UNITED NATIONS

CENTRE AGAINST APARTHEID

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SECURITY COUNCIL AFFAIRS

Lum/091/0012/14

December 1980

GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS RELEVANT TO APARTHEID *

Thirty-fifth session, 1980

Resolution number	Date of adoption	Title
35/206	16 December 1980	POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA A. The situation in South Africa B. Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa C. Comprehensive sanctions against South Africa D. Oil embargo against South Africa E. Cultural, academic and other boycotts of South Africa F. Role of transnational corporations in South Africa G. International campaigns against apartheid H. Relations between Israel and South Africa I. International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa J. Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement K. Campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Africa L. Dissemination of information on apartheid M. Apartheid in sports N. Women and children under apartheid

* Many of the texts in this compilation are provisional. Final texts will be available in due course.

Resolution number	Date of adoption	Title
35/206	16 December 1980	O. Implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental organizations P. Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid R. United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

OTHER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS

Resolution number	Date of adoption	Title
35/28.	11 November 1980	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa
35/29.	11 November 1980	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
35/30.	11 November 1980	United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
35/32	14 November 1980	Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa
35/33.	14 November 1980	Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
35/35.	14 November 1980	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

Resolution number	Date of adoption	Title
35/39.	25 November 1980	Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
35/117	10 December 1980	Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
35/146	12 December 1980	Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa
35/158	12 December 1980	Implementation of the Declaration on the strengthening of international security
35/118	11 December 1980	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
35/119	11 December 1980	Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
35/167	15 December 1980	Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States
35/184	15 December 1980	Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa
35/189	15 December 1980	Protection of human rights of categories of prisoners
35/201	16 December 1980	Questions relating to information

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Resolution 35/206 adopted on 16 December 1980

A

Situation in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as proclaimed, in particular, in General Assembly resolution 3411 C (XXX) of 28 November 1975,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Recalling Security Council resolution 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Taking note of the great advance in the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Gravely concerned at the further aggravation of the situation in South Africa, resulting from the policies and actions of the apartheid régime,

Considering that the policy of "bantustanization" aggravates the situation in the region,

Reaffirming that the policies and actions of the apartheid régime, the strengthening of its military forces and the escalating acts of aggression and subversion of that régime against independent African States constitute a grave threat to international peace and security,

Considering that the acquisition of nuclear capability by the apartheid régime constitutes a grave menace to Africa and the world,

Condemning all military, nuclear and other collaboration by certain States with South Africa,

Condemning also the collaboration by transnational corporations and financial institutions with South Africa,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing that the so-called constitutional and other reforms by the racist minority régime are no more than mere adjustments within the framework of apartheid,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

Convinced that it is incumbent on the international community to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement in their legitimate struggle for the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights, as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 2/

Recalling and reaffirming the Declaration on South Africa contained in resolution 34/93 of 12 December 1979,

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

2. Strongly condemns the racist minority régime for its brutal repression, and indiscriminate torture and killings of workers, schoolchildren and other opponents of apartheid;

3. Vehemently condemns the Pretoria régime's persistent attempts at destabilization of neighbouring States and its repeated acts of aggression and subversion;

4. Further condemns that régime for its defiance of Security Council resolution 473 (1980);

5. Urges the Security Council to determine that the situation in South Africa, and in southern Africa as a whole, resulting from the policies and actions of the racist régime of South Africa, constitutes a threat to the peace and international security;

6. Further urges the Security Council to impose effective mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

7. Condemns the collaboration of certain Western and other States, as well as those transnational corporations and other organizations, which maintain and/or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear and other fields;

8. Again proclaims its full support to the national liberation movements of South Africa as the authentic representative of the South African people in its just struggle for liberation;

9. Appeals to all States to provide all necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their legitimate struggle;

2/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

10. Again denounces the establishment of bantustans as designed to consolidate the inhuman policy of apartheid, to destroy the territorial integrity of the country, to perpetuate white minority domination and to deprive the African people of South Africa of their inalienable rights, and calls upon all Governments to continue to deny any form of recognition to the so-called "independent" bantustans and to refrain from any dealings with such entities as have been declared null and void;

11. Strongly condemns the Pretoria régime's continued plan to create a so-called "constellation" of southern African States which seeks to reduce the neighbouring African countries into client States as part of its bantustan programme designed to perpetuate apartheid in South Africa and the political, economic and military domination of the régime;

12. Reaffirms the commitment of the United Nations to the total eradication of apartheid and the promotion of the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour, sex or creed, will enjoy equal and full human rights and fundamental freedoms and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

13. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 3/

14. Calls upon all Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take effective measures to promote the international mobilization against apartheid in order to isolate the racist régime of South Africa and lend full support to the national liberation movement of South Africa;

15. Requests the Special Committee to promote the international mobilization in co-operation with Governments and organizations, including anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies, youth and student organizations, women's organizations and all other non-governmental organizations concerned.

3/ General Assembly resolution 3068 (XXVIII), annex.

Vote: 118 in favour, 10 against and 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

Absent: Chad, Chile, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Lebanon, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

B

Military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions on the arms embargo against South Africa and nuclear collaboration with South Africa, in particular its resolutions 34/93 D and E of 12 December 1979,

Recalling Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

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

Recalling further its resolution 33/165 of 20 December 1978 on the status of persons refusing service in military or police forces used to enforce apartheid,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, 2/ the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, 3/ and his reports concerning a nuclear explosion by South Africa, 4/

Gravely concerned that the racist régime of South Africa has continued to obtain military equipment and ammunition, as well as technology and know-how to develop its armament industry and to acquire nuclear-weapon capability, thus posing an ever increasing threat to international peace and security,

Recognizing that any nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a grave menace to the continent of Africa and the world as a whole.

Expressing its serious concern at the failure of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States to cease their co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and to prevent corporations and institutions within their jurisdiction from carrying out such co-operation,

Condemning the attitude of those transnational corporations which continue, through their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, to enhance its military and nuclear capabilities,

Considering the urgent need for mandatory action by the Security Council, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to prohibit any military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3

2/ S/14179.

3/ A/35/402 and Corr.1.

4/ A/34/639, A/34/674 and Add.1 and 2, and A/35/358.

1. Condemns all States which violate the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel;

2. Urges the Security Council to take immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and its effective monitoring in the light of the report of the Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa; 5/

3. Again requests the Security Council to take mandatory measures to strengthen the arms embargo and secure the immediate cessation of any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and, in particular, to ensure that all States:

(a) Prevent South Africa from acquiring arms, ammunition and related materials as well as nuclear equipment and materials;

(b) Revoke all licences granted previously to South Africa for the manufacture of arms and related materials of all types;

(c) Prohibit corporations under their jurisdiction from any involvement in the manufacture or development in South Africa or elsewhere of arms and related materials and all supplies for the use of South Africa's military and police forces and its nuclear programmes;

(d) Prohibit the transfer of technology relating to military and nuclear industries to the racist régime of South Africa or its agencies;

(e) Prohibit the supply or maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines or parts, telecommunications equipment, computers and four-wheel-drive vehicles to South Africa;

(f) Prevent investments by corporations or individuals under their jurisdiction in South Africa's military and nuclear industry, as well as its supportive institutions;

(g) Cease all forms of nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa and terminate in particular the exchange of nuclear scientists with South Africa and the training of South African nuclear scientists and technicians;

(h) Prohibit the recruitment of nuclear scientists and technologists by South Africa;

(i) Prohibit the import of any arms and related materials from South Africa,

(j) Terminate the exchange of military, air, naval and scientific attachés and of visits by military and police personnel, experts in weapons technology and employees of arms factories with South Africa, as well as the training of South African military and police personnel;

(k) Take effective legislative and other measures to prevent the recruitment and/or enlistment, training and transit of mercenaries for service with South Africa's military and police forces;

(l) Refrain from purchasing uranium or enriched uranium from South Africa;

5/ S/14179

4. Requests all States to co-operate with the Special Committee against Apartheid in its efforts to ensure the total cessation of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa;

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

6. Invites all Governments and organizations to assist, in consultation with the national liberation movement, persons compelled to leave South Africa because of their objection, on the ground of conscience, to serving in the military or police force of the apartheid régime;

7. Authorizes the Special Committee:

(a) To continue its efforts to promote a comprehensive and effective embargo on all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, and to take appropriate measures for this purpose;

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

8. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the question of South Africa's nuclear plan and capability and to report to the General Assembly as appropriate

Vote: 127 in favour, 4 against and 13 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, Dominican Republic, Greece, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Uruguay.

