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### POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Ethiopia, Gabon, Haiti, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

### Concerted and effective measures aimed at eradicating apartheid

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by consensus at its sixteenth special session, 1/ and its resolution 44/244 of 17 September 1990,

Recalling further its resolution 44/27 K of 22 November 1989, and other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid 2/ and of the reports of the Secretary-General on international financial pressure on the apartheid economy of South Africa 3/ and measures to monitor sanctions undertaken by the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental agencies, 4/

1/ Resolution S-16/1, annex.

2/ A/45/22.

3/ A/45/539.

4/ A/45/670.

Gravely concerned that, in spite of recent positive developments in South Africa, the system of apartheid and most of its main pillars, namely, the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act, the Bantu Education and the Acts establishing the Tricameral Parliament and the Bantustan system, still remain intact,

Convinced that sanctions and other restrictive measures have had a significant impact on recent developments in South Africa and remain a most effective and necessary instrument of pressure towards the peaceful resolution of the conflict in that country,

Strongly convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains the most appropriate and effective means to bring about a peaceful end to apartheid,

Noting that Members of the United Nations and the international community have generally adhered to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration and expressing its concern over any departures that have occurred from the international consensus reflected in the Declaration,

Gravely concerned that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while others continue to undermine the sanctions imposed by other States, by establishing and/or increasing their trade with that country, as borne out in the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

Noting with concern that sanctions and other measures adopted by the General Assembly, as well as measures introduced unilaterally by a number of States, lack co-ordination, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms,

Considering that measures taken by States individually or collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of monitoring and enforcement, and are not always addressed to those areas of the South African economy which are responsive to international pressures,

Noting with concern the recent talks between the International Monetary Fund and representatives of the South African régime and any consideration by the International Monetary Fund of loans to South Africa,

Commending those States which have not relaxed their existing measures and maintained their commitment to the international consensus expressed in the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration, whereby Member States of the United Nations decided that the international community should not relax existing measures,

1. Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of humankind and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate it without further delay;

2. Calls upon all States, especially those States which have increased or initiated trade, financial and other links with South Africa, in particular the leading trading partners of South Africa, as indicated in the annual report of the Special Committee, to adhere fully to the Programme of Action contained in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

3. Calls upon all States to maintain existing measures aimed at applying pressure on apartheid South Africa, particularly in the following areas:

(a) Supply of all products, in particular, computer and communications equipment, technologies, skills and services, including military intelligence, that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa;

(b) Import of coal, gold and other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa;

(c) Effective withdrawal by transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions from South Africa by ceasing equity investment and by cutting off non-equity links, particularly those involving transfer of high technology and know-how;

(d) Provision of new credits and loans;

(e) Double taxation agreements with South Africa and any form of tax relief in respect of income from investments in that country;

(f) Landing and port rights to South Africa, air and sea carriers and direct air, sea and other transport links with that country;

4. Appeals to all Governments, organizations and individuals to refrain from any sports relations with South Africa and not entertain any cultural or academic links unless any particular activity in the cultural and academic fields have the intent and effect of opposing apartheid in line with United Nations policy on this matter, and to give appropriate assistance in these fields to the anti-apartheid forces and to the disadvantaged sections of South African society;

5. Urges Governments and private financial institutions, as well as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, not to extend loans and credits to South Africa, whether to the public or private sector, until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible changes in South Africa, bearing in mind the objectives of the Declaration;

6. Urges all States to close existing loopholes in their existing measures, monitor strictly their implementation and adopt and apply, when necessary, legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

7. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the implementation of existing measures aimed at the eradication of apartheid, and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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