

TABLE 1 (continued)

United States of America

Alaska b/
American Samoa
Guam
Hawaii b/
Panama Canal Zone b/
Puerto Rico b/
Virgin Islands

a/ Territories that achieved independence or were united with a neighbouring State prior to the adoption of the Declaration.

b/ Territories that did not become independent but were taken off the list between 1946 and 1960 by the administering Power with or without the assent of the General Assembly.

c/ Information discontinued in 1947; resumed in 1959.

TABLE 2

Preliminary list of Territories drawn up in 1963 to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applied a/

Territory	(square kilometres)	Area (square miles)	Population (mid-year '62 estimates in thousands)
<u>(a) Trust Territories</u>			
AUSTRALIA			
1. New Guinea	240 870	93 000	1 485
2. Nauru <u>b/</u>	21	8	5
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
3. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands <u>c/</u>	1 813	700	81
<u>(b) The Territory of South West Africa</u>			
SOUTH AFRICA			
4. South West Africa	823 264	317 863	545
<u>(c) Territories which have been declared by the General Assembly to be Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, but on which information is not transmitted by the administering Powers concerned d/</u>			
PORTUGAL <u>e/</u>			
5. Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda	1 246 700	481 352	4 950
6. Mozambique	771 125	297 654	6 750
7. Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea	36 125	13 947	549
8. Cape Verde Archipelago	4 033	1 557	211
9. Sao Tomé and Príncipe and their dependencies	964	372	64
10. Macau and dependencies	16	6	169
11. Timor and dependencies.....	18 990	7 332	528
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND <u>f/</u>			
12. Southern Rhodesia	389 362	150 333	3 880

TABLE 2 (continued)

Territory	(square kilometres)	Area (square miles)	Population (mid-year '62 estimates in thousands)
<u>(d) Non-Self-Governing Territories on which information was or is transmitted by the administering Powers concerned</u>			
AUSTRALIA			
13. Cocos (Keeling) Islands	13	5	1
14. Papua	234 498	90 540	540
FRANCE AND UNITED KINGDOM			
15. New Hebrides g/	14 763	5 700	63
NEW ZEALAND			
16. Cook Islands	234	90	18
17. Niue Island	259	100	5
18. Tokelau Islands	10	4	2
SPAIN			
19. Fernando Poo	2 034	785	67
20. Ifni	1 500	579	50
21. Rio Muni	26 017	10 045	188
22. Spanish Sahara	266 000	102 703	25
UNITED KINGDOM			
23. Aden	287 684	111 075	1 220
24. Antigua	442	171	58
25. Bahamas	11 396	4 400	111
26. Barbados	431	166	232
27. Basutoland	30 344	11 716	708
28. Bechuanaland	574 980	222 000	335
29. Bermuda	53	20	46
30. British Guiana	214 970	83 000	598
31. British Honduras	22 963	8 866	96
32. British Virgin Islands	153	59	8
33. Brunei	5 765	2 226	90

TABLE 2 (continued)

Territory	(square kilometres)	Area (square miles)	Population (mid-year 1962 estimates in thousands)
(UNITED KINGDOM (continued))			
34. Cayman Islands	259	100	8
35. Dominica	789	305	61
36. Falkland Islands	11 961	4 618	2.6
37. Fiji	18 272	7 055	421
38. Gambia	10 369	4 003	316 ^{h/}
39. Gibraltar	6	2	27
40. Gilbert and Ellice Islands	905	349	48
41. Grenada	344	133	90
42. Hong Kong	1 031	398	3 410
43. Kenya	582 646	224 960	8 676
44. Malta	316	122	329
45. Mauritius	2 096	809	702
46. Montserrat	83	32	13
47. North Borneo	76 115	29 388	470
48. Northern Rhodesia	746 256	288 130	2 550
49. Nyasaland	119 311	46 066	2 950
50. Pitcairn Island	5	2	0.1 ^{i/}
51. St. Helena	419	162	5
52. St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	396	153	60
53. St. Lucia	616	238	92
54. St. Vincent	389	150	82
55. Sarawak	125 206	48 342	770
56. Seychelles	404	156	44
57. Singapore	581	224	1 740
58. Solomon Islands.....	29 785	11 500	128
59. Swaziland	17 363	6 704	275
60. Turks and Caicos Islands	430	166	6
61. Zanzibar	2 643	1 020	320
UNITED STATES			
62. American Samoa	197	76	21
63. Guam	549	212	70
64. United States Virgin Islands	344	133	36

