continue the

brutal suppression of the oppressed majority in South Africa itself, while subsidizing its illegal occupation of Namibia and, at the same time, encouraging the apartheid régime to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States. The Committee calls once again upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate all co-operation with and assistance to the apartheid régime and urges all States members of the Fund to take appropriate action towards that end. It further calls upon all other international organizations and institutions to bear in mind and respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria régime.

26. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the pressures being exerted by non-governmental organizations in a number of Western countries to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid. It believes that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilization of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle against apartheid. The Committee urges Member States to take appropriate steps with a view to strengthening such campaigns and encouraging those organizations also to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The Committee calls upon all Member States to abide scrupulously by relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist régime.

27. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction also that a number of Governments have taken legislative and other measures, in compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, aimed at bringing about the isolation of the racist régime. It calls upon those Governments that have not yet done so to take appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures, unilaterally and collectively, pending the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, in order to isolate it effectively in the political, economic, military and cultural fields, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions.

28. In view of the massive publicity campaign by the racist régime of South Africa designed to justify and gain support for its illegal occupation of Namibia, the Special Committee reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to intensify further his efforts, through all available media, to mobilize world public opinion against the policy pursued by that régime with respect to Namibia and, in particular, to increase the dissemination in all parts of the world of information on the liberation struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization. The Committee emphasizes the importance of action by local authorities, trade unions, religious bodies, academic institutions, mass media, solidarity movements and other non-governmental organizations, as well as individual men and women, in mobilizing Governments and public opinion in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, in exercising pressure on transnational corporations to refrain from any investment or activity in the Territory, in encouraging a policy of systematic divestment of any financial or other interest in corporations doing business with South Africa and in

counteracting all forms of collaboration with the occupation régime in Namibia. It commends all those who have steadfastly supported the Namibian cause for their unflagging commitment and urges them to co-ordinate and intensify further their efforts.

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

D. Regional seminars

During the extraordinary session, the Special Committee also took action on the reports of the two regional seminars, held earlier in the year at Port Moresby and Havana respectively, as well as on the related conclusions and recommendations. An account of the Committee's action in that regard is set out in section III below.

E. Messages received

In connexion with the extraordinary session, the Special Committee received messages from: Mr. Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Revolutionary Council; Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; Mr. David Lange, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Mr. Olof Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden; and Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, Minister for Education of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. The text of these messages is contained in document A/AC.109/828.

F. Closure of the session

On 17 May, the Special Committee concluded its extraordinary session at Tunis by hearing statements by Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi of Tunisia and its Chairman.

Mr. Essebsi pointed out that, notwithstanding the obstacles that continued to hinder its implementation, the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was in itself a historic event, for it had symbolized the end of the colonial adventure and the success of the liberation movements throughout the world. It was regrettable to note that colonialism still existed despite the spectacular achievements and that it was taking on particularly horrifying forms, especially in respect of the peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa, where colonialism was tinged with racism, in defiance of international law. Member States should once again express and strengthen international solidarity under the Charter, and especially

through the sanctions it provided for, which constituted the only way in which the racist régime could be deprived of its means of survival, be made to renounce its policy of defiance and be taught an exemplary lesson. The commemoration of the Declaration provided a valuable opportunity to address an appeal to all States, large and small, to co-operate with the United Nations and its bodies in the valiant attempt to bring an end to colonialism once and for all, to match deeds to words and to strive tirelessly to close this shameful chapter in the history of mankind and sow the seeds of true co-operation and peace among peoples.

The Chairman stated that the meetings in Tunis had served to focus the attention of public opinion on the implementation of the Declaration during the past 25 years. The debate at the session had reviewed the role played by the United Nations and its system of organizations in that regard, and had exposed the increasingly explosive situation obtaining in southern Africa as a direct consequence of the continued attempts by the racist minority régime of South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Tunis session would be remembered, not only in terms of its accomplishments, but also in the broader perspective of the efforts of the international community in general to further the process of decolonization and progress towards independence for the peoples in the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia. The product of the Committee's deliberations at Tunis constituted a reaffirmation of the principles to which the Organization was irrevocably committed. The fact that the Committee had been able to arrive at unanimous decisions was a clear testimony to the prevailing sense of responsibility shared by all members of the Committee in working out a pragmatic approach to the finding of the long-sought-after solution to a most intractable issue that confronts the world community. He thanked all members for their co-operation, understanding and assistance in making it possible for the Committee to arrive at those unanimous decisions which would no doubt carry the United Nations further towards the attainment of its objective. He expressed his confident hope that those decisions would be fully endorsed by the General Assembly at its fortieth anniversary session.

