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ADVERSE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
OF POLITICAL, MILITARY, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF  
ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE RACIST AND COLONIALIST REGIME  
OF SOUTH AFRICA

Report of the Third Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Carles CASAJUANA (Spain)

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its 3rd plenary meeting, on 23 September 1987, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in its agenda the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa" and to allocate it to the Third Committee.

2. The Third Committee considered the item jointly with items 87, 91 and 96 at its 4th to 17th and 23rd meetings on 10 to 14, 17 to 21, and on 24 and 27 October 1988. An account of the general discussion of the Committee is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.3/43/SR.4-17 and 23).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documentation:

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Special Rapporteur (A/43/646);

(b) Letter dated 7 March 1988 from the Permanent Representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/207-S/19588);

(c) Letter dated 27 May 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/370);

(d) Letter dated 26 July 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/491);

(e) Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/708-S/20227);

(f) Letter dated 6 October 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/43/709).

4. At the 4th meeting of the Third Committee, on 10 October, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights made an introductory statement on this item (see A/C.3/43/SR.4).

## II. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSALS

### A. Draft resolutions A/C.3/43/L.11 and A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1

5. At the 16th meeting, on 21 October, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group, introduced a draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.11) entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to racist régime of South Africa".

6. In introducing the draft resolution, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania orally revised it by inserting a new preambular paragraph after the sixth preambular paragraph, reading as follows:

"Noting with regret that the request contained in its resolution 41/95 of 4 December 1986 with regard to making available to the Special Rapporteur two economists was not implemented,"

7. At the 23rd meeting, on 27 October, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution (A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1), which was submitted by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of States Members of the United Nations that are members of the African Group.

8. The statement of the Secretary-General on programme budget implications of the draft resolution was circulated in document A/C.3/43/L.16.

9. The representative of Sweden made a statement in the course of which he proposed corrections to the text of the draft resolution.

10. The representatives of Israel and the United States of America made statements (see A/C.3/43/SR.23).

11. At the same meeting, the Committee voted separately on the eleventh preambular paragraph of draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to 35, with 27 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Against:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

**Abstaining:** Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Jamaica, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Zaire.

12. Also, at the same meeting, the Committee voted separately on operative paragraph 3 of draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1, which was adopted by a recorded vote of 80 to 36, with 26 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Against:** Australia, Austria, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zaire.

**Abstaining:** Argentina, Barbados, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Haiti, Japan, Liberia, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Swaziland, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela.

13. At the same meeting, at the request of the representative of the United States of America, the Committee voted on draft resolution A/C.3/43/L.11/Rev.1, as a whole. The draft resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 121 to 10, with 15 abstentions (see para. 15). The voting was as follows:

**In favour:** Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**Against:** Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Zaire.

14. After the adoption of the draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of Greece (on behalf of the twelve States members of the European Economic Community), Belize, Iceland (also on behalf of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), Turkey, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic and Egypt (see A/C.3/43/SR.23).

#### RECOMMENDATION OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE

15. The Third Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights  
of political, military, economic and other forms of  
assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime  
of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3382 (XXX) and 3383 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 33/23 of 29 November 1978, 35/32 of 14 November 1980, 37/39 of 3 December 1982, 39/15 of 23 November 1984 and 41/95 of 4 December 1986,

Recalling also its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Mindful of its resolution 3171 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973 relating to permanent sovereignty over natural resources of both developing countries and territories under colonial and foreign domination or subjected to the apartheid régime,

Recalling its resolutions on military collaboration with South Africa, as well as Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, 421 (1977) of 9 December 1977, 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985,

Taking into account, in particular, the relevant decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to

28 May 1988, 1/ and by the Council of Ministers of that organisation at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, 2/

Taking note with satisfaction of the updated report prepared by the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, 3/

Noting with regret that the request contained in its resolution 41/95 with regard to making available to the Special Rapporteur two economists was not implemented,

Reaffirming that any collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa constitutes a hostile act against the oppressed peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence and a contemptuous defiance of the United Nations and of the international community,

Considering that such collaboration enables South Africa to acquire the means necessary to carry out acts of aggression and blackmail against independent African States,

Deeply concerned that the major Western and other trading partners of South Africa continue to collaborate with that racist régime and that their collaboration constitutes the main obstacle to the liquidation of that racist régime and the elimination of the inhuman and criminal system of apartheid,

Alarmed at the continued collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field,

Regretting that the Security Council has not been in a position to take binding decisions to prevent any collaboration in the nuclear field with South Africa,

Affirming that the highest priority must be accorded to international action to secure the full implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations for the eradication of apartheid and the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa,

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa,

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1/ A/43/398, annex II.