Absent: Chad, Chile, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

C

Comprehensive sanctions against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Taking note of the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, 2/

Taking note of the Declaration of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, 3/

Reaffirming that any form of collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and world public opinion at large,

Considering that economic collaboration with that régime strengthens its military capability and thus encourages it to persist in its repressive and aggressive policies which endanger peace and security in the continent of Africa and the world,

Reiterating its requests to the Security Council for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Deploring the continuing and increasing collaboration of certain Western and other States with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Requests the Security Council urgently to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Appeals to all States which have not yet done so to take unilateral legislative and other measures for sanctions against South Africa, pending action by the Security Council;

3. Commends all Governments which have taken legislative and other measures to cease political, military, economic and other collaboration with the

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

2/ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I.

3/ A/35/439-S/14160.

4. Again condemns the continuing economic and other collaboration by certain Western and other States with the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Also condemns the transnational corporations and other institutions which continue to assist the racist régime:

6. Calls upon all Governments which have not yet done so:

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

(b) To cease all trade and commercial dealings with South Africa and to impose an oil embargo against South Africa;

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

(d) To cease loans to and investment in South Africa;

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

(g) To prohibit investments by South African interests in their countries;

(h) To prevent collaboration by corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction with the racist régime of South Africa;

7. Again requests States members of international agencies and organizations, particularly the members of the European Communities, the parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the members of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to take the necessary steps to deny all assistance and commercial or other facilities to the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Urges the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to terminate loans and credits to South Africa and to suspend South Africa from membership;

9. Requests once again the Secretary-General, as well as all agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not yet done so:

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

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

(c) To deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;

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

10. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid:

(a) To continue in its campaign to achieve world-wide support for comprehensive mandatory economic and other sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To consult with experts, to hold hearings and organize seminars on all aspects of sanctions against South Africa;

(c) To promote and monitor the implementation of the present resolution;

11. Invites all Governments, parliaments, non-governmental organizations, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, religious bodies and other groups to promote comprehensive sanctions against South Africa in co-operation with the Special Committee.

Vote: 115 in favour, 10 against and 20 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

D

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 F of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Taking note of the report of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, 2/

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

Reiterating the urgent need for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

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

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

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

4. Urges States to take effective legislative and other measures to ensure the implementation of such an oil embargo against South Africa as well as embargoes already imposed by States, individually or collectively, including the following:

(a) Enactment and enforcement of "end-users" agreements to stop the supply of oil to South Africa directly or through third parties;

(b) Prohibition of transport to South Africa of all crude oil or oil products, wherever they originate;

(c) Action against companies or individuals who supply or transport crude oil or oil products to South Africa;

(d) Seizure of tankers owned by their nationals or registered in their countries which are used to transport oil or oil products to South Africa;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

2/ A/AC.115/L.521.

(e) Prohibition of all assistance to South Africa - through finance, technology, equipment or personnel - in the construction of oil-from-coal plants;

(f) Prohibition of the importation of oil-from-coal technology from South Africa;

(g) Prevention of the efforts of South African corporate interests to maintain or expand their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(h) Ban on the participation of corporations and individuals within their jurisdiction in the oil industry in South Africa, including exploration, storage, refining, transport and distribution;

5. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue its efforts, including the undertaking of missions, the holding of seminars and the publication of studies, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to enhance and intensify world-wide support for an effective oil embargo against South Africa;

6. Invites Governments, international and non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other appropriate bodies to lend their full support to the oil embargo against South Africa.

Vote: 123 in favour, 7 against and 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Botswana, Greece, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Singapore, Solomon Islands.

(Ecuador indicated that it had voted in favour, but that its vote had not been duly recorded).

E

Cultural, academic and other boycotts of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Considering that the suspension of cultural, academic, sporting and other contacts with South Africa is an important measure in the international campaign against apartheid,

Commending writers, musicians, artists, sportsmen and others who have boycotted South Africa because of their opposition to apartheid,

Commending also those States and non-governmental organizations, in particular anti-apartheid movements, student organizations, academic institutions and sporting organizations, which have promoted the boycott of South Africa,

Noting that the racist régime of South Africa is utilizing cultural, academic, sporting and other contacts to promote its propaganda for the inhuman policies of apartheid and "bantustanization",

1. Requests all States to take steps to prevent all cultural, academic, sporting and other exchanges with South Africa;

2. Also requests States which have not yet done so:

(a) To abrogate and cancel all cultural agreements and similar arrangements entered into between their Governments and the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) To cease any cultural and academic collaboration with South Africa, including the exchange of scientists, students and academic personalities, as well as co-operation in research programmes;

(c) To prevent any promotion of tourism to South Africa;

(d) To terminate visa-free entry privileges to South African nationals;

(e) To prohibit emigration to South Africa;

3. Appeals to writers, artists, musicians and other personalities to boycott South Africa;

4. Urges all academic and cultural institutions to terminate all links with South Africa;

5. Encourages anti-apartheid and solidarity movements in their campaigns for cultural, academic and sports boycotts of South Africa;

6. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to promote such boycotts against South Africa.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

Vote: 123 in favour, 8 against and 13 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands, Uruguay.

F

Role of transnational corporations in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Taking note of the Declaration of the International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa, 2/ the International Seminar on an oil Embargo against South Africa 3/ and the Declaration on the International Non-Governmental Organizations Action Conference for Sanctions against South Africa, 4/ as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/59 of 24 July 1980 on activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa and their collaboration with the racist minority régimes in that area,

Taking note also of the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, 5/

Convinced that investments in and loans to South Africa help to bolster the apartheid régime and encourage its defiance of world opinion,

Strongly condemning the activities of those transnational corporations which assist the racist régime of South Africa in its military and nuclear build-up, provide it with its needs of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic materials, and enable it to counter international measures for the eradication of apartheid,

Deploring the activities of those transnational corporations which continue to deplete the natural resources of South Africa and Namibia,

Considering that the States concerned should take action to prevent transnational corporations within their jurisdiction from collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Commends the Governments and non-governmental organizations which have taken action against transnational corporations collaborating with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the resolutions of the United Nations;

2. Expresses its appreciation to student and other groups engaged in campaigns for discouragement and withdrawal of investments from South Africa;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

2/ See A/34/655, annex.

3/ A/AC.115/L.521.

4/ A/35/439-S/14160.

5/ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I.

3. Invites all Governments:

(a) To prohibit all collaboration with South Africa by transnational corporations within their jurisdiction;

(b) To deny any contracts or facilities to transnational corporations collaborating with South Africa;

(c) To encourage non-governmental organizations engaged in campaigns against collaboration by transnational corporations with South Africa;

(d) To expose the influence of transnational corporations operating in southern Africa on news media in their countries and their control over such media;

4. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Commission on Transnational Corporations, the Commission on Human Rights and other appropriate bodies to intensify efforts towards the cessation of activities by transnational corporations in South Africa;

5. Requests the Special Committee, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and anti-apartheid movements, to publicize the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and to encourage appropriate action against them by Governments and organizations;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to take steps, in accordance with the recommendations in paragraphs 360 to 369 of the report of the Special Committee, 6/ in order to promote campaigns against the operations of transnational corporations in South Africa;

7. Further requests the Secretary-General to convey the present resolution and the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee to the Commission on Transnational Corporations for consideration at its next session.

6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22).

Vote: 120 in favour, 7 against and 16 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Sweden.

Absent: Chad, Chile, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands, Thailand.

