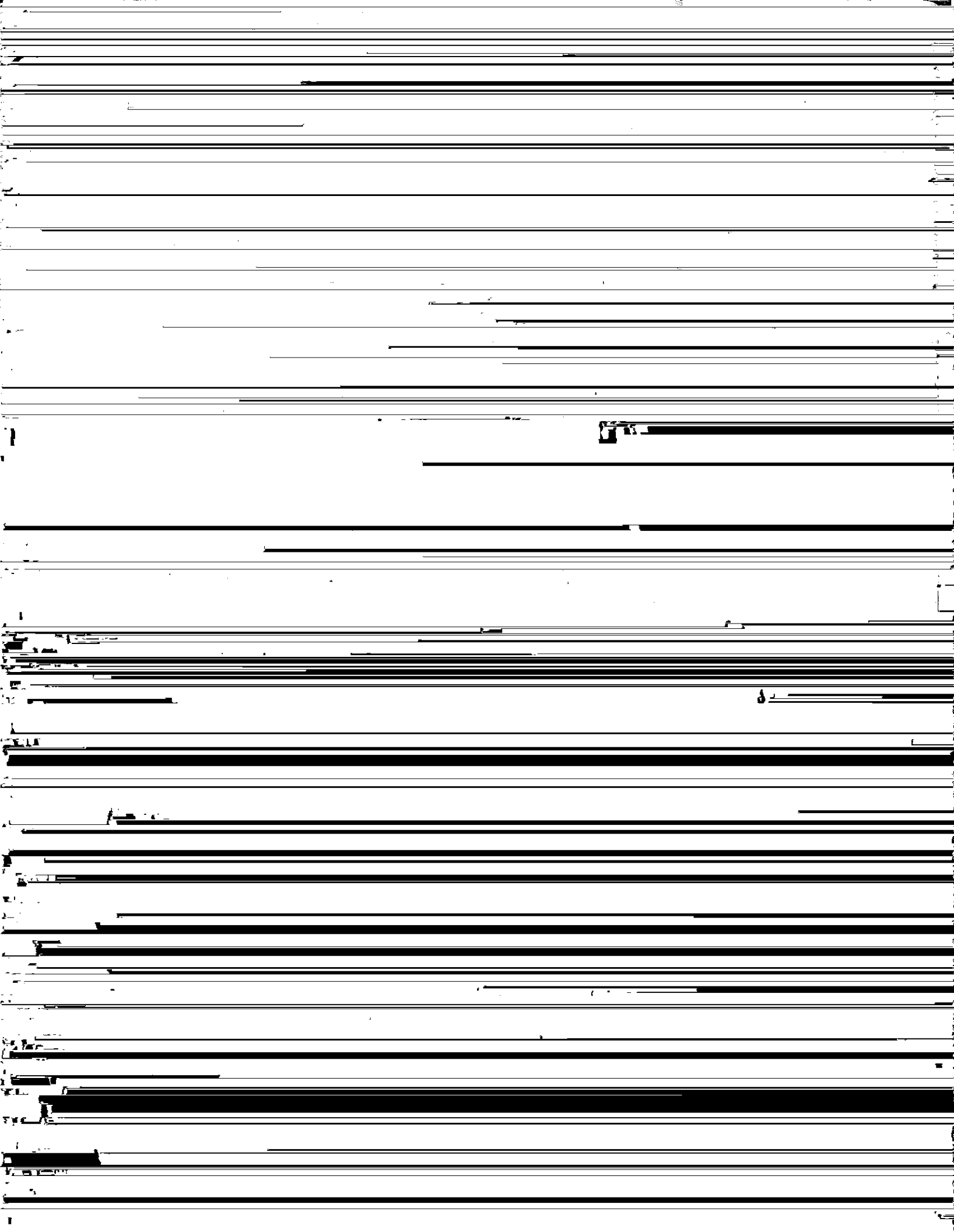


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II. EXTRAORDINARY SESSION HELD AT TUNIS