G. Media encounter

The extraordinary session was preceded by a media encounter on decolonization on 10 and 11 May 1985, which was organized by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in pursuance of General Assembly decision 39/420.

The following representatives of the media took part in the encounter: Channel Four, London; Daily News, New York; Guardian, Lagos; Jeune Afrique, Paris; La Presse, Montreal; NRC Handelsblad, Nairobi; Radiodiffusion/Télévision, St. Louis, Senegal; Tiempo Argentina, Buenos Aires; Weekend-Avisen, Copenhagen; and Za Rubejom, Moscow.

The panelists for the encounter consisted of Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman of the Special Committee; Mr. Mohamed Mestiri, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia; and Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia, Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and Chairman of the Fourth Committee at the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

The Chairman of the Special Committee reviewed the efforts of the United Nations during the past four decades in facilitating the process of decolonization and drew attention to the issues still outstanding. Mr. Mestiri, who had presided over the Special Committee as its Chairman in 1968 and 1969, gave an account of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization with particular reference to the processes leading to the emergence as independent nations of the former colonial Territories in southern Africa. Mr. Lohia placed particular emphasis on the remaining vestiges of colonialism in the Asia/Pacific region. During the ensuing exchange of views, the situation in and around Namibia was a focal point of discussion. Participants agreed on the importance of the role of Member States, both collectively and individually, in contributing to the achievement of a free and independent Namibia as a whole, as well as the responsibility of media in disseminating faithfully information on the critical situation obtaining in southern Africa.

III. REGIONAL SEMINARS HELD AT PORT MORESBY AND HAVANA

In its decision 39/420, the General Assembly envisaged the holding in 1985 of two regional seminars by the Special Committee, one in the Asia/Pacific region and the other in Latin America.

During the course of his consultations in that regard, the Chairman of the Special Committee received indications from the Governments of Papua New Guinea and Cuba of their readiness to be host to the seminars. The Special Committee decided to avail itself of these offers and to hold the regional seminars at the respective capitals.

A. Regional seminar at Port Moresby

The regional seminar at Port Moresby was held from 4 to 7 March 1985 under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman of the Special Committee, with the participation of the following members of the Special Committee: Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia. The following representatives served as officers of the seminar: Mr. Dragomir Djokic (Yugoslavia), Mr. Jan Lundvik (Sweden) and Mrs. María Cecilia Bermúdez (Cuba), as Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. Mohamed Farouk Adhami (Syrian Arab Republic), as Rapporteur.

In addition, the seminar was attended by the representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of the following Member States, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations:

Member States: Malaysia (observer); New Zealand (administering Power); Papua New Guinea (host Government).

United Nations organs and institutions, regional and intergovernmental bodies: Special Committee against Apartheid; United Nations Council for Namibia; Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Organization of African Unity (OAU); Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Non-governmental organizations: All-Pakistan United Nations Association, Lahore; Asian Students' Association, Hong Kong; Australian Council of Churches, Canberra; Australian Council of Trade Unions, Melbourne; Australian Teachers' Federation, Canberra; Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies, Dacca; Centre for West Asian and African Studies, New Delhi; Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, Beijing; Chinese People's Institute for Foreign Affairs, Beijing; CORSO, Wellington; Council of Trade Unions, Port Vila; Fiji Anti-Nuclear Group, Suva; Fiji Trade Union Congress, Suva; Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi; Indonesian United Nations Association, Jakarta; Institute of International Relations, Hanoi; International Council of Women, New South Wales; International Federation of Women Lawyers, Manila; Melanesian Council of Churches, Goroko; Nepal Anti-Apartheid Association, Kathmandu; Organization of People for Indigenous Rights, Agana; Solomon Islands Christian Association, Honiara; United Nations Association of Sri Lanka, Panadura; and University of Papua New Guinea, Politics Department, Port Moresby.

The seminar at Port Moresby focused mainly on the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the remaining Territories with which the Special Committee is concerned and the dissemination of information on decolonization.

A detailed account of the regional seminar at Port Moresby, together with a summary of statements made and discussions held, is contained in the report of the seminar in document A/AC.109/821, which was subsequently adopted by the Special Committee during its extraordinary session at Tunis. Views expressed during the seminar served as a basis in the preparation by the Chairman of the Special Committee of the draft text of conclusions and recommendations referred to in section III C below.