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, Addendum to agenda item 23 (A/5446/Rev.1), pp. 288-289.

b/ Nauru was administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

c/ The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is designated as a strategic area under Article 82 of the Charter.

d/ In addition, French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago were added to the list in 1965 and 1972, respectively. Oman was also added in 1965 as a Non-Self-Governing Territory under United Kingdom administration.

e/ General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV).

f/ General Assembly resolution 1747 (XVII).

g/ Administered jointly by France and the United Kingdom as a condominium.

h/ According to the 1963 census.

i/ According to 1961 estimates.

TABLE 3

Territories placed under the International Trusteeship System
between 1946 and 1950

	<u>Date of Agreement</u>	<u>Date of independence of termination of Agreement</u>
<u>Australia</u>		
Nauru <u>a/</u>	1 November 1947	31 January 1968
New Guinea	13 December 1946	16 September 1975
<u>Belgium</u>		
Rwanda-Urundi	13 December 1946	1 July 1962
<u>France</u>		
Cameroons under French administration	13 December 1946	1 January 1960
Togoland under French administration	13 December 1946	27 April 1960
<u>Italy</u>		
Somaliland under Italian administration	27 January 1950	1 July 1960
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Western Samoa	13 December 1946	9 December 1961
<u>United Kingdom</u>		
Cameroons under British administration	13 December 1946	1 June and 10 October 1961 <u>b/</u>
Tanganyika	13 December 1946	9 December 1961
Togoland under British administration	13 December 1946	6 March 1957
<u>United States</u>		
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands <u>c/</u>	2 April 1947	-----

a/ Administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom

b/ Respectively for Northern Cameroons and Southern Cameroons

c/ Designated as a strategic area under Article 82 of the Charter

TABLE 4

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories that have achieved independence since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)

<u>Africa</u>	<u>Date of admission to the United Nations</u>
Algeria	8 October 1962
Angola	1 December 1976
Botswana	17 October 1966
Burundi	18 September 1962
Cape Verde	16 September 1975
Comoros	12 November 1975
Djibouti	20 September 1977
Equatorial Guinea	12 November 1968
Gambia	21 September 1965
Guinea-Bissau	17 September 1974
Kenya	16 December 1963
Lesotho	17 October 1966
Malawi	1 December 1964
Mauritius	24 April 1968
Mozambique	16 September 1975
Namibia	23 April 1990
Rwanda	18 September 1962
Sao Tome and Principe	26 September 1975
Seychelles	21 September 1976
Sierra Leone	27 September 1961
Swaziland	24 September 1968
Uganda	25 October 1962
United Republic of Tanzania a/	14 December 1961
Zambia	1 December 1964
Zimbabwe	18 April 1980

a/ The former Trust Territory of Tanganyika, which became independent in December 1961, and the former Protectorate of Zanzibar, which achieved independence in December 1963, united into a single State in April 1974.

TABLE 4 (continued)

	<u>Date of admission to the United Nations</u>
<u>Asia</u>	
Brunei Darussalam	21 September 1984
Democratic Yemen	14 December 1967
Oman	7 October 1971
Singapore	21 September 1965
<u>Caribbean</u>	
Antigua and Barbuda	11 November 1981
Bahamas	18 September 1973
Barbados	9 December 1966
Belize	25 September 1981
Dominica	18 December 1978
Grenada	17 September 1974
Guyana	20 September 1966
Jamaica	18 September 1962
Saint Christopher and Nevis	23 September 1983
Saint Lucia	18 September 1979
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16 September 1980
Suriname ^{b/}	4 December 1975
Trinidad and Tobago	18 September 1962
<u>Europe</u>	
Malta	1 December 1964

^{b/} By resolution 945 (X), the General Assembly accepted the cessation of the transmission of information regarding Suriname following constitutional changes in the relationship between the Netherlands, Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles which were embodied in the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

TABLE 4 (continued)

	<u>Date of admission to the United Nations</u>
<u>Pacific</u>	
Fiji	13 October 1970
Kiribati c/	—
Nauru c/	—
Papua New Guinea	10 October 1975
Samoa	15 December 1976
Solomon Islands	19 September 1978
Tuvalu c/	—
Vanuatu	15 September 1981

c/ Kiribati, Nauru and Tuvalu, which became independent on 12 July 1979, 31 January 1968 and 1 October 1978, respectively, have not applied for United Nations membership.

