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To: Members of the Executive Board  
From: The Secretary  
Subject: United Nations General Assembly - 38th Session

The attached report by the Fund's Special Representative to the United Nations on the 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York, September 20-December 21, 1983, is circulated for the information of Executive Directors.

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Department Heads



United Nations General Assembly--Thirty Eighth Session

September 20-December 21, 1983 (Suspended)

Report prepared by the  
Special Representative to the United Nations

January 10, 1984

Introduction

Disquiet over the spread of nuclear armament, the state of East-West relations, and the volatility of various localized political conflicts weighed at least as heavily as economic concerns in the deliberations of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The session which began on September 20, 1983 was suspended three months later, on December 21, and the Assembly may be reconvened briefly at an unspecified date in 1984.

In their focus on economic matters, the more than 150 participants in the Assembly's general debate--including more Heads of State or Government than in recent years--centered their remarks on the plight of the developing world. The debt crisis, the continuing effects of the economic recession, the lagging impact on the developing countries of an economic recovery in the industrial world and the contraction of ODA, returned time and time again as major themes. While broad appeals for measures to alleviate these conditions were made and later reflected in resolutions, developing country delegations tended to stress more specifically the need for an international monetary and financial conference. Although President François Mitterand of France and Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand also referred in their Assembly statements to a conference on international monetary reform, the statements of developing country representatives--the Assembly's voting majority--were more directly inspired by the call for an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development issued by the Non-Aligned Movement at its March 1983 Summit in New Delhi and endorsed by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 at their October 10 meeting at UN Headquarters.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India also drew attention to the Non-Aligned conference proposal and to proposals for reform or improvement of existing international institutions at informal meetings of a number of Heads of State or Governments which were convened at UN Headquarters at her initiative in the second week of the session.

Later during the Assembly session the representatives of the Group of 77 held private consultations on various draft proposals relating both to immediate monetary and financial measures and to preparations for a conference. However, more ambitious drafts were abandoned in favor of a short draft decision which Ambassador Porfirio Muñoz-Ledo of Mexico introduced on behalf of the Group of 77 on December 14, 1983 in the final meeting of the Assembly's Main Committee (of

the whole) on Economic and Financial Issues. This proposed text read: "The General Assembly decides to request the Secretary-General to undertake urgently consultations with Governments on an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development and to report thereon to the Assembly, as early as possible and in any case not later than its thirty-ninth session."\* However, as most representatives of industrial countries indicated immediately that they could not endorse this draft, the Group of 77 did not press the issue at that time and the Assembly took no action pending further consultations at some unspecified time in the future.

In the economic and social field, the Assembly further discussed--and adopted resolutions on--a wide variety of issues including trade, economic development, industrialization, energy, food and agriculture, population and environment. Some of these issues will also be discussed further in this report.

The critical situation of many countries of Sub-Saharan Africa also inspired grave concern. FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma appealed to UN member states in particular to help alleviate famine and the threat of famine in nearly two dozen African countries. His call was echoed by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar who in a summing up after the suspension of the Assembly's session, considered the problems of hunger, health and economic recession in Africa among the most serious responsibilities of the world community. The Assembly adopted a correspondingly large number of Africa-related resolutions dealing with these immediate African problems as well as with the medium-term needs for improved transportation and industrialization in Africa and the longer-term efforts to combat the desertification of the Sudano-Sahelian zone. In addition, a large number of resolutions requested specific and general assistance to individual African countries suffering from problems caused by a variety of factors, ranging from drought to civil disturbances and refugee problems.

The Assembly admitted Saint Christopher and Nevis as a new member of the United Nations and elected Jorge Illueca of Panama as President for its 38th session.

The Fund was represented by Jan-Maarten Zegers, Special Representative to the United Nations.

#### General Debate

Some 150 speakers, mostly of Cabinet rank, and also including more than two dozen Heads of State or Government, addressed the Assembly during its general debate which took up nearly four weeks in the first half of the session. Many of the statements were concerned with political issues, prominent among them the global issues of nuclear armament and East-West tensions. However, considerable attention was also given to economic and financial issues as reflected--in an illustrative manner--in this report.