G

International campaigns against apartheid

The General Assembly,

Convinced that the United Nations must take a leading role in concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid,

Noting that the racist minority régime in Pretoria, through its system of institutionalized racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression, continues to deprive the majority of the South African people of avenues of peaceful and legal courses of action to secure their inalienable rights to self-determination,

Recalling the Programme of Action against Apartheid contained in its resolution 31/6 J of 9 November 1976 and the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, 1/

Noting with great appreciation the efforts of the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, in encouraging and promoting concerted action by anti-apartheid movements, solidarity committees, trade unions, religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations, and prominent scientists, artists and sportsmen,

Recognizing the vital role of the media in the international campaign for the eradication of apartheid,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid for an effective international mobilization against apartheid, 2/

1. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to take effective measures to promote international campaigns against apartheid with a view to:

(a) Isolating the racist Pretoria régime in the political, economic, military, nuclear, cultural, sports and other fields, and terminating all forms of collaboration;

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XIV.2, sect. X.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22).

(b) Securing the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners as a first step towards the convening of a national convention fully representative of the entire people of South Africa to determine the future of the country;

(c) Encouraging Governments, anti-apartheid movements and solidarity committees, trade unions, religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations and the media to undertake, separately and collectively, protest and boycott actions against the racist minority régime in Pretoria;

(d) Giving effect to the oil embargo against South Africa;

(e) Ensuring the implementation of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

(f) Securing the support of the mass media and world public opinion, in particular by organizing and co-sporsoring colloquia, hearings and seminars in the light of the principles, guidelines and provisions of General Assembly resolution 34/93 I of 12 December 1979;

2. Requests the Special Committee to organize or promote the organization of a seminar on the activities and role of the mass media, as well as of Governments, anti-apartheid and solidarity movements and other organizations, in publicizing the crimes of the apartheid régime and the legitimate struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Centre against Apartheid with all the necessary means to support these promotional and publicity efforts;

4. Calls upon all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, prominent scientists, artists, sportsmen and intellectuals to step up efforts in support of these international campaigns against apartheid.

Vote: 133 in favour, none against and 12 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

H

Relations between Israel and South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolution 34/93 P of 12 December 1979,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on recent developments concerning relations between Israel and South Africa, 1/

Gravely concerned over the reports of continued collaboration between Israel and South Africa, in particular in the military and nuclear fields,

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

1. Strongly condemns the continuing and increasing collaboration by Israel with the racist régime of South Africa;

2. Demands that Israel desist forthwith from and terminate all forms of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, and abide scrupulously by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council;

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

1/ A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2.

Vote: 103 in favour, 19 against and 21 abstentions as follos:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Argentina, Bahamas, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Nepal, Portugal, Samoa, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Uruguay.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Guatemala, Honduras, Israel, Mauritius, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

I

International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/93 C of 12 December 1979 on an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa,

Having considered the special report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Endorsing the recommendation of the Special Committee for the convening of the Conference in 1981, 2/

1. Requests and authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid to take all necessary steps, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, for the organization of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and preparatory meetings, in accordance with the recommendations contained in its special report;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Special Committee in the organization of the Conference;

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

1/ A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

2/ Ibid., para. 31.

Vote: 130 in favour, 6 against and 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Portugal.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands, Swaziland.

Assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/183 K of 24 January 1979 and 34/93 I of 12 December 1979, as well as Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/50 of 23 July 1980,

Reaffirming once again the special responsibility of the United Nations and the international community towards the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement,

Noting the great advance of the movement against apartheid and for national liberation and the rise in political consciousness of the oppressed people of South Africa,

Condemning the violence and repression by the apartheid régime against all opponents of apartheid,

Recognizing the need for increased humanitarian and educational assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, as well as direct assistance to the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle,

1. Appeals to all States to provide humanitarian, educational, financial and other necessary assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

2. Urges the United Nations Development Programme and other agencies within the United Nations system to expand their assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and to the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

3. Urges all agencies within the United Nations system to ensure the participation of the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in their relevant conferences and meetings, and to provide financial assistance for that purpose;

4. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee and other appropriate bodies.

Vote: 137 in favour, 3 against and 5 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Bolivia, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Malawi.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Guatemala, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

Campaign for the release of political prisoners in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions concerning political prisoners in South Africa, in particular resolution 34/93 H of 12 December 1979,

Recalling further Security Council resolution 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980,

Noting with grave concern the intensified repression of the opponents of apartheid through detention, torture and killing and the institution of political trials under arbitrary laws providing for death and other inhumane sentences,

Recognizing the great contribution made by the struggle for national liberation in South Africa towards the fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Condemning the failure of the racist minority régime of South Africa to comply with numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council for the release of political prisoners and the cessation of all political trials,

Welcoming the demands by the South African people for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners in South Africa,

Cognizant of the provisions of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949, 2/ whereby freedom fighters in wars of national liberation are entitled to prisoner-of-war status,

1. Demands again that the racist régime and repression against the black people and other opponents of apartheid release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, cease trials under arbitrary repressive laws, including the current trial of the "Silverton Nine", and recognize the prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters;

2. Requests Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards that end;

3. Calls upon parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 3/ and the Additional Protocols thereto 4/ to ensure respect by the South African régime for the Conventions and the Additional Protocols;

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3

2/ A/32/144, annex I.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

4/ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

4. Condemns the death sentences imposed on those freedom fighters on 25 November 1980;

5. Warns the racist regime of South Africa against executions of freedom fighters and others convicted under its repressive legislation;

6. Requests all Governments and agencies within the United Nations system to promote campaigns in solidarity with political prisoners and detainees in South Africa;

7. Urges all Governments, judicial associations, other organizations and individuals to provide greater material, legal and other aid to South African political prisoners and restrictees and to their families;

8. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat, to continue to promote the world campaign for the release of South African political prisoners.

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.

Dissemination of information on apartheid

The General Assembly

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on the dissemination of information on apartheid, in particular resolution 34/93 J of 12 December 1979,

Considering the importance of public information in support of the international mobilization against apartheid,

Considering the need to counteract the obnoxious propaganda of the racist régime of South Africa which is being carried out with the assistance of racist groups in other countries and transnational corporations with investment or interest in South Africa,

Considering the role and significance of the mass media in the struggle against apartheid,

Commending the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat for their work in publicizing, in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, the evils of apartheid and United Nations efforts to eradicate it,

Commending Governments and organizations which have co-operated with the Special Committee and the Centre against Apartheid for the production and distribution of material on apartheid,

Endorsing the relevant recommendations in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Taking note of the report of the Committee on Information and of the recommendation contained therein that the Department of Public Information should give special attention to the activities of the United Nations against apartheid, 2/

1. Requests all Governments and organizations as well as agencies of the United Nations system to co-operate further with the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat towards the production and dissemination of information against apartheid;

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

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 21 (A/35/21), annex, para. 77.

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

3. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat gives utmost priority to the dissemination of information on apartheid and that the United Nations offices maintain the closest liaison with organizations actively engaged against apartheid;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, in close consultation with the Special Committee, to continue on a regular basis, and to expand within the budgetary appropriations already made, the radio programmes for broadcast to South Africa and to provide broadcasting stations of Member States with programmes on the international mobilization against apartheid and developments in South Africa;

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

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

7. Requests the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Committee, to submit a report on means to promote more effective dissemination of information on apartheid by all agencies within the United Nations system.

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.

M

Apartheid in sports

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions on apartheid in sports and the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports, 1/

Having considered the reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports 2/ and the Special Committee against Apartheid, 3/

Taking note with appreciation of the actions taken by Governments, sports bodies and other organizations and sportsmen to ensure an end to all sports and exchanges with South Africa,

Concerned at the actions of a number of sports bodies in continuing exchanges with South Africa and the failure of the Governments concerned to take firm action to prevent such exchanges,

Concerned also at the attempts by some national sports organizations to admit South African associations to membership of international sports organizations from which they were formerly banned,

Reaffirming the importance of a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa in the campaign for the elimination of apartheid,

Emphasizing the urgent need for an international convention against apartheid in sports,

1. Commends all Governments, sportsmen and sports bodies and all other organizations which have taken action in pursuance of the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

2. Condemns those sports organizations, sportsmen and promoters of sports events that have collaborated with South Africa in violation of the resolutions of the General Assembly, including the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports;

3. Requests the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to continue its work with a view to submitting a draft convention to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

4. Authorizes the Ad Hoc Committee to widen its consultations to include more sports bodies as well as ministers or authorities in charge of sports and recreation.

1/ General Assembly resolution 32/105 M, annex.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 36 (A/35/36).