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

On the basis of the consultations held in early 1985 in that regard by its Chairman and availing itself of the readiness of the Government of Tunisia to be host to the Committee's extraordinary session, the Special Committee decided to hold the session at Tunis. The Special Committee

continued to defy the international will and refused to comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Pretoria régime never would

have been able to pursue such a policy if it had not known that it could act with impunity and with the help of those who tried to marginalize the debate on the Namibian question and reduce the question of decolonization to problems external to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. The international community should continue to exert the necessary pressure and seek means to confront the challenge posed by the racist régime and make it abandon its unilateral initiatives, which run counter to Council resolution 435 (1978). It was clear that the Special Committee still had duties to perform and great efforts to make, some of them urgent, given that the Declaration had still not been fully implemented.

In his opening address, the Chairman stressed that in the course of the 25 years since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), there had been extraordinary developments in the struggle of the colonial peoples to achieve self-determination and independence. The very composition of the membership of the United Nations in 1985 was eloquent testimony to that fact: more than one third of the 159 Members of the Organization were former colonies. During the period over 50 former colonial and other dependent Territories had acceded to independence. That would not have been possible had it not been for the courageous,

B. Statements in the general debate

Statements on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration were made at the 1272nd to 1276th meetings, from 13 to 16 May, as follows: the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Mr. Obed Asamoah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ghana; the representative of the Chairman of OAU, Mr. Paul M. Rupia, Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania; the representative of the Chairman of