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\* September 1984.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President François Mitterand of France, who dwelt at length on international economic relations, spoke early in the debate about what they saw as the need for change in the international financial institutions. Having reminded her listeners of the call of the Non-Aligned Summit for an international conference on money and finance for development, Prime Minister Gandhi stated:

"Existing international institutions and those who have headed them have done valuable work but these bodies are not wholly representative, nor do they reflect the changes that have occurred in the international economy. No country or set of countries is without dilemmas. The affluent ones which follow market economies have problems of production, unemployment and currency instability. Industrialized countries with planned economies, which do not formally belong to the international monetary system but participate in the global activities of commerce and technological exchange, also face problems of production and renovation. We the developing are caught between the inadequacies of internal and external resources. All these are parts of one global crisis. There is no way out except through dialogue among us all. Each country, however powerful, has more to gain by accommodation and cooperation than by withdrawal into individual isolation or adoption of policies to maintain the solidarity of the strong."

President Mitterand, who succeeded her on the Assembly rostrum, saw three priorities for tackling what he called the deep-rooted causes of the instability and disarray which marked international relations. These were currency questions, commodities and technology. On the first issue, he stated:

"If I begin with currency it is because, after all, it is the primary commodity. A few months ago I put forward the idea of a new Bretton Woods. This was a symbolic reference, as far as I was concerned, to stress the need to recreate the conditions of an ordered monetary system with currencies sufficiently stable and reflecting the actual evolution of economies. That is a need felt by us all. The Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of New Zealand were right to issue an appeal for international monetary cooperation."

"The seven industrialized countries decided at Williamsburg to give consideration to the role that could be played at the right time by a monetary conference with a view to improving the international monetary system. This, I know, is something that will take a great deal of time and requires very thorough preparation, and all the countries interested must be involved in this enterprise."

"Consideration of stricter rules for the establishment of exchange parities, diversification of reserve instruments, agreement on a rate of evolution of international liquidities, definition of the necessary disciplines in the light of the specific economic and social situations of each country--these are the principal subjects to which thought should be given."

Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen, emphasizing that there was no room for complacency, stressed the strengthening of international economic and financial cooperation that had taken place recently, noting that "the International Monetary Fund had performed with vigor and resilience."

China's Foreign Minister Wu Xuegian put particular emphasis on the promising prospects for South-South economic cooperation at a time that North-South economic cooperation had reached a stalemate.

Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro of Brazil focused on the global scope of the international economic crisis which he saw affecting the developing countries, mentioning, inter alia, the dangerous growth of the foreign debt of these countries. Few attempts had been made at overall solutions, he suggested, stating that "at this moment all that is left to the international economy is an uncertain and risky gamble on the results of ad hoc emergency measures as responses to problems that are structural and lasting in nature." For this reason he wondered whether: "In the face of such instability and uncertainty, would not this be the moment for the international community to undertake a careful reflection on readjustments to be made in the Bretton Woods institutions and in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to make them more suitable to the conditions and needs of today's international economy? These conditions and needs are profoundly different from those which, for three decades after the Second World War, made it possible to keep high rates of growth in world trade and economic output."

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Federal Republic of Germany reminded his audience that the scope of current international economic difficulties had been reflected in the September 1983 discussions of the Boards of Governors of the Fund and the Bank. He stressed the need for continued action. The incipient upswing in the industrial countries, he said, must be harnessed to the needs of the developing countries. One percent less or more growth in the industrial countries could be instrumental in determining the success or failure of the developing countries' own efforts. Having mentioned that the foreign debt of these countries had grown dramatically, he called for intensified cooperation between the Fund, the development and commercial banks as well as the governments of debtor and creditor countries. He stressed in particular that the ability of proven institutions such as the Fund, the World Bank and the regional development banks must be preserved if the basic conditions for the economic recovery of the Third World and of the world as a whole are not to be placed in jeopardy.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt called for increased ODA, strengthening of the resources of the IMF as well as facilitating access by developing countries to the credit facilities (of the Fund) and improving its credit terms as well as "exploring new methods to distribute Special Drawing Rights in support of the development process." In addition, he stated: "We should adopt a collective approach to the resolution of the debt problem of the developing countries in order to forestall paralysis of the inter-governmental and private financial institutions, which would lead to the disintegration of the world economy, thus disappointing the aspirations of the peoples of the third world for better times."