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

5. Requests all the media to refrain from providing publicity for sports exchanges with South Africa;

6. Invites once again the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue its activities to promote the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid in sports, and to encourage appropriate action against those who promote or participate in sports exchanges with South Africa;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to send the text of the revised draft of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports to all Member States for their comments and views by 30 April 1981 so that the Ad Hoc Committee may take them into account in preparing the final text.

Vote: 131 in favour, none against and 15 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

N

Women and children under apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 34/4 of 18 October 1979 and 34/93 of 12 and 17 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women 1/ particularly its recommendations on assistance to women in southern Africa,

Taking note also of the Declaration and Recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid, held at Helsinki from 19 to 21 May 1980, 2/

Noting with admiration the great sacrifices of the women and children in South Africa in the struggle for their inalienable rights and their national liberation,

Affirming its full solidarity with the women of South Africa in their struggle for liberation under the leadership of their national liberation movement,

Considering that international efforts should be greatly intensified to publicize the plight of women and children in South Africa and to promote greater solidarity with and assistance to them in the context of their heroic struggle for the liberation of South Africa,

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

2. Endorses the Declaration and Recommendations of the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid and the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, and commends them to the attention of Governments and organizations;

3. Urges all organizations of the United Nations system, Governments, international and regional intergovernmental organizations, women's and anti-apartheid groups, non-governmental organizations and other groups to give the highest priority to the question of measures of assistance to women in South Africa and Namibia during the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women;

4. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to support the various projects of the national liberation movements and front-line States designed to assist refugees, women and children from South Africa and Namibia;

5. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to investigate crimes against women and children in South Africa;

1/ A/CONF.94/35 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3).

2/ A/35/286, annex.

6. Encourages women's organizations and other organizations concerned with women in South Africa, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to proclaim an International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women of South Africa and Namibia in order to promote the widest mobilization of world public opinion in support of the righteous struggle of the women of South Africa and their national liberation movement, as well as to provide all necessary assistance to them to ensure the speedy triumph of that struggle;

7. Invites women's organizations all over the world to intensify action in solidarity with the struggle for liberation in South Africa and to consider greater co-ordination of their efforts in co-operation with the Special Committee;

8. Requests the Special Committee and its Task Force on Women and Children:

(a) To promote and monitor the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women;

(b) To publicize the plight of women and children under apartheid and their struggle for liberation;

(c) To encourage national, regional and international conferences on women and children under apartheid and to co-sponsor such conferences, as appropriate.

Vote: 132 in favour, none against and 13 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Chad, Chile, Dominica, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

O

Implementation of United Nations Resolutions on apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental organizations

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid by Governments and intergovernmental organizations, 1/

Reaffirming its resolutions on apartheid,

Deploring that some Member States have maintained and even increased their political, military, economic and other relations with South Africa despite United Nations resolutions on apartheid,

Considering that all relations with South Africa serve to fortify a military State whose existence is antagonistic to the very principles on which the United Nations is founded,

Convinced that continuation of the policies of apartheid by the racist régime of South Africa can only lead to a further deterioration of the situation in southern Africa and to a rapid escalation of the threat to world peace and security,

1. Commends all Governments and intergovernmental organizations which have implemented United Nations resolutions on apartheid;

2. Strongly condemns those States which are continuing collaboration in any form with the racist régime of South Africa, in violation of resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. Considers it essential that Member States should adopt legislation and take appropriate measures to terminate effectively all forms of collaboration with the racist apartheid régime;

4. Strongly urges the international community, including Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to continue and intensify the campaign to isolate South Africa from economic, political, military, nuclear and other forms of co-operation;

5. Declares its firm support for the armed struggle of the national liberation movement of South Africa in its quest for the liberation of the people of South Africa from the oppression of apartheid;

1/ A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1

6. Requests the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, to impose immediate and total mandatory sanctions on South Africa;

7. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue, as a matter of priority, to monitor the implementation of, and compliance with, United Nations resolutions against apartheid;

8. Authorizes the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all necessary assistance in the discharge of this task.

Vote: 114 in favour, 10 against and 22 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Botswana, Chile, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Uruguay, Zimbabwe.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

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

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

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

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its programme of work, contained in paragraphs 437 and 438 of its report. 2/

2. Requests the Special Committee to continue and intensify its activities in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

3. Authorizes the Special Committee:

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

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

(c) To co-sponsor and promote the organization of conferences and seminars against apartheid in co-operation with Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

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

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

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

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22); and A/35/22/Add.1-S/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22).

4. Requests the Special Committee, with the assistance of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and in co-operation with the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to promote the international mobilization against apartheid and to facilitate co-ordination of action among anti-apartheid and solidarity movements, trade unions, churches and other religious bodies, women's organizations, student and youth organizations and the mass media;

5. Requests the Special Committee to devote special attention in 1981 to:

(a) Promotion of campaigns for the total isolation of the racist régime of South Africa;

(b) Promotion of increased assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement;

(c) Monitoring of the implementation of United Nations resolutions on apartheid and exposing all collaboration with South Africa;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Centre against Apartheid with all the necessary means to assist the Special Committee in this task;

7. Decides to make a special annual allocation of $150,000 to the Special Committee, from the budget of the United Nations for the biennium 1980-1981, for special projects to be decided on by the Committee to promote the international mobilization against apartheid, in particular:

(a) Co-sponsorship and assistance to national and international conferences and seminars against apartheid;

(b) Assistance to enable national liberation movements to participate in such conferences;

(c) Promotion of the widest observance of international days against apartheid and of international campaigns against apartheid;

(d) Expert studies on apartheid;

8. Requests all Governments, specialized agencies and other institutions within the United Nations system and other organizations to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

Vote: 141 in favour, none against and 5 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: France, Federal Republic of Germany, Malawi, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

Q

Investments in South Africa

The General Assembly

Recalling its resolution 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid 1/

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

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

Noting with regret that the Security Council has not yet taken steps towards that end, as requested in General Assembly resolutions 31/6 K of 9 November 1976, 32/105 O of 14 December 1977 and 34/93 Q of 12 December 1979,

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

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/35/22) and A/35/22/Add.1-3/14156/Add.1, A/35/22/Add.2-S/14156/Add.2 and A/35/22/Add.3-S/14156/Add.3.

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Vote: 137 in favour, none against and 9 abstentions as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Italy, Malawi, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Chad, Dominica, Israel, Mauritius, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

R

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, 1/ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa,

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

Reaffirming that increased humanitarian assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is appropriate and essential,

Recognizing that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the increased needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

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

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

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. Further appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.

1/ A/35/509.

OTHER RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS

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

Resolution 35/28 adopted on 11 November 1980

The General Assembly,

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

Having examined the chapter of the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples relating to this question, 1/

Taking into consideration the parts of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia relating to the question, 2/

Recalling its resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, as well as all other resolutions of the United Nations relating to the item,

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, 3/ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, 4/ adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid,

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

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1/ A/35/23 (Part III), chap. V.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-Fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), col. I, part two, chap. V. and vol III.

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

4/ Report of the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, Lagos, 22-26 August 1977 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77/XIV.2 and corrigendum), sect. X.

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, particularly the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary sesson, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, 5/

Bearing in mind also the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, 6/

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

Reaffirming that any economic or other activity which impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and obstructs efforts aimed at the elimination of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa and other colonial Territories violates the political, economic and social rights and interests of the peoples of the Territories and is therefore incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

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

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities in the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 34/41 of 21 November 1979, by which the Assembly called upon all Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments which run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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

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5/ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, declaration CM/St.15(XXXV).

6/ See A/34/542, annex.

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

Taking into account the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings on Namibian uranium held in New York from 7 to 11 July 1980, 7/

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

Deeply concerned at the fact that foreign economic, financial and other interests continue to deprive the indigenous populations of other colonial Territories, including those in the Caribbean and Pacific Ocean regions, of their rights over the wealth of their countries, and at the continued loss of ownership of land by the inhabitants of those Territories as a result of the failure of the administering Powers to take effective steps to safeguard such ownership,

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

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

2. Reaffirms the relevant provisions of the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, as well as the Lagos Declaration for Action against Apartheid, adopted by the World Conference for Action against Apartheid;

3. Endorses the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session;

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

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. III.