TABLE 5

Dependent Territories that have become integrated
or associated with independent States since
the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV)

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Cameroons under British administration	The northern part of the Trust Territory joined the Federation of Nigeria on 1 June 1961 and the southern part joined the Republic of Cameroon on 1 October 1961.
Cook Islands	Fully self-governing in free association with New Zealand since August 1965.
Goa and dependencies	Nationally united with India in December 1961.
Ifni	Returned to Morocco in June 1969.
Niue	Fully self-governing in free association with New Zealand since August 1974.
North Borneo	North Borneo and Sarawak joined the Federation of Malaya in 1963 to form the Federation of Malaysia.
São João Batista de Ajuda	Nationally united with Dahomey (now Benin) in August 1961.
Sarawak	Sarawak with North Borneo joined the Federation of Malaya in 1963 to form the Federation of Malaysia.
West New Guinea (West Irian)	United with Indonesia in 1963.
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Integrated with Australia in 1984.

TABLE 6

Territories listed as under Trusteeship or Non-Self-Governing in 1990

France

New Caledonia

New Zealand

Tokelau

Portugal

East Timor

Spain a/

Western Sahara

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Anguilla
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
Gibraltar
Montserrat
Pitcairn
Saint Helena
Turks and Caicos Islands

United States of America

American Samoa
Guam
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
United States Virgin Islands

a/ On 26 February 1976, Spain informed the Secretary-General that as of that date it had terminated its presence in the Territory of the Sahara and deemed it necessary to place the following on record: Spain considers itself thenceforth exempt from any responsibility of an international nature in connection with the administration of the Territory, "in view of the cessation of its participation in the temporary administration established for the Territory".

TABLE 7

visiting missions dispatched by the Special Committee
or by the General Assembly

1965	Cook Islands (elections supervision)
1966	Equatorial Guinea
1967	Aden
1968	Equatorial Guinea (referendum/elections supervision)
1971	Papua New Guinea (jointly with the Trusteeship Council)
1972	Niue
	Papua New Guinea (elections observation - jointly with the Trusteeship Council)
1974	Niue (referendum observation)
	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
	Gilbert and Ellice Islands (referendum observation)
1975	Cape Verde
	Montserrat
	Spanish Sahara
1976	British Virgin Islands
	Tokelau
1977	French Somaliland (referendum/elections observation)
	Cayman Islands
	United States Virgin Islands
1979	Guam
	New Hebrides
1980	Turks and Caicos Islands (April)
	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
	Turks and Caicos Islands (October/November) (elections observation)
1981	Tokelau
	American Samoa
1982	Montserrat
1984	Cocos (Keeling) Islands (act of self-determination)
	Anguilla
1986	Tokelau
1989	Namibia (elections observation)

TABLE 8

Visiting missions dispatched by
the Trusteeship Council

1947	Western Samoa
1948	Ruanda-Urundi
	Tanganyika
1950	Nauru
	New Guinea
	Western Samoa
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
	(French Togoland
	(British Togoland
	West Africa (French Cameroons
	(British Cameroons
1951	Ruanda-Urundi
	Somaliland
	Tanganyika
1952	Cameroons under French administration
	Cameroons under British administration
	Togoland under British administration
	(Ewe and Togoland Unification Problem)
	Togoland under French administration
1953	Nauru
	New Guinea
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
	Western Samoa
1954	Ruanda-Urundi
	Somaliland
	Tanganyika
1955	Cameroons under French administration
	Cameroons under British administration
	Togoland under French administration
	Togoland under British administration
1956	Nauru
	New Guinea
	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
	Western Samoa

TABLE 8 (continued)

1957	Ruanda-Urundi Somaliland Tanganyika Togoland under French administration
1958	Cameroons under French administration Cameroons under British administration
1959	Nauru New Guinea Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Western Samoa
1960	Ruanda-Urundi Tanganyika
1961	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1962	New Guinea Nauru
1964	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1965	Nauru New Guinea
1967	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1968	New Guinea
1970	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1971	New Guinea
1972	New Guinea (elections)
1973	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1975	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Plebiscite in the Northern Marianas)
1976	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1978	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Referendum on draft Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia)

TABLE 8 (continued)