Referring to economic crisis conditions in the developing world, exacerbated by the sudden decline in commercial lending, President Osvaldo Hurtado-Larrea of Ecuador stated:

*"In facing the crisis, Latin American countries have shouldered their responsibilities. Almost all of them have developed policies of adjustment aimed at cutting the deficits of their external and fiscal sectors. But the results have been harmful in terms of income distribution and economic growth, which in almost all countries of the region today is negative. It must be remembered that austerity programs are bearable only if they are temporary, if they are kept within certain limits and if they offer real possibilities for overcoming the problems. But, despite the major sacrifices made by our peoples, we do not see any evidence of the recovery of the subcontinent may have begun. The reason for this is that the international factors which gave rise to the crisis still exist, to which we should add the floods and the drought which exacerbated the economic problems of some countries of the region."*

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon of New Zealand reiterated his call, made earlier at the Annual Meeting of the Fund's Board of Governors, for a new Bretton Woods and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania also called for change of the Bretton Woods institutions "to enable these institutions to tackle the problems of the developing as well as the developed countries."

#### Assembly Resolutions and Decisions

The broad spectrum of the UN General Assembly's concerns was once more reflected in the fact that the session's agenda featured more than 140 separate agenda items covering most areas of political, economic and social endeavor. However, the Assembly did not reach a decision on all these issues and, in the economic area, this was most specifically the case for the agenda item on the launching of a UN Conference for Global Negotiations on raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance. This four-year-old initiative remained stymied in controversy over the modalities and scope of such a conference and, after informal consultations among representatives, only reached the Assembly floor for a decision to keep the item under further consideration.

Similarly--and notwithstanding extensive references in the Assembly's discussions--no action was taken on a decision proposed by the Assembly's Group of 77 to have the UN Secretary-General urgently initiate consultations with Governments about the holding of a Conference on Money and Finance for Development, as described in the Introduction to this report. A draft resolution entitled "Protectionism and structural adjustment" was also held over for the next General Assembly session.

However, the Assembly did act on several dozen resolutions of an economic nature dealing with general or specific economic issues as well as the functioning of various UN-related organizations and programs involved with economic assistance and development.

Immediate Measures in Favor of the Developing Countries. Under this heading the General Assembly adopted a resolution meant to reflect the deep concern over the *economic situation of most developing countries* amply expressed during the Assembly's general debate. The language of the resolution remained, however, rather unspecific and broadly hortatory. Requesting that "concrete immediate measures in favor of the developing countries should be taken in order to contribute to the easing of current economic problems, to promote accelerated growth and development of the developing countries on a sustained basis and to promote reactivation of the world economy" the resolution asked that such measures within the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should include, inter alia, progress in the following areas: (a) food and agriculture, including special food aid measures as required for seriously affected food-deficit countries in Africa; (b) money and finance, transfer of resources, including official development assistance, indebtedness and multilateral development activities; (c) trade and raw materials, including access to markets for the exports of developing countries, and urgent appropriate actions in the area of commodities; (d) development of the energy resources of developing countries; (e) implementation of the Substantial New Program of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. On some of these issues the Assembly adopted separate resolutions, particularly with respect to food, energy, development assistance and trade, as described below.

International Development Strategy. In 1980 the Assembly adopted--as it had done for the seventies decade--a lengthy statement setting out for the decade of the eighties a new, more or less comprehensive framework of development objectives to be reached by the developing countries with the assistance of the developed countries. It also prescribed a series of policy measures to be taken for the attainment of these targets, and, finally, indicated a process of review and appraisal of the actual implementation. The ensuing document, the Strategy, had been adopted by consensus although many country representatives had deplored its imperfections, those from developing countries for what they saw as ambivalent formulations on the part of the industrial countries, those from industrial countries because they maintained reservations regarding parts of the Strategy text.



At its current session, the Assembly set in motion the review and appraisal exercise called for in the Strategy to be undertaken by 1984. The trend such a review would take became rather clear during the general discussion of the Strategy's accomplishments so far. Indeed, there was little disagreement about the lack of accomplishments as exemplified by the Strategy's stated annual per capita GDP growth target of 4.5 per cent for the developing countries during the eighties decade while in fact growth had been negative for many such countries during the recession of the early eighties. The objective of the review and appraisal exercise is intended by the developing countries to sharpen the focus and stress the need for assistance in attaining the Strategy's objectives. Consequently the Assembly adopted a resolution setting in motion an extensive reporting and reviewing procedure centering the actual review and appraisal discussions in a special Assembly committee of the whole. In pursuing this activity, the resolution emphasized the need "to identify and appraise the real causes for the shortfall encountered in the implementation of the International Development Strategy and to carry out, if necessary, the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures foreseen in the Strategy in the light of evolving needs and developments, in order for the instrument to contribute effectively to the development of developing countries . . ."