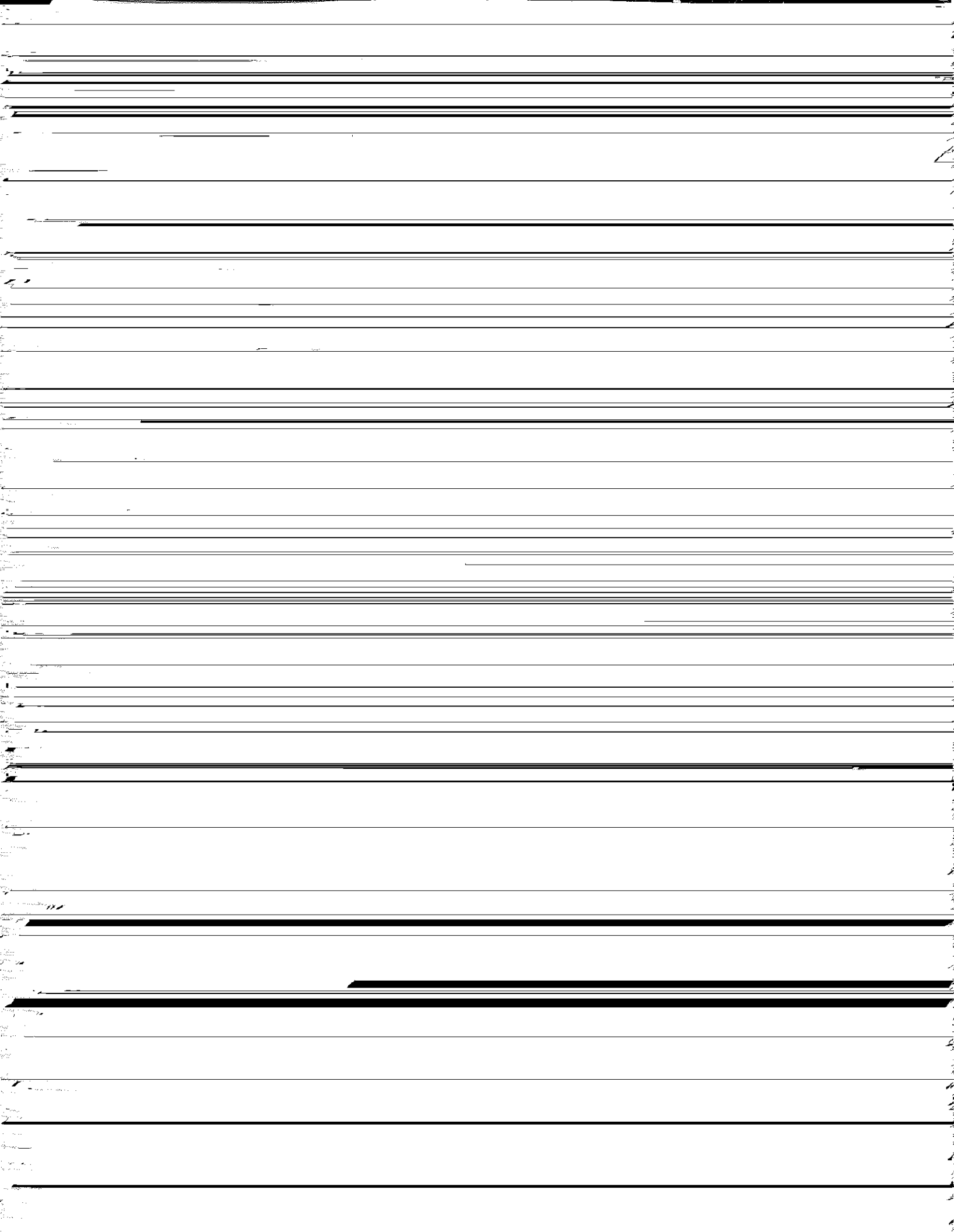


QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

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

1. The Special Committee, meeting in extraordinary session at Tunis from 13 to 17 May 1985 in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the

contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, having considered the question of Namibia in the context of the Declaration and having heard statements by the representatives of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as other



withdrawal of its armed forces and the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). It reaffirms that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the only acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and reiterates the need to proceed to its immediate implementation without modification, qualification or pre-condition. The Committee recommends that the Security Council resume

other Council resolutions with a view to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978)

leadership it has provided to the Namibian people over the last 25 years for

its continued constructive and flexible attitude, and for its continued co-operation with the United Nations in its efforts towards the full and speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

12. The Special Committee reaffirms its appreciation for the contributions

13 December 1984 enjoining Member States to refrain from importing armaments
from South Africa. The acquisition of nuclear weapons capability by the

Pretoria régime adds yet another dangerous dimension to an already grave

forthwith.

16. The Special Committee deplores the continuing collaboration of certain
Western and other countries with the racist régime of South Africa in the
political, economic, military and nuclear fields. It reiterates its
solidarity against

African Administration. The Committee reaffirms that the activities of all foreign economic interests in Namibia are considered to be illegal under international law and that all such interests would be liable to pay damages to the future lawful Government of an independent Namibia.

The Special Committee recommends that the Security Council should

against any dilatory manoeuvres and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate struggle of the Namibian

brutal suppression of the oppressed majority in South Africa itself, while

encouraging the apartheid régime to commit blatant aggression against independent neighbouring States. The Committee calls once again upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate all co-operation with and assistance to the apartheid régime and urges all States members of the Fund to take appropriate action towards that end. It further calls upon all other international organizations and institutions to bear in mind and respect the position taken by the United Nations on the question of Namibia and to refrain from any form of co-operation with the Pretoria régime.

26. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the pressures being exerted by non-governmental organizations in a number of Western countries to promote the severance of economic and other links with racist South Africa, as part of a concerted public campaign against the scourge of apartheid. It believes that these efforts at the public level are of crucial importance in the mobilization of universal support for the Namibian cause and the struggle

against apartheid. The Committee urges Member States to take appropriate steps with a view to strengthening such campaigns and encouraging those organizations also to work for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. The Committee calls upon all Member States to abide scrupulously by relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions and to impose voluntary sanctions against South Africa in order to isolate the racist régime.

