

3. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to continue to take all the necessary steps to assist the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to achieve self-determination and independence not later than June 1976 and to continue to keep the United Nations fully apprised of developments relating to the Seychelles;

4. *Stresses* the responsibility of the United Nations to render all possible assistance to the people of the Seychelles in their efforts to consolidate their national independence and, to that end, invites the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations to work out concrete programmes of assistance to the Seychelles;

5. *Requests* the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under review.

2431st plenary meeting
8 December 1975

3431 (XXX). Question of the Solomon Islands

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the Solomon Islands,

Having examined the relevant chapters 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,⁵³

Having heard the statement of the administering Power,⁵⁴

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territory,

Noting with satisfaction that, as a result of the constitutional talks on the future of the Solomon Islands, held in London in May 1975 between the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Solomon Islands, it was agreed that:

(a) The Territory should achieve internal self-government not later than 31 December 1975,

(b) Independence should follow from twelve to eighteen months after the achievement of internal self-government, subject to the requisite legislative approval of the Government of the United Kingdom,

(c) A constitutional committee would be appointed to work out an independence constitution and to submit recommendations thereon to the authorities of the Solomon Islands not later than April 1976,

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 Solomon Islands;⁵⁵

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of the Solomon Islands to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

⁵³ *Ibid.*, chaps. IV and XXI.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Fourth Committee, 2166th meeting.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), chap. XXI.

3. *Requests* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to continue to assist the people of the Solomon Islands towards the achievement of independence, as agreed, within the prescribed period following the Territory's attainment of internal self-government in December 1975;

4. *Requests* the Special Committee to continue its examination of the question, including the dispatch, as appropriate and in consultation with the administering Power, of a United Nations visiting mission to the Solomon Islands in connexion with the processes leading to the Territory's accession to independence, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

2431st plenary meeting
8 December 1975

3432 (XXX). Question of Belize

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of Belize,

Having examined the relevant 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,⁵⁶

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Belize,⁵⁷

Reaffirming the principles established in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples set out in its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, in particular the principle that all peoples have the right to self-determination, by virtue of which right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Firmly convinced that the principles referred to above apply to the people of Belize with no less force than to the people of other colonial Territories,

Noting the firm desire of the Government and people of Belize, which has been frequently expressed for many years past, to exercise their right to self-determination and to proceed to independence as soon as possible in peace and security and with their territory intact,

Bearing in mind the repeated assurances by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, as the administering Power, that it stands ready, in accordance with resolution 1514 (XV), to take the formal steps necessary for Belize to exercise its right to self-determination and independence,

Regretting that certain differences of opinion between the administering Power and the Government of Guatemala concerning the future of Belize have hitherto prevented the people of Belize from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in peace and security, in accordance with their freely expressed wishes,

Considering that these differences of opinion can and should now be speedily resolved by negotiations carried out in close consultation with the Government of Belize and in full acceptance of the principles referred to above,

⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, chap. XXX.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, Thirtieth Session, Fourth Committee, 2162nd and 2173rd meetings.

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the people of Belize to self-determination and independence;

2. *Declares* that the inviolability and territorial integrity of Belize must be preserved;

3. *Calls upon* all States to respect the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and to facilitate the attainment by them of their goal of a secure independence;

4. *Calls also upon* the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, acting in close consultation with the Government of Belize, and upon the Government of Guatemala to pursue urgently their negotiations for the earliest possible resolution of their differences of opinion concerning the future of Belize, in order to remove such obstacles as have hitherto prevented the people of Belize from exercising freely and without fear their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

5. *Declares* that any proposals for the resolution of these differences of opinion that may emerge from the negotiations between the administering Power and the Government of Guatemala must be in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above;

6. *Requests* the two Governments concerned to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session on the progress made in implementing the present resolution;

7. *Requests* the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to continue its examination of the question.

2431st plenary meeting
8 December 1975

3433 (XXX). Question of the New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu

The General Assembly,

Having considered the question of the New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu,⁵⁸

Having examined the relevant chapters 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,⁵⁹

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to the Territories listed above, in particular General Assembly resolutions 3288 (XXIX) and 3290 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974,

Having heard the statement of the representative of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, relating to developments in those Territories,⁶⁰

⁵⁸ As a result of the referendum held in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in August and September 1974, which was observed by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, 1974, the Ellice Islands separated from the Territory of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands on 1 October 1975 and became known as Tuvalu (see A/C.4/786).

⁵⁹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1)*, chaps. IV, XVIII and XXI.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Fourth Committee*, 2166th meeting.

Noting the continued readiness of the Government of the United Kingdom to grant independence to the peoples of the Territories under its administration on the basis of their express wishes and aspirations in that regard, and its declared policy of fostering the growth of free and democratic political institutions in those Territories,

Recalling the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1974⁶¹ and noting with satisfaction the steps taken in the implementation of the relevant recommendations of the Visiting Mission,

Conscious of the need to accelerate progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories listed above,

Bearing in mind the constructive results achieved as a consequence of previous visiting missions to colonial Territories and reiterating its conviction that the dispatch of such missions is essential for securing adequate and first-hand information in regard to the conditions prevailing in those Territories and to the views, wishes and aspirations of the peoples therein with respect to their future status,

Strongly deploring the continued refusal of the Government of France, in contravention of the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, to co-operate with the Special Committee in its examination of the Territory of the New Hebrides,

Deeply concerned at the continued testing of nuclear weapons in the South Pacific in disregard of the strong opposition expressed by the peoples of the South Pacific, including those of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the region, and the concern expressed in resolution 3290 (XXIX),

Aware of the special circumstances of the geographical location and economic conditions of the Territories concerned and stressing the necessity of diversifying their economies as a matter of priority in order to reduce their dependence on fluctuating economic activities,

1. *Approves* the chapters 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 New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu;⁶²

2. *Reaffirms* the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. *Reaffirms its conviction* that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation and limited resources should in no way delay the implementation of the Declaration with respect to the Territories concerned;

4. *Requests* the administering Powers to continue to take measures to expedite the process of decolonization in those Territories in accordance with the relevant recommendations of the Special Committee, including in particular the related observations of the United Nations Visiting Mission dispatched to the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1974;

5. *Requests* the administering Powers to take all appropriate steps to strengthen the economies of the New Hebrides, Pitcairn and Tuvalu and to work out

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/9623/Rev.1)*, chap. XXI, annex I.

⁶² *Ibid.*, *Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1)*, chaps. XVIII and XXI.