Food Issues. Food problems and particularly the severe problems of food and agriculture in Africa had been sharply highlighted in an Assembly address by FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma. The critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa became the subject of a special Assembly resolution which suggested a variety of actions, ranging from increased food aid to various types of assistance aiming at increased food production. A broader resolution on food problems, while also focusing on emergency assistance in food-shortage areas, dealt, in addition, with such questions as the liberalization of agricultural exports from developing countries and the need to find multilateral solutions to the problems of trade, access, competition and supply of agricultural products. Other paragraphs of the same resolution called on governments to implement agrarian reform and rural development, while still others requested an increased flow of bilateral and multilateral aid for programs dealing with increasing food production and raising nutritional standards. Support was also given to an enlarged and integrated concept of world food security, focusing on the adequacy of food supplies and production, stability in food supplies and markets and security of access to supplies. The resolution also called for a resumption of the negotiations on a New International Wheat Agreement.

Energy. Two resolutions dealt with energy. The first one proposed a variety of actions to strengthen exploration and development of energy resources in the developing countries. It included among these actions also accelerated consideration of "possible avenues that would increase energy financing, including, inter alia, the mechanisms being examined by the World Bank, such as an energy affiliate." The other resolution pursued further implementation of the Nairobi Program of Action for the Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy which emanated from a UN Conference held on the subject in Nairobi in 1980.

Operational Activities for Development. The Assembly devoted a considerable part of its discussions to a review of the whole complex system of technical and preinvestment assistance activities which has grown up around the United Nations in a multitude of UN-related agencies, programs and organizations. Brought under the overall title of "Operational Activities for Development" these types of assistance in widely diverse fields, ranging from economic planning to health, agriculture and small industry, became the subject of wide-ranging scrutiny, first by ECOSOC and later by the UN General Assembly on the basis of a report of the UN Secretary-General. As this system depends for its financing entirely on voluntary contributions, very largely from governments, attention focused both on the funding aspects and on project execution, i.e., cost effectiveness. With regard to funding, an overriding consideration was the fact that in recent years the level of voluntary resources made available has remained stagnant--with a reduction in real growth--in particular also for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which acts as the main funding channel for such assistance activities executed by other UN agencies and organizations. In addition, there has been a growing tendency to tie voluntary contributions to the UN system also to procurement of goods and services in the donor countries. In the face of these financial constraints the emphasis of the industrial countries was on increased cost-effectiveness, improved performance evaluation and, generally, a better coordinated, more transparently functioning apparatus. In this they were, overall, joined by the developing countries which, however, stressed also the absolute need to maintain real growth in voluntary funding and program or project execution. A lengthy resolution numbering 11 preambular and 34 operational paragraphs reflected these various concerns and recommended a number of policy as well as administrative measures generally aiming at increased effectiveness. At the same time, a separate resolution addressed the financial problems of, in particular, UNDP, and noted that although the outcome of the 1983 United Nations Conference for Development Activities (held within the framework of the UN General Assembly) had shown there was a trend towards "ending the erosion of resources of the UNDP, greater efforts remained necessary to strengthen that trend in order to lead to a process of growth of resources by increasing significantly the level of contributions on a more equitable basis." The resolution addressed such exhortations especially to governments "whose overall performance is not commensurate with their capacities."

Various Assistance Resolutions. As in previous years the Assembly adopted a large number of resolutions calling for special economic and humanitarian assistance to individual countries suffering from the effects of natural or man-made disasters or disturbances. The majority of these resolutions concerned African countries. Other Africa-related resolutions requested longer-term assistance in the improvement of transportation and communications in Africa as well as its industrialization and, finally, support for the rehabilitation of the Sudano-Sahelian zone.

In addition, a resolution re-emphasized the need to implement the UN program of action in favor of the least developed countries which is also largely directed at Africa.

Industrialization. An interrelated set of resolutions made various provisions connected with the impending conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) from a branch of the United Nations proper into an autonomous specialized agency. These provisions tried to cover both UNIDO policies and funding.

Regional Cooperation. In three separate resolutions the Assembly requested increased cooperation between the United Nations system of organizations and the Arab League, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity.