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

6. Condemns all activities of foreign economic and other interests operating in Namibia and South Africa and declares that their collaboration with the racist minority régime is detrimental to the interests of the oppressed peoples and impedes the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

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

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

9. Strongly condemns the collusion of France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel and the United States of America with South Africa in the nuclear field and calls upon all other Governments to continue to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium and other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment;

10. Calls upon all States, in particular the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, Belgium, Israel and Italy, to take urgent, effective measures to terminate all collaboration with South Africa in the political, diplomatic, economic, trade, military and nuclear fields and to refrain from entering into other relations with the racist régime of South Africa in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

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

12. Requests all States to refrain from making any investments to the benefit of, or extending loans to, the minority racist régime of South Africa and to refrain from any agreements or measures to promote trade or other economic relations with it;

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

14. Requests all States to take effective measures to end the supply of funds and other forms of assistance, including military supplies and equipment, to the régimes which use such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

15. Reiterates that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, 8/ are illegal and contribute to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

16. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people;

17. Calls once again upon all States to discontinue all economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into economic, financial or other relations with South Africa, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which may lend support to its continued illegal occupation of that Territory;

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

19. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system prevailing in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

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

8/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.

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

22. Requests the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue to examine this question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.

57th plenary meeting
11 November 1980

Vote: 103 in favour, 15 against and 28 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Central African Republic, Chile, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Liberia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Upper Volta.

Absent: Congo, Democratic Kampuchea, Djibouti, Dominica, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

Resolution 35/29 adopted on 11 November 1980

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, as well as all other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on this subject, including in particular Assembly resolution 34/42 of 21 November 1979,

Mindful of the observance in 1980 of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration, which has played and will continue to play a role of vital importance in the exercise by the colonial countries and peoples of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 1/ the Economic and Social Council 2/ and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, 3/ as well as the related report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, 4/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, 5/

Welcoming warmly the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and mindful of the imperative need to assist the Governments of the two countries in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development,

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1/ A/35/178 and Add.1-4.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 3 (A/35/3/Rev.1), chap. XXXI.

3/ A/35/23 (Part III), chap. VI.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/35/24), vol. I, part two, chap. III and chap. IV, sect. B.

5/ See A/34/542, annex.

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the attainment of their goal,

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

Mindful of the urgent need to accelerate the process of the final elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and, in this respect, reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration, and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

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

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 34/92 C of 12 December 1979 in which it requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences of the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia,

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

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

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

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

Noting with satisfaction the high-level meetings held at Nairobi from 5 to 7 June 1980 between representatives of the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations and organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/21 of 9 November 1979, on the question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

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

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

2. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

3. Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and urges all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

4. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

5. Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, deplores in particular the fact that those agencies continue to maintain co-operation with the colonialist racist minority régime of South Africa and urges the executive heads of those agencies to draw the particular attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution with a view to formulating specific programmes beneficial to the peoples of the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

6. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples struggling for liberation from colonial rule;

7. Requests once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to provide all moral and material assistance to the newly independent and emerging States;

8. Recommends that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures in respect of the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations of the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

10. Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa, to discontinue all support to that Government until it restores to the people of Namibia their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by that régime;

11. Welcomes the achievement of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe and Vanuatu and invites all Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend the maximum possible assistance to the Governments of the two countries in their respective efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic development;

12. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and other organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

13. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system which have so far not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

14. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic representative, the South West Africa People's Organization, for the achievement of freedom and independence;

15. Recommends that all Governments should intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system of which they are members to ensure the full and effective implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations and, in that connexion, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

16. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 8 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to assist the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in working out appropriate measures for implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and to prepare for submission to the relevant bodies, with the assistance of those agencies and other organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

18. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

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

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Vote: 141 in favour, none against and 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Behrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissua, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraw, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portuga-, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United ARab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Djibouti, Dominica, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

Resolution 35/30 adopted on 11 November 1980

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 34/31 of 21 November 1979,

Further recalling the provision in paragraph 4 of its resolution 34/31 by which it requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, to complete arrangements for an early evaluation of the Programme in order to determine its effectiveness and identify priorities for further work,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the Programme for 1979/80, 1/ containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee during the year,

Noting with appreciation the work of the Evaluation Group established by the Advisory Committee, on the basis of which the Committee formulated its conclusions and recommendations, 2/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to student refugees from Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, 3/

Recognizing that the Programme should be strengthened so as to enable it to meet adequately the related requirements of the growing outflow of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia,

Taking account of the desirability of providing educational opportunities and counselling to student refugees in a broad spectrum of professional, cultural, technical and linguistic disciplines suitable for their future functions, notably in the fields of development and international co-operation,

Recognizing that a substantial increase in contributions is required in view of the increased demand for assistance and the rising cost of scholarships brought about by inflation,

1. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for the work they have accomplished in assessing the policy and operations of the Programme and determining the future course of the Programme in the light of the situation in southern Africa;

2. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee, contained in the report of the Secretary-General;

1/ A/35/525.

2/ Ibid., para. 31.

3/ A/35/149.

3. Decides that new scholarship awards under the Programme should continue to be granted to students from Zimbabwe for a one-year period dating from independence and that awards for Zimbabwean students already sponsored should be continued until completion of the courses for which the awards were granted;

4. Requests the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take appropriate steps to ensure that the administration of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, both at Headquarters and in the field, is able to cope with the increased demand placed upon the Programme for the provision of educational and training assistance;

5. Expresses its appreciation to all States, organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions or provided scholarships to the Programme;

6. Appeals to all States, organizations and individuals to make further generous contributions to the Programme so as to enable it to continue effectively and to expand its operations to meet the acute need for educational opportunities in southern Africa.

57th plenary meeting
11 November 1980

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist regimes in southern Africa

Resolution 35/32 adopted on 14 November 1980

The General Assembly

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/33 of 30 November 1976 and 33/23 of 29 November 1978,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and its resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the apartheid regime,

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

Bearing in mind resolutions 7 (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977, 1/ 6 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978, 2/ 9 (XXXV) of 5 March 1979 3/ and 11 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980, 4/ of the Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, 5/

Bearing in mind in particular the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, in particular the Declaration on Foreign Investment in South Africa, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, 6/

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

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

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

4/ Ibid., 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

5/ See A/34/542, annex.

6/ See A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, declaration CM/St.15 (XXXV).

Taking note of resolution 2 (XXXIII) of 2 September 1980 of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities,

Taking note also of the revised report prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military economic and other forms of assistance given to colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa, 1/

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

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

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

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

Deeply alarmed at reports that South Africa with Israeli co-operation has detonated a nuclear explosive device,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

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

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. Again reaffirms the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparations for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

1/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/425 and Corr.1-3 and Add.1-7.

3. Vigorously condemns the collaboration of certain members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Israel and other States, as well as those multinational corporations and other organizations which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. Reaffirms once again that States and organizations which give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid perpetrated by this régime;

5. Requests the Security Council urgently to consider complete and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular:

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

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

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

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

Vote: The resolution was adopted in the Plenary by 117 votes to 10, with 15 abstentions. The vote was not formally recorded. United Nations Press Release GA/6322 indicated that the votes against and abstentions were as follows:

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States of America

Abstentions: Australia, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Resolution 35/33 adopted on 14 November 1980

The General Assembly,

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

Recalling once again that, in its resolution 3057 (XXVIII) of 2 November 1973 and in the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination annexed thereto, and in other relevant resolutions, it called upon all peoples, Governments and institutions to continue their efforts to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Bearing in mind the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 1/

Recalling that, in the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979, it called upon all States, United Nations organs and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts to achieve the speediest attainment of the objectives of the Decade, aimed at the complete and final elimination of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Seriously concerned at the situation prevailing in South Africa and throughout southern Africa as a result of the policies and actions of the apartheid régime, particularly its efforts to perpetuate and strengthen racist domination of the country, its policy of "bantustanization", its brutal repression of opponents of apartheid and its renewed acts of aggression against neighbouring States,

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

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity,

Recognizing the gravity of the situation of women and children under the yoke of apartheid and racial discrimination,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime in South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed people of South Africa as well as flagrant disregard for the United Nations and the international community,