B. Regional seminar at Havana

The regional seminar at Havana was held from 8 to 10 April 1985 under the chairmanship of Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman of the Special Committee, with the participation of the following members of the Special Committee: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Venezuela. The following representatives served as officers of the seminar: Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria), Mr. Kunwar Bahadur Srivastava (India) and Miss Nancy Susan Gordon (Trinidad and Tobago), as Vice-Chairmen; and Mr. Anders Bjurner (Sweden), as Rapporteur.

In addition, the seminar was attended by the representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of the following Member States, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations:

Member States: Papua New Guinea (observer).

United Nations organs and institutions, regional and intergovernmental bodies: Special Committee against Apartheid; United Nations Council for Namibia; Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Eminent personalities: Mr. Juan Bosch, Mr. Adolfo Pérez Esquivel.

Non-governmental organizations: Antigua and Barbuda Workers' Union, St. John; Asociación de Organizaciones no Gubernamentales en Chile (ASONG), Santiago; Asociación Latinoamericana de Estudios Afro-Asiáticos (ALADAA), Mexico City; Asociación Latinoamericana para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Quito; Bahamas Committee on Southern Africa, Nassau; Brazilian Anti-Apartheid Committee, Rio de Janeiro; Centro de Estudos sobre Africa y el Medio Oriente, Havana; Centro de Estudos Afro-Orientais da Universidade da Bahia, Salvador da Bahia; Centro de Estudos sobre Asia y Oceanía, Havana; Comisión para el Desarrollo de las Relaciones Argentino-Africanas (CODERAAF), Buenos Aires; Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Internacionales, Buenos Aires; Dominica Association of World Affairs, Roseau; Federación de Mujeres Cubanas, Havana; Guam Landowners Association, Agana; Institut d'Etudes et de Recherches Africaines d'Haïti, Port-au-Prince; Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, Universidad Mayor San Simón, La Paz; Instituto de Estudios Políticos e Sociais, Rio de Janeiro; International Oil Working Group, New York; Latin American and Caribbean Committee against Apartheid, Mexico City; Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos, Havana;

Office of International Information for the Independence of Puerto Rico, New York; Oilfield Workers Trade Union, Port-of-Spain; Pan-African Secretariat, Kingston; University of the West Indies Institute of Economic and Social Research, Kingston; and Movimiento Ecuménico Nacional de Puerto Rico, San Juan.

The seminar at Havana focused 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 and military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration.

A detailed account of the regional seminar at Havana, together with a summary of statements made and discussions held, is contained in the report of the seminar in document A/AC.109/822, which was subsequently adopted by the Special Committee during its extraordinary session at Tunis. An addendum to that report contains, in annex V, a declaration adopted by the non-governmental organizations and eminent personalities participating in the seminar. Views expressed during the seminar were taken into account by the Chairman of the Special Committee in his preparation of the draft text of conclusions and recommendations referred to in section III C below.

C. Conclusions and recommendations on the regional seminars

On 3 May, the Chairman of the Special Committee, in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the two seminars, made available to the members a working paper prepared by him based on the discussions held at the seminars, containing a set of draft conclusions and recommendations of the regional seminars, on which he invited members' comments or suggestions.

During the extraordinary session held at Tunis, the Chairman circulated on 13 May the text of draft conclusions and recommendations, ^{12/} revised on the basis of his consultations and taking into account various suggestions received by him on the above-mentioned working paper.

On 16 May, the Special Committee adopted unanimously the two reports ^{13/} and the conclusions and recommendations thereon. ^{14/}
The text of the conclusions and recommendations read as follows:

REGIONAL SEMINARS HELD AT PORT MORESBY FROM 4 TO 7 MARCH 1985
AND AT HAVANA FROM 8 TO 10 APRIL 1985

Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special
Committee at its 1276th meeting, on 16 May 1985

1. Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984 on the programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which emphasized the importance of the occasion to evaluate the progress achieved in the implementation of the Declaration during the past 25 years, and considering that during the year 1985, which marks the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations, specific measures should be formulated for the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in various areas of the world, the Special Committee held regional seminars in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration at Port Moresby from 4 to 7 March 1985 and at Havana from 8 to 10 April 1985.
2. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the manifest support shown by the non-governmental organizations participating in the seminars for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to colonial Territories, in particular Assembly resolution 39/91 of 14 December 1984.
3. The Special Committee further notes the view overwhelmingly expressed during the seminars that the United Nations has played a dynamic and vital role in the process of decolonization since its very inception, in particular following the adoption of the Declaration. The strength and composition of the United Nations today, which has come ever closer to the cherished goal of universality, constitute the most eloquent testimony to this effect.
4. The Special Committee takes note of the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and commends their activities in support of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions on decolonization. It calls for intensified co-operation with respect to the situation in the remaining colonial Territories between the United Nations and non-governmental organizations having a special interest in decolonization.
5. The Special Committee notes the strong condemnation expressed by the participating non-governmental organizations with regard to the Pretoria régime's continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of peoples in Namibia and South Africa and, in particular, the régime's illegal occupation of Namibia and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about the independence of the Territory in accordance with Security Council resolution

435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, which is the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question.

6. The Special Committee reaffirms its conviction that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations - including racism, apartheid, the exploitation by foreign economic and other interests of natural 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^{15/} and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and may pose and has posed a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security.
7. The Special Committee, having reviewed conditions prevailing in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and in the light of the deliberations of the representatives of the participating non-governmental organizations, stresses the solemn responsibility of the international community to take all possible measures in support of the inalienable right of the peoples of all colonial Territories to self-determination and independence, in conformity with the Declaration.
8. The Special Committee requests all States, directly and through their actions 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 apartheid eradicated and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia.
9. The Special Committee calls upon the administering Powers to take all necessary steps, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 35/118 and 39/91 and all other United Nations resolutions on decolonization, to enable the dependent peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully and without delay their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.
10. The Special Committee calls for 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, with a view to the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.
11. The Special Committee reiterates its strong support for the legitimacy of the struggle of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and independence by all available means at their disposal.
12. The Special Committee condemns the continuing 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 colonial Territories, particularly in Namibia.
13. The Special Committee shall continue to monitor closely the situation in the colonial 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, in that connection, requests the administering Powers concerned to ensure that the peoples of the Territories under their administration are not exploited for political, military and other purposes detrimental to their interests.

14. The Special Committee 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 which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent any new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories.

15. The Special Committee reiterates that the exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, 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,¹¹ are considered to be illegal, contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime and are a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia.

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

17. The Special Committee emphasizes that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to create such conditions in the Territories under their administration as will enable the peoples of those Territories to exercise freely, and from a well-informed standpoint as to the available options, their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. The Committee further emphasizes that it is ultimately for the peoples of the colonial Territories themselves to determine their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration and all other United Nations resolutions and decisions relating to decolonization. In this connection, the Committee calls upon the administering Powers, in co-operation with the territorial Governments, to launch intensified programmes of political education, including the widest possible dissemination of information on the position of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, so that the peoples of the Territories will be fully informed of the options available to them in the exercise of their right to self-determination and independence.

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

19. The Special Committee reaffirms its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration and that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations does not hinder the populations of the Territories

from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration. Furthermore, aware of the presence of military bases and installations of the administering Powers concerned and other countries in those Territories, the Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration.

20. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers to take all necessary measures to ensure that the colonial Territories are not used for nuclear testing and to ban the dumping of nuclear waste and materials in the areas adjacent to those Territories. It further urges them not to deploy nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in colonial Territories.

21. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers to take the necessary measures, in co-operation with the territorial Governments, to facilitate a sustained and balanced growth of the fragile economies of the colonial Territories and to intensify their assistance in the development of all sectors of those economies, with particular emphasis on programmes of diversification, in order to promote the economic and financial viability of those Territories.

22. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requests the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories.

23. The Special Committee also urges the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to preserve and promote the cultures, languages and heritage of the indigenous populations of the Territories concerned.

24. The Special Committee urges the administering Powers, in co-operation with the territorial Governments, to continue to provide all necessary assistance in the field of education and to accelerate the process of local recruitment at all levels of the civil service so as to enable the peoples of the smaller Territories to conduct their own affairs and to accede rapidly to self-government.

25. The Special Committee requests the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with it during its consideration of the Territories for which they are responsible and to invite visiting missions to the Territories under their administration so as to enable the Committee to obtain first-hand information on the situation in those Territories and to ascertain the genuine wishes of the peoples concerned regarding their future status.

26. The Special Committee shall continue to study the information transmitted by the administering Powers to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter and to take such information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration. The Committee reiterates that it is the responsibility of the administering Powers to continue to transmit such information until such time as the General Assembly has decided that a Non-Self-Governing Territory has attained a full measure of self-government in