Appointment. The Assembly confirmed Bradford Morse, Administrator of UNDP, for a new four-year term of office beginning January 1, 1984.

#### Decolonization, Apartheid, Namibia

The matter of the Fund's relations with South Africa came up under three different agenda items, i.e., those dealing with Decolonization, Apartheid and Namibia. Compared to the previous year, there were few references to the Fund in the actual debate on these items but several related resolutions mentioned the Fund.

Traditionally, a great number of resolutions are introduced each year dealing with various aspects of the General Assembly's continuing concern with the situation in southern Africa. As in earlier years, several of these referred to the Fund's relations with South Africa. The resolution which dealt most extensively with the matter was that adopted under the agenda item of decolonization. It carried the heading: "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." Both in general content and in its several references to the Fund it was largely identical to a resolution with the same heading adopted a year earlier, during the previous session.

The draft text of this year's resolution had been prepared by the Special Committee on Decolonization, a 24-member standing intersessional committee. In mid-September, shortly before the actual Assembly session, the Committee approved a draft text for submission to the Assembly. In the Assembly's own deliberations this draft text survived unchanged--including an appeal to the 1983 Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors--and it was ultimately adopted by the Assembly in plenary session on December 7, 1983 by a vote of 117 countries in favor, 3 against, and 33 abstentions (Attachment). In favor were Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, 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, the Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco,

Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Vincent, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Voting against were Israel, the United States and the United Kingdom. Abstentions came from Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Denmark, Dominica, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland and Sweden. The number of abstentions had risen compared to that cast for a similar resolution last year but the general voting pattern remained the same. A number of delegations explained their abstentions or reservations by stating their opposition to several paragraphs, including those referring to the Fund.

The resolution itself, 38/52 (Attachment) mostly addressed the issue of the independence of Namibia and largely repeated the language of resolution 37/32 which, under the same heading, had been adopted a year earlier.\* It referred to the Fund in one preambular paragraph as well as operational paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11, 22 and 23. Resolutions, specifically introduced under the separate agenda item Namibia, also made reference to the Fund, in particular resolution 38/36A which referred to the Fund's relations with South Africa in one unnumbered preambular paragraph, as well as in operational paragraph 49, which deplored the Fund's continued relations with South Africa. Resolution 38/36B, operational paragraph 15 h, refers to contacts of the UN Council for Namibia with the specialized agencies "in particular the International Monetary Fund, with a view to protecting Namibia's interests." In addition, under the General Assembly item of Apartheid, a number of resolutions were adopted, including resolution 38/39A which in operational paragraph 14 urgently called "upon the International Monetary Fund to terminate credits or other assistance" to South Africa. These and other resolutions some of which, while not naming the Fund specifically, do call upon UN-related organizations and institutions to take certain actions with respect to the issues mentioned above, will be made available to the Executive Board in the compendium of resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly during its 38th session.

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\*SM/83/7.

General Assembly Resolution 38/52

(Provisional Version)

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

The General Assembly,

Having examined 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 Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, contained in the annex to its resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, as well as all other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, in particular resolution 36/52 of 24 November 1982, on the item and 37/233 of 20 December 1982 on the question of Namibia,

Having examined the reports submitted on the item by the Secretary-General, 5/ the Economic and Social Council 6/ 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, 7/

Taking into account the relevant provisions of the Paris Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia 8/ adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the Political Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, 9/ and other documents of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries,

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5/ A/38/111 and Add.1-2, Add.3 and Corr.1 and Add.4.

6/ A/38/3 (Part II), chaps. I and IV.

7/ A/38/23 (Part IV) chap. VI.

8/ A/CONF/120/13, paras. 165-195 and 220-242.

9/ A/38/132-S/15675, annex.