Noting with satisfaction the favourable outcome of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to regain their sovereignty and national independence,

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

Convinced that a second world conference to be convened during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination will make a useful and constructive contribution to the attainment of those objectives,

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

1. Proclaims that the elimination of all forms of racism and of discrimination based on race and the attainment of the objectives of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and of the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 34/24, are matters of high priority for the international community and, accordingly, for the United Nations;

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

3. Vigorously condemns the repeated acts of aggression committed by South Africa against neighbouring States, particularly the recent attacks on Zambia;

4. Reaffirms once again its strong support for the national liberation struggle against racism, racial discrimination, apartheid, colonialism and foreign domination and for the achievement of self-determination by all available means, including armed struggle;

5. Welcomes the resounding victory of the people of Zimbabwe and the formation of the Government of the Patriotic Front, a prerequisite for the creation of the independent, sovereign State of Zimbabwe;

6. Congratulates the national liberation movements, the anti-apartheid and anti-racist movements and other non-governmental organizations for their co-operation in international efforts to attain the objectives of the Decade;

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

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

9. Calls upon all States to adopt, as a matter of high priority, measures declaring punishable by law any dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and outlawing organizations based on racial hatred and prejudice, including neo-Nazi and Fascist organizations as well as private clubs and institutions which are based on racial criteria or which spread ideas of racial discrimination and apartheid;

10. Appeals once again to all States to continue to co-operate with the Secretary-General by submitting their reports to him, as provided for in paragraph 18 (e) of the Programme for the Decade;

11. Appeals once again to all the mass media and educational and cultural institutions to co-operate fully in implementing the Programme for the Decade;

12. Congratulates the Special Committee against Apartheid on its efforts to carry out its task;

13. Approves the Declaration of the International Seminar on an Oil Embargo against South Africa, held at Amsterdam from 14 to 16 March 1980 under the auspices of the Special Committee against Apartheid; ../

14. Invites the organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts to keep public opinion constantly alert to the scourges of all forms of racism and racial discrimination and of apartheid by means of the publications of the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and other relevant bodies;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit the various studies which the General Assembly requested to be undertaken in its resolutions 33/99 of 16 December 1978 and 34/24 of 15 November 1979, when completed, to the General Assembly at its future sessions for consideration under the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination";

16. Invites all States, international bodies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the campaigns aimed at securing the release of all political prisoners held by the racist régimes because of their courageous efforts to combat apartheid, racism and racial discrimination and at defending the right of their peoples to self-determination and independence;

17. Expresses its satisfaction to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and the Commission on Human Rights, through its Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts on Southern Africa, for their contribution to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

18. Decides to hold in 1983, as an important event of the Decade, a second world conference to combat racism and racial discrimination, which, while reviewing and assessing the activities undertaken during the Decade, should have as its main purpose the formulation of ways and means aand of specific measures aimed at ensuring the full and universal implementation of United Nations decisions and resolutions on racism, racial discrimination and apartheid;

19. Invites the Economic and Social Council to begin the preparatory work for the conference at its first regular session of 1981 and to submit its suggestions on the subject to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

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

1/ A/35/160-S/13869, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council. Thirty-fifth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1980.

Vote: The resolution was adopted in the Plenary by 120 votes to 18, with 4 abstentions. The vote was not formally recorded. But United Nations Press Release indicated that the following voted against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom.

The United States did not participate in the voting.

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

Resolution 35/35 A adopted on 14 November 1980

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 2649 (XXV) of 30 November 1970, 2955 (XXVII) of 12 December 1972, 3070 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, 3246 (XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3382 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/24 of 29 November 1978 and 34/44 of 23 November 1979, and Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 437 (1978) of 10 October 1978,

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

Recalling further its relevant resolutions on the question of Palestine, in particular resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and 3237 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and 34/65 of 29 November and 12 December 1979,

Recalling the resolution on Namibia adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 18 to 28 June 1980, 1/

1/ A/35/463 and Corr.1, annex I, resolution CM/Res.788 (XXXV).

Taking note of the Political Declaration adopted by the First Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, held at Cairo from 7 to 9 March 1977, 2/

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

Reaffirming its faith in the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and bearing in mind that the international community will this year celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration,

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

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

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

Welcoming the independence of Zimbabwe, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Vanuatu,

Reaffirming the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

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

1. Calls upon all States to implement fully and faithfully the resolutions of the United Nations regarding the exercise of the right to self-determination by peoples under colonial and alien domination;

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

2/ A/32/61, annex I.

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

4. Takes note with satisfaction of the decision on the question of Western Sahara adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its seventeenth ordinary session, held at Freetown from 1 to 4 July 1980, 3/

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

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

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

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

9. Again demands the immediate application of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, imposed under Security Council resolution 418 (1977), by all countries, particularly by those countries that maintain military and nuclear co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime and continue to supply related material to that régime;

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

11. Strongly condemns the ever-increasing massacres of innocent and defenceless people, including women and children, by the racist minority régime of South Africa in its desperate attempt to thwart the legitimate demands of the people;

3/ A/35/463/Corr.1, annex II, decision AHG/Dec.118 (XVII).

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

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

14. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all persons detained or imprisoned as a result of their struggle for self-determination and independence, full respect for their fundamental individual rights and the observance of article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 4/ under which no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

15. Demands the immediate release of children detained in Namibian and South African prisons;

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

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

18. Takes note of Economic and Social Council decision 1979/39 of 10 May 1979, by which the Council decided that the two studies on the historical and current development of the right to self-determination on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and other instruments adopted by United Nations organs, with particular reference to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, 5/ and on the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the right of peoples under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination 6/ should be printed and given the widest possible circulation, including in Arabic;

4/ General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

5/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/404 (vols. I to III).

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

19. Demands that all Member States, competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies do their utmost to ensure the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to intensify their efforts to support peoples under colonial, foreign and racist domination in their just struggle for self-determination and independence;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to give the widest possible publicity to the struggle being waged by oppressed peoples for the realization of their self-determination and national independence;

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

Vote: The resolution was adopted in the Plenary by 119 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions. The votes were not formally recorded. But according to the United Nations Press Release GA/6322, the votes against and abstentions were as follows:

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

Abstentions: Ireland, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malawi, Portugal, Spain

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

Resolution 35/39 adopted on 25 November 1980

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973, by which it adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, and its resolutions 3380 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/80 of 13 December 1976, 32/12 of 7 November 1977, 33/103 of 16 December 1978 and 34/27 of 15 November 1979,

Recalling also Commission on Human Rights resolutions 13 (XXXIII) of 11 March 1977, 1/ 7 (XXXIV) of 22 February 1978, 2/ 10 (XXXV) of 5 March 1979 3/ and 12 (XXXVI) and 13 (XXXVI) of 26 February 1980, 4/

Convinced that the Declaration and the Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 5/ as well as the programme of activities to be undertaken during the second half of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/24 of 15 November 1979 are an important and constructive contribution to the struggle against apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination,

Aware that the commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaratiion on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, will encourage all States to intensify their efforts in supporting the colonially and racially oppressed peoples in their legitimate struggle to gain self-determination and independence, and to put an end to all practices of segregation and discrimination,

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

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

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

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

4/ Ibid., 1980, Supplement No. 3 (E/1980/13 and Corr.1), chap. XXVI, sect. A.

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

Deeply concerned that the racist régime in South Africa has stepped up its policy of apartheid, repression, "bantustanization" and aggression and its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, thereby perpetuating on Namibian territory its odious policy of apartheid, racial discrimination and fragmentation,

Condemning the continued collaboration of certain States and transnational corporations with the racist régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields, thus encouraging it to persist in and intensify the brutal suppression of the people in South Africa,

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

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

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

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid; 6/

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

3. Commends the States parties to the Convention that have submitted their reports under article VII of the Convention and urges other States to do so as soon as possible, taking fully into account the guidelines 7/ prepared by the Working Group on the Implementation of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid established in accordance with article IX of the Convention;

4. Strongly appeals once again to those States that have not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or to accede to it without delay;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts through appropriate channels to disseminate information on the Convention and its implementation with a view further to promoting ratification of or accession to the Convention;

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

6/ A/35/197 and Add.1.

7/ E/CN.4/1286, annex.