1979	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Referendum in the Marshall Islands Referendum in Palau
1980	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1982	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1983	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Plebiscite in Palau Plebiscite in the Marshall Islands Plebiscite in the Federated States of Micronesia
1985	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
1986	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Plebiscite in Palau - February 1986 Plebiscite in Palau - December 1986
1987	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Plebiscite in Palau - June 1987 Plebiscite in Palau - August 1987
1989	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Visiting Mission to Palau
1990	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Plebiscite in Palau - February 1990

TABLE 9

Membership of the Special Committee in 1990

Afghanistan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Bulgaria	Iraq
Chile	Mali
China	Norway
Congo	Sierra Leone
Côte d'Ivoire	Syrian Arab Republic
Cuba	Trinidad and Tobago
Czechoslovakia	Tunisia
Ethiopia	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
Fiji	United Republic of Tanzania
India	Venezuela
Indonesia	Yugoslavia

ANNEX I

Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations

Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

b. to develop self government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

c. to further international peace and security;

d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and

e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

ANNEX II

Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter

(General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960)

The General Assembly,

Considering the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the list of factors annexed to General Assembly resolution 742 (VIII) of 27 November 1953,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter, ^{a/} appointed under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter and to report on the results of its study to the Assembly at its fifteenth session,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter;
2. Approves the principles set out in section V, part B, of the report of the Committee, as amended and as they appear in the annex to the present resolution;
3. Decides that these principles should be applied in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case to determine whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Annexes, agenda item 38, document A/4526.

ANNEX II (continued)

Annex

Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Principle I

The authors of the Charter of the United Nations had in mind that Chapter XI should be applicable to territories which were then known to be of the colonial type. An obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of such territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

Principle II

Chapter XI of the Charter embodies the concept of Non-Self-Governing Territories in a dynamic state of evolution and progress towards a "full measure of self-government". As soon as a territory and its peoples attain a full measure of self-government, the obligation ceases. Until this comes about, the obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e continues.

Principle III

The obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter constitutes an international obligation and should be carried out with due regard to the fulfilment of international law.

Principle IV

Prima facie there is an obligation to transmit information in respect of a territory which is geographically separate and is distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it.

Principle V

Once it has been established that such a prima facie case of geographical and ethnical or cultural distinctness of a territory exists, other elements may then be brought into consideration. These additional elements may be, inter alia, of an administrative, political, juridical, economic or historical nature. If they affect the relationship between the metropolitan State and the territory concerned in a manner which arbitrarily places the latter in a position or status of subordination, they support the presumption that there is an obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

ANNEX II (continued)

Principle VI

A Non-Self-Governing Territory can be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by:

- (a) Emergence as a sovereign independent State;
- (b) Free association with an independent State; or
- (c) Integration with an independent State.

Principle VII

(a) Free association should be the result of a free and voluntary choice by the peoples of the territory concerned expressed through informed and democratic processes. It should be one which respects the individuality and the cultural characteristics of the territory and its peoples, and retains for the peoples of the territory which is associated with an independent State the freedom to modify the status of that territory through the expression of their will by democratic means and through constitutional processes.

(b) The associated territory should have the right to determine its internal constitution without outside interference, in accordance with due constitutional processes and the freely expressed wishes of the people. This does not preclude consultations as appropriate or necessary under the terms of the free association agreed upon.

Principle VIII

Integration with an independent State should be on the basis of complete equality between the peoples of the erstwhile Non-Self-Governing Territory and those of the independent country with which it is integrated. The peoples of both territories should have equal status and rights of citizenship and equal guarantees of fundamental rights and freedoms without any distinction or discrimination; both should have equal rights and opportunities for representation and effective participation at all levels in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of government.

Principle IX

Integration should have come about in the following circumstances:

(a) The integrating Territory should have attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political institutions, so that its peoples would have the capacity to make a responsible choice through informed and democratic processes;

ANNEX II (continued)

(b) The integration should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the territory's peoples acting with full knowledge of the change in their status, their wishes having been expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage. The United Nations could, when it deems it necessary, supervise these processes.

Principle X

The transmission of information in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73 e of the Charter is subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require. This means that the extent of the information may be limited in certain circumstances, but the limitation in Article 73 e cannot relieve a Member State of the obligations of Chapter XI. The "limitation" can relate only to the quantum of information of economic, social and educational nature to be transmitted.