Aware that the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its crucial stage and has sharply intensified as a consequence of the stepped-up aggression by the illegal colonialist régime of Pretoria against the people of the Territory and the increased general support rendered to that régime by certain Western countries, especially the United States of America and Israel, coupled with efforts to deprive the Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the liberation struggle, and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community decisively 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 of the United Nations system in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to achieve and consolidate their national independence,

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 the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples 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 and growing 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 movement concerned will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Recalling its resolution 37/233 C of 20 December 1982, requesting 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 connection with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

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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 despite increased armed attacks by the forces of the racist régime of South Africa, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connection,

Noting the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements and commending its initiative 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,

Deploing the continued links with and assistance rendered to South Africa by certain specialized agencies in the financial, economic, technical and other fields in contravention of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned in particular, at the continued collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and the Government of South Africa in disregard of relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 37/2 of 21 October 1982,

Bearing in mind the importance of the activities of non-governmental organizations aimed at putting an end to the assistance which is still being rendered to South Africa by some specialized agencies,

Mindful of the necessity of keeping 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 question; 10/

2. Reaffirms that the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system should continue to be guided by the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in their efforts to contribute, within their spheres of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

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10/ A/38/23 (Part IV), chap. VI.

3. Reaffirms also 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 exercise their right to self-determination 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 those peoples and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other 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 the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and urges all the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the full and speedy implementation of the relevant provisions of those resolutions;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended thus far by certain 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;

6. Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies 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 from the racist régime of South Africa any form of co-operation and assistance in the financial, economic, technical and other fields and to discontinue all support to that régime until the people of Namibia have exercised fully their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and until the inhuman system of apartheid has been totally eradicated;

7. Reiterates its conviction that the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system should refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of, or support for, the legitimacy of the domination of the Territory by the racist régime of South Africa;

8. Regrets, notwithstanding the statement of the representative of the World Bank of 8 June 1983 that the Bank has terminated business relations with the South African régime, 11/ that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund continue to maintain links with the racist régime of Pretoria as exemplified by the continued membership of South Africa in both agencies, and expresses the view that the two agencies should put an end to all links with the racist régime;

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11/ See A/AC.109/L.1487/Add.1.



9. Strongly condemns the persistent collaboration between the International Monetary Fund and South Africa in disregard of repeated resolutions to the contrary by the General Assembly, in particular the granting of a loan of \$US 1.1 billion to South Africa in November 1982 in defiance of General Assembly resolution 37/2, and calls upon the International Monetary Fund to rescind the loan and to put an end to such collaboration;

10. Commends those non-governmental organizations which, by their activities, as exemplified by the co-operation between the Center for International Policy and the United Nations Council for Namibia, are helping to inform and mobilize public opinion in the United States of America and elsewhere against the assistance rendered by the International Monetary Fund to South Africa, and calls upon all non-governmental organizations to redouble their efforts in this respect;

11. Urges the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund 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;

12. 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, bearing in mind that such assistance should meet not only their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they have exercised their right to self-determination and independence;

13. 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;

14. Reiterates its recommendation that the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements, directly or, where appropriate, through the Organization of African Unity, and review and introduce greater flexibility in their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects 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);

15. Notes with satisfaction that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the beneficiary of a number of programmes established within the framework of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, continues to represent the people of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, and urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization, as well as to the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

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

17. 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 organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

18. Notes with satisfaction the admittance of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Telecommunication Union in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/233 C, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have so far not granted full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia to do so without delay;

19. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in order to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the armed forces of the racist régime of South Africa, directly or, as in Angola and Mozambique, through puppet traitor groups in the service of Pretoria;

20. Urges the specialized agencies and other organizations and institutions of the United Nations system to assist in accelerating progress in all sectors of the national life of the small Territories, particularly in the development of their economies;

21. 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 connection, should accord priority to the question of providing assistance on an emergency basis to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

22. Reiterates its proposal, under article III of the Agreement between the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, 12/ for the urgent inclusion in the agenda of the Board of Governors of the International

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12/ See Agreements between the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.61.X.1), p. 61.

Monetary Fund of an item dealing with the relationship between the Fund and South Africa and further reiterates its proposal that, in pursuance of article II of the Agreement, the relevant organs of the United Nations should participate in any meeting of the Board of Governors called by the Fund for the purpose of discussing the item and urges the Fund to discuss its relationship with South Africa at its annual meeting in September 1983 in compliance with the above-mentioned Agreement;

23. Recommends the sending in 1984 of a high-level mission to the International Monetary Fund which, subject to the agreement of the United Nations bodies involved, would be composed of the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid;

24. Draws the attention of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/118, and in particular to those provisions calling on the agencies and organizations to render all possible moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

25. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, having regard to the provisions of paragraphs 10 and 24 above, to formulate, with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity where appropriate, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

26. 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 organizations, a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions, including the present resolution;

27. Requests the Economic and Social Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, appropriate measures for the 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;

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