7. Again calls upon all States parties and the competent United Nations organs to consider the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group contained in its reports 8/ and to submit their views and comments to the Secretary-General;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights for the compilation of the list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States 9/ deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention and calls upon all States parties to give this list the widest possible dissemination;

9. Welcomes the efforts of the Commission on Human Rights to undertake the functions set out in article X of the Convention and invites the Commission to intensify, in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid, its efforts to compile periodically the list of individuals, organizations, institutions and representatives of States deemed responsible for crimes enumerated in article II of the Convention, as well as of those against whom or which legal proceedings have been undertaken;

10. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, in preparing the above-mentioned list, to take into account General Assembly resolution 33/23 of 29 November 1978 as well as the documents on this subject prepared by the Commission and its suborgans reaffirming, inter alia, that States giving assistance to the racist régime in South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination and apartheid;

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

12. Requests the Secretary-General to distribute the above-mentioned list among all States parties to the Convention and all States Members of the United Nations and to bring such facts to the attention of the public by all means of mass communication;

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

8/ E/CN.4/1328, sect. VI, and E/CN.4/1358.

9/ E/CN.4/1366, annex III.

Vote: 98 in favour, none against and 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussia, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Afghanistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Botswana, Burma, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Dominica, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Lebanon, Malta, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta, Zimbabwe.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Resolution 35/117 adopted on 10 December 1980
(extracts)

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned further at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination of the peoples of the area by the minority racist regime of South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the people of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them to cope with the situation caused by the acts of aggression committed against their territories by the apartheid regime in South Africa,

Recognizing the importance of taking effective steps to give the widest possible dissemination of information relating to the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa,

....

4. Reiterates the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;

.....

13. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa, and in this connexion draws once again the attention of the international community to the need to contribute to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity;

....

17. Calls upon United Nations bodies, in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unith with all their work concerning Africa;

18. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned within the United Nations system to continue and expand their co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and, through it, their assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

Resolution 35/146 adopted on 12 December 1980

A

Nuclear capability of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/76 B of 11 December 1979,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Alarmed by South Africa's increased sophistication in the nuclear field, including the advanced processing and enrichment of uranium as nuclear-weapon fuel and its advanced nuclear technology,

Alarmed also at the fact that South Africa's nuclear capability has been enhanced by the co-operation of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 2/

Bearing in mind the persistent concern with which the international community regards South Africa's capability and plans in the nuclear field,

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1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, agenda item 105, document A/5975.

2/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

Having considered the report of the Secretary General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979, 3/

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field;

2. Expresses its deep alarm that the report has established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons;

3. Also expresses its deep concern that South Africa's nuclear capability is being developed to preserve white supremacy by intimidating neighbouring countries and blackmailing the entire continent of Africa;

4. Reaffirms that the racist régime's nuclear plans and capability constitute a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardize the security of African States and increase the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

5. Requests the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. Calls upon all States, corporations, institutions or individuals to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

7. Requests the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against the racist régime of South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons;

8. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to give maximum publicity to the report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to distribute it to Member States, specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations. so that the international community and public opinion may be fully aware of the danger inherent in the programme;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow closely South Africa's activity in the nuclear field and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

3/ A/35/402 and Corr.1.

Vote: 132 in favour, none against and 13 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Absent: Argentina, Botswana, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Paraguay, Saint Vincent, Solomon Islands.

B

Implementation of the Declaration

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa 1/ adopted by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its first ordinary session, held at Cairo from 17 to 21 July 1964,

Recalling its resolution 1652 (XVI) of 24 November 1961, 32/81 of 12 December 1977, 33/63 of 14 December 1978 and 34/76 A of 11 December 1979, in which it called upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone,

Recalling also that in its resolution 33/63 of 14 December 1978 it vigorously condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce in any way whatsoever nuclear weapons into the continent and demanded that South Africa should forthwith refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion on the continent of Africa or elsewhere,

Reaffirming that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and particularly jeopardizes the security of African States,

Noting with concern that South Africa has persistently refused to conclude adequate and comprehensive safeguards agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency with a view to preventing the diversion of nuclear materials from peaceful uses to the manufacture of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices,

Taking note of the report of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa on ways and means of making the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa more effective and, in particular, its recommendation that all forms of nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease,

Having seriously examined the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported detonation of a nuclear explosive device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979, 3/

Gravely concerned that South Africa might have acquired nuclear weapons,

Expressing its indignation that certain Western countries and Israel have continued to collaborate with South Africa in the nuclear field despite the risk of proliferation of nuclear weapons which the South African nuclear programme poses,

Recalling its decision taken at the tenth special session, devoted to disarmament, that the Security Council should take appropriate effective steps to prevent the frustration of the decision of the Organization of African Unity for the denuclearization of Africa, 2/

1. Strongly reiterates its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa, comprising the continental African States, Madagascar and other islands surrounding Africa, as a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

2. Reaffirms that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardizes the security of African States and increases the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

3. Condemns any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa since such collaboration frustrates, inter alia, the objective of the declaration of the Organization of African Unity to keep Africa a nuclear-weapon-free zone;

4. Calls upon such States, corporations, institutions or individuals, therefore, to terminate forthwith such nuclear collaboration between them and the racist régime of South Africa;

5. Requests the Security Council, in keeping with the recommendation of its committee established by resolution 421 (1977) concerning the question of South Africa, to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist rpegime of South Africa in the nuclear field;

6. Demands that South Africa submit all its nuclear installations to inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Organization of African Unity towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa".

Vote: 133 in favour, none against and 12 abstentions.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

Resolution 35/158 adopted on 12 December 1980

The General Assembly,

....

7. Reaffirms the decision, taken at its tenth special session, 1/ by which it called upon the Security Council to take appropriate effective measures to prevent the non-fulfilment of the objectives of the denuclearization of Africa, and notes with alarm that the nuclear capability of South Africa poses a serious danger to the security of African States and to international peace and security.

8. Expresses its satisfaction that the process of decolonization is nearing its end and reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial or racist regimes, foreign domination and alien occupation to achieve self-determination and independence, and urges the Member States to increase their support for and solidarity with them and their national liberation movements.... .

Vote: Paragraph 7 was adopted by 119 votes to none, with 25 abstentions. the resolution as a whole was adopted by 120 votes to non, with 24 abstentions.

1/ Resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c).

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Resolution 35/118 adopted on 11 December 1980

(extracts)

The General Assembly,

Having held a special commemorative meeting on the occasion of the twentieth 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

....

Mindful of the courageous struggle being carried out by the peoples of southern Africa for freedom, self-determination, independence and equal rights,

....

2. Declares that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including racism, apartheid and the exploitation by foreign and other interests of economic and human resources, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration and the principles of international law;

3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid of the South African regime and its illegal occupation of Namibia violate the principles enshrined in the Charter and constitute a threat to international peace and security;

....

6. Adopts the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set forth in the annex to the present resolution.

Annex

Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

....

4. Member States shall intensify their efforts to end all political, military, economic and any other form of collaboration with South Africa, particularly in the nuclear field, including the supply of nuclear material and equipment or components thereof, the transfer of nuclear technology and financial, technical or other assistance to the nuclear programme of South Africa, the slae of uranium enrichment facilities to, and the purchase of uranium from South Africa, and shall take measures to prevent such collaboration and purchases by corporations, institutions and other bodies or individuals within their jurisdiction.

5. Member States shall endeavour to adopt, both individually and collectively, measures to achieve the cessation of all new foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa.

....

7. Member States, as well as the organizations within the United Nations system, having regard to the relevant provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a new International Economic Order, contained in General Assembly resolutiob 3201 (S-V1) of 1 May 1974, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, contained in Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, shall ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the countries and Territories under colonial, racist and alien domination over their natural resources is fully respected and safeguarded.

....

10. Member States shall also adopt the necessary measures to prevent the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territories for use against the national liberation movements struggling for their freedom and independence from the yoke of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

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11. Member States shall recognize that armed conflicts in which peoples are fighting against colonial and racist domination and occupation in exercise of their right to self-determination are international armed conflicts as provided for by Protocol I b/ supplementing the Geneva Conventions of 1949. c/ The legal status envisaged to apply to the combatants in the 1949 Geneva Conventions shall apply to persons engaged in armed struggle against colonial and alien domination and racist régimes. Those persons captured as prisoners shall be accorded the status of prisoners of war and their treatment shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, of 12 August 1949. d/

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b/ A/32/144, annex I.

c/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

d/ Ibid. No. 972, p. 135.