Namibia. It commends all those who have steadfastly supported the Namibian



the delegate for the encounter consisted of Mr. Abdul G. Koroma,

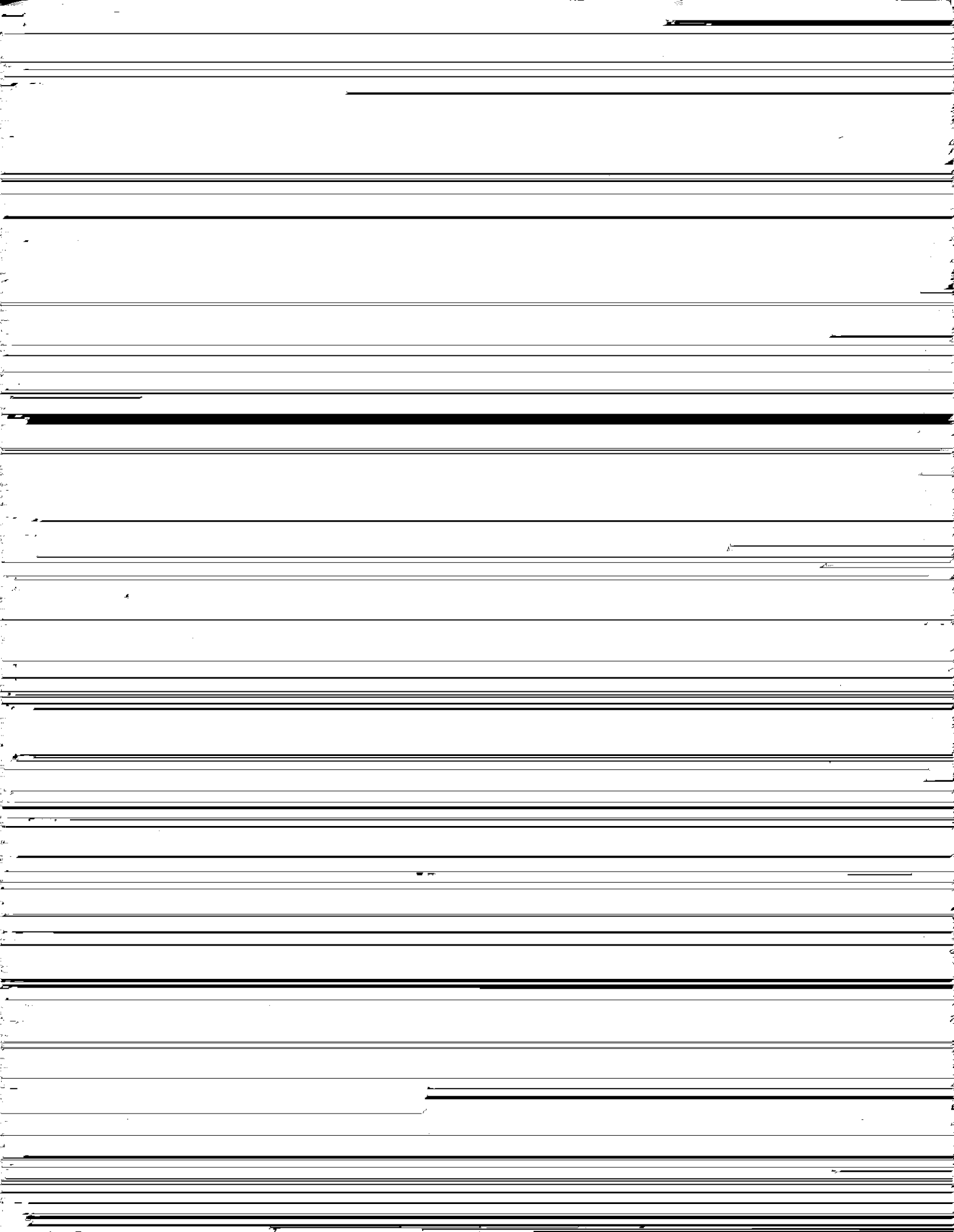
State for Foreign Affairs of Tunisia; and Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia,
Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations and

In addition, the seminar was attended by the representative of the Secretary-General and the representatives of the following Member States,

Member States: Malaysia (observer); New Zealand (administering

B. Regional seminar at Havana

The regional seminar at Havana was held from 8 to 10 April 1985
in the presence of Mr. Abdul G. Koroma, Chairman of the Special



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

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

1. Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 39/93 of 14 December 1984 on
the programme of Activities in Observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the

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



14. The Special Committee calls once again upon all Governments that have not yet done so to take legislative, administrative or other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction that own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories which are detrimental to the interests of the

from exercising their right to self-determination and independence to