2/ Ibid., annex I.

3/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/6 and Add.1.

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to self-determination, independence and the enjoyment of the natural resources of their territories;

2. Again reaffirms the right of those same peoples to dispose of those resources for their greater well-being and to obtain just reparation for the exploitation, depletion, loss or depreciation of those natural resources, including reparation for the exploitation and abuse of their human resources;

3. Vigorously condemns the collaboration of certain Western States, Israel and other States, as well as the transnational corporations and other organizations, which maintain or continue to increase their collaboration with the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, especially in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging that régime to persist in its inhuman and criminal policy of brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and denial of their human rights;

4. Reaffirms once again that States and organizations that give assistance to the racist régime of South Africa become accomplices in the inhuman practices of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid perpetuated by that régime, as well as in the acts of aggression against the liberation movements and neighbouring States;

5. Requests the Security Council once again urgently to consider the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime of South Africa, in particular:

(a) The prohibition of all technological assistance or collaboration in the manufacture of arms and military supplies in South Africa;

(b) The cessation of all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field;

(c) The prohibition of all loans to, and all investments in, South Africa and the cessation of any trade with South Africa;

(d) An embargo on the supply of petroleum, petroleum products and other strategic goods to South Africa;

6. Appeals to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to extend all possible co-operation to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of Africa . Unity;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his updated report; 3/

8. Reaffirms that the updating of the report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa is of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting apartheid and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia;

9. Invites the Special Rapporteur:

(a) To continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, giving such details regarding enterprises listed as the Rapporteur may consider necessary and appropriate, including explanations of responses, if any, and to submit the updated report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

(b) To use all available material from other United Nations organs, Member States, national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as other relevant sources, in order to indicate the volume, nature and adverse human consequences of the assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa;

(c) To intensify direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against Apartheid of the Secretariat and the United Nations Council for Namibia, with a view to consolidating mutual co-operation in updating his report;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to give the Special Rapporteur all the assistance, including adequate travel funds, that he may require in the exercise of his mandate, with a view, in particular, to intensifying direct contacts with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations, the Centre against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to expanding his work on the annotation of certain selected cases as reflected in the list contained in his report and to continuing the computerization of future updated lists;

11. Demands that the Secretary-General, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 1986/145 of 23 May 1986, make available to the Special Rapporteur two economists to help him to develop his work of analysis and documentation of some special cases mentioned in his report;

12. Takes note with satisfaction of the disinvestment measures, trade restrictions and other positive measures taken by some countries and transnational corporations, and encourages them to continue in this direction;

13. Requests the Special Rapporteur to include in his updated report a list of partial disinvestment of foreign enterprises from South Africa, enumerating various techniques employed to avoid total withdrawal from participation in the South African economy;



14. Calls upon Governments of the countries where the banks, international corporations and other organisations named and listed in the updated report are based to take effective action to put a stop to their trading, manufacturing and investing activities in the territory of South Africa as well as in the Territory of Namibia illegally occupied by the racist Pretoria régime;

15. Urgently requests all specialised agencies, particularly the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, to refrain from granting loans or financial assistance of any type to the racist régime of South Africa;

16. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the updated report to the Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies concerned within the United Nations system and regional international organisations;

17. Invites the Secretary-General to give the updated report the widest dissemination, to issue it as a United Nations publication and to make it available to learned societies, research centres, universities, political and humanitarian organisations and other interested groups;

18. Calls upon all Governments to co-operate with the Special Rapporteur in making the report even more accurate and informative;

19. Calls upon all States, specialised agencies and regional, intergovernmental and other organisations concerned to give wide publicity to the updated report;

20. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to give high priority at its forty-fifth session to the consideration of the updated report;

21. Decides to consider at its forty-fifth session, as a matter of high priority, the item entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa", in the light of any recommendations which the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on Human Rights, the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid may wish to submit to it.

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