12. Member States and the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system shall intensify moral and material assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

13. All States shall undertake measures aimed at enhancing public awareness of the need for active assistance to bring about the complete eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, including racism and apartheid, through the exercise of the right to self-determination. In particular, States shall endeavour to create satisfactory conditions for activities by national and international non-governmental organizations in support of the peoples under colonial domination.

....

16. The General Assembly draws the attention of the Security Council to the need to continue to give special attention to those situations where the denial of the right of peoples to self-determination, as defined in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), poses a threat to international peace and security and, in particular:

(a) To consider imposing mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, including in particular a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa;

(b) To reinforce the arms embargo against South Africa by adopting comprehensive mandatory measures to end all military and nuclear collaboration with the apartheid regime of South Africa.

....

18. The United Nations shall intensify its efforts in disseminating information by all available means, including publications, radio and television, on the struggle of peoples for self-determination, independence and equal rights and against colonial domination, on the activities of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and on the role of the national liberation movements.

....

Vote: 120 votes in favour, 6 against and 20 abstentions.

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Resolution 35/119 adopted on 11 December 1980

(extracts)

The General Assembly,

....

Condemning the continued colonialist and racist repression of millions of Africans, particularly in Namibia, by the Government of South Africa through its persistent, illegal occupation of the international Territory and its intransigent attitude towards all efforts being made to bring about an internationally acceptable solution to the situation obtaining in the Territory,

Deeply conscious of the urgent need to take all necessary measures to eliminate forthwith the remaining vestiges of colonialism, particularly with respect to Namibia where desperate attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation have brought untold suffering and bloodshed to the people,

Strongly deprecating the policies of those States which, in defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, have continued to collaborate with the Government of South Africa in its domination of the people of Namibia,

Conscious that the success of the national liberation struggle and the resultant international situation have provided the international community with a unique opportunity to make a decisive contribution towards the total elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Africa,

....

7. Condemns the continuing activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories, particularly Namibia;

8. Strongly condemns all collaboration, particularly in the nuclear and military fields, with the Government of South Africa and calls upon the States concerned to cease forthwith all such collaboration;

9. Requests all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within 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 has been restored, and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the illegal occupation of Namibia by that regime;

....

11. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. to provide all moral and material assistance to the oppressed people of Namibia....

....

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

....

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

Vote: 134 in favour, 3 against and 9 abstentions

Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

Resolution 35/167 adopted on 15 December 1980

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States,

Noting that the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character 3/ regulates only the representation of States in their relations with international organizations,

Taking into account the current practice of inviting the above-mentioned national liberation movements to participate as observers in the sessions of the General Assembly, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and in the work of the conferences held under the auspices of such international organizations,

Convinced that the participation of the national liberation movements referred to above in the work of international organizations helps to strengthen international peace and co operation,

Desirous of ensuring the effective participation of the above-mentioned national liberation movements as observers in the work of international organizations and of regulating, to that end, their status and the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions,

1. Invites all States which have not done so, in particular which are hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

2. Calls upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and which are accorded observer status by international organizations the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

3/ A/CONF.67/16.

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

Resolution 35/184 adopted on 15 December 1980

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 34/174 of 17 December 1979, in which it, inter alia, noted with concern the continued influx into Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia of student refugees from Namibia and South Africa and the urgent need to provide facilities for their care, health and education,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 14/ containing the findings of the review missions sent by him to Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia in May and June 1980 to examine the status of the programmes of assistance to student refugees in southern Africa,

Conscious of the responsibilities and obligations shared by the international community to assist the countries of asylum by providing financial and material assistance to enable them to cope with the influx of these student refugees,

Convinced that the discriminatory policies and repressive measures being applied in South Africa and Namibia will lead to a further exodus of student refugees from these countries,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the capacity of the countries of asylum to deal with any new emergency which may develop as a result of a sudden influx of student refugees from Namibia and South Africa,

Disturbed by the adverse effects which the application of apartheid, particularly the bantustan policy, is having on settled communities living in South Africa in areas bordering Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, and by the consequent flight into those three countries of large numbers of families, including children of school age;

Aware of the problems confronting the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland created by the entry into their school systems of large numbers of children from the South African side of the border and their need to determine more precisely the number of children involved and the extent of the assistance required to relieve the Governments of this particular burden,

Recognizing the need to enable former student refugees from Zimbabwe to continue their education in neighbouring countries until alternative arrangements can be made for their education in their own country,

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14/ A/35/149.

1. Endorses the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General and commends him and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on their efforts to mobilize resources and organize the programme of assistance to student refugees in the host countries of southern Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for the assistance which they are giving to the student refugees and for the extent of co-operation which they have extended to the Secretary-General and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on matters concerning the welfare of these refugees;

3. Notes with satisfaction the financial and material support provided for the student refugee programmes by Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other members of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations;

4. Decides to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they complete their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements can be made for the completion of their education in their own country;

5. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from Namibia and South Africa who have taken asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia;

6. Urges all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the assistance programmes for these students, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects identified in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. Appeals to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Food Programme, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as other international and non-governmental bodies to provide humanitarian and development assistance to expedite the resettlement and integration of refugee families from South Africa who have been given asylum in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland;

8. Calls upon all agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to co-operate with the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa;

9. Requests the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to continue to keep the matter under review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1981 of the current status of the programmes, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.

Protection of human rights of certain categories of prisoners

Resolution 35/189 adopted on 15 December 1980

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/121 of 16 December 1977, regarding the protection of the human rights of persons who are detained either in respect of offences which they committed, or are suspected of having committed, by reason of their political opinions or convictions, or as a result of their struggle against colonialism, aggression and foreign occupation for self-determination, independence, the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racial discrimination and racism, and the termination of all these violations of human rights,

Recalling also its resolution 33/169 of 20 December 1978, regarding the protection of the human rights of persons who have been arrested or detained as a result of their trade union activities,

Noting, however, that, although certain prisoners belonging to the above-mentioned categories may have been duly convicted of common-law offences, which may justify their arrest, detention or imprisonment, or may be detained pending a trial in respect of such offences, the arrest, detention or imprisonment for common-law offences cannot be justified when it is based on laws which are of a discriminatory nature or involve other serious violations of human rights, including apartheid,

Realizing that persons belonging to these categories are exposed to special dangers as regards the protection of their human rights and freedoms,

Noting that violations of their human rights and fundamental freedoms may consist in the arrest or detention itself, or in the treatment to which they are subjected,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 5/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

Recalling the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 6/ which states that any act of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is an offence to human dignity, that no State may permit or tolerate torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and that exceptional circumstances such as a state of war or a threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency may not be invoked as a justification of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

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5/ Resolution 217 A (III).

6/ General Assembly resolution 3452 (XXX).

7/ Economic and Social Council resolutions 663 C (XXIV) and 2076 (LXII).

Emphasizing the particular importance of protecting the right of prisoners not to be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and their right to receive a fair hearing by a competent, independent and impartial tribunal in the determination of any criminal charge against them,

Aware of the fact that, despite releases of prisoners in some countries, the general situation as regards the arrest and detention of persons belonging to the above-mentioned categories remains as serious as before,

1. Recognizes that the arrest and detention, in many parts of the world, of numerous persons on the above-mentioned grounds often give rise to serious human rights problems and that effective measures should be taken to eliminate these problems;

2. Reiterates, therefore, the requests to Member States in General Assembly resolutions 32/121 and 33/169 regarding the release of such persons and ensuring that their fundamental human rights are protected during their arrest or detention.

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.

Questions relating to information

Resolution 35/201 adopted on 16 December 1980

The General Assembly,

....

1. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that:...

(b) Special attention is given (by the Department of Public Information) to the activities of the United Nations against apartheid and the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia; ...

11. Requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of increasing the volume of United Nations radio broadcasts to southern Africa by utilizing the facilities of more Member States; ....

Vote: The resolution was adopted without a vote.