



## General Assembly

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Agenda item 28

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

Angola, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana,  
Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Madagascar, New Zealand,  
Nigeria, Norway, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania,  
Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

#### Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the critical situation in South Africa caused by the policy of apartheid and in particular by the extension of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of apartheid,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate apartheid in South Africa the authorities there have committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have had the effect of further entrenching the apartheid system and further dividing the people of South Africa,

Convinced that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Convinced that broad-based negotiations involving the genuine representatives of South Africa's majority population should be initiated immediately by the South African authorities with a view to establishing a free, democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of apartheid, and, in particular, the need for effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of apartheid,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Considering sanctions to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to increase pressure on the South African authorities,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting, in this respect, the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the deteriorating situation of millions of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa caused by these policies and actions,

Considering that contacts between apartheid South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the apartheid system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of apartheid will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and

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increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the apartheid régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, fundamental freedoms and human rights;
2. Strongly condemns the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and the detention of members of mass organizations as well as other individuals who are opposing the apartheid system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and even the use of violence against children;
3. Further condemns the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa;
4. Demands that the authorities of South Africa:
  - (a) Release immediately, unconditionally and effectively Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;
  - (b) Immediately lift the state of emergency;
  - (c) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;
  - (d) Cease all political trials and political executions;
  - (e) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;
  - (f) Initiate a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating apartheid without delay and establishing a representative government;
  - (g) Eradicate the bantustan structures;
  - (h) Immediately end the destabilization of front-line and neighbouring States;
5. Urges the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

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6. Also urges the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418 (1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558 (1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to exert pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa, such as:

- (a) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;
- (b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;
- (c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;
- (d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;
- (e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
- (f) Cessation of export and sale of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;
- (g) Other measures within the economic and commercial fields;

8. Recognizes the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

(a) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(b) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of apartheid, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the apartheid régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;

10. Commends the States that have already opted voluntary measures against the apartheid régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution

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43/50 K of 5 December 1988 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

11. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

12. Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with organizations and individuals struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; 1/

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

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1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