Principle XI

The only constitutional considerations to which Article 73 e of the Charter refers are those arising from constitutional relations of the territory with the Administering Member. They refer to a situation in which the constitution of the territory gives it self-government in economic, social and educational matters through freely elected institutions. Nevertheless, the responsibility for transmitting information under Article 73 e continues, unless these constitutional relations preclude the Government or parliament of the Administering Member from receiving statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territory.

Principle XII

Security considerations have not been invoked in the past. Only in very exceptional circumstances can information on economic, social and educational conditions have any security aspect. In other circumstances, therefore, there should be no necessity to limit the transmission of information on security grounds.

ANNEX III

Text of General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961
establishing 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 General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of that Declaration,

Recalling in particular paragraph 5 of the Declaration providing that:

"Immediate steps shall be taken, in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories or all other territories which have not yet attained independence, to transfer all powers to the peoples of those territories, without any conditions or reservations, in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, without any distinction as to race, creed or colour, in order to enable them to enjoy complete independence and freedom",

Noting with regret that, with a few exceptions, the provisions contained in the aforementioned paragraph of the Declaration have not been carried out,

Noting that, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 4 of the Declaration, armed action and repressive measures continue to be taken in certain areas with increasing ruthlessness against dependent peoples, depriving them of their prerogative to exercise peacefully and freely their right to complete independence,

Deeply concerned that, contrary to the provisions of paragraph 6 of the Declaration, acts aimed at the partial or total disruption of national unity and territorial integrity are still being carried out in certain countries in the process of decolonization,

Convinced that further delay in the application of the Declaration is a continuing source of international conflict and disharmony, seriously impedes international co-operation, and is creating an increasingly dangerous situation in many parts of the world which may threaten international peace and security,

ANNEX III (continued)

Emphasizing that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence,

1. Solemnly reiterates and reaffirms the objectives and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;
2. Calls upon States concerned to take action without further delay with a view to the faithful application and implementation of the Declaration;
3. Decides to establish a Special Committee of seventeen members to be nominated by the President of the General Assembly at the present session;
4. Requests the Special Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration, and to report to the General Assembly at its seventeenth session;
5. Directs the Special Committee to carry out its task by employment of all means which it will have at its disposal within the framework of the procedures and modalities which it shall adopt for the proper discharge of its functions;
6. Authorizes the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters, whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions, in consultation with the appropriate authorities;
7. Invites the authorities concerned to afford the Special Committee their fullest co-operation in carrying out its tasks;
8. Requests the Trusteeship Council, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and the specialized agencies concerned to assist the Special Committee in its work within their respective fields;
9. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with all the facilities and the personnel necessary for the implementation of the present resolution.

ANNEX IV

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

(General Assembly resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980)

The General Assembly,

Having decided to hold a special commemorative meeting ^{a/} on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Convinced that the Declaration has played and will continue to play an important role in assisting the peoples under colonial domination in their struggle for freedom and independence, and in mobilizing world public opinion for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming that all peoples have the right to self-determination and independence and that the subjection of peoples to alien domination constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and is a serious impediment to the maintenance of international peace and security and the development of peaceful relations among nations,

Reaffirming also the relevant provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, ^{b/}

Deeply conscious of the fact that twenty years after the adoption of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples the system of colonialism continues to exist in several areas of the world,

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

Noting with satisfaction the achievement of independence in the last twenty years by a number of Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, most recently Zimbabwe and Vanuatu,

^{a/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Plenary Meetings, 93rd meeting.

^{b/} Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

ANNEX IV (continued)

Bearing in mind the important work accomplished by the United Nations and the international community with a view to securing the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other resolutions of the United Nations on the question of decolonization,

Reiterating the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the aims and purposes of the Declaration and of the role played in this connexion by a number of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization,

Recalling its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Determined to take all necessary measures leading to the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without further delay,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of all peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
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 régime and its illegal occupation of Namibia violate the principles enshrined in the Charter and constitute a threat to international peace and security;
4. Reaffirms the inherent right of peoples under colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to struggle by all means at their disposal against those colonial and racist régimes which suppress their aspirations for freedom, self-determination and independence;
5. Categorically rejects any agreement, arrangement or unilateral action by colonial and racist Powers which ignores, violates, denies or conflicts with the inalienable right of peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and independence;
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.