



Security Council

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Congo, Ghana, Madagascar, Trinidad and Tobago and
United Arab Emirates: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Having considered the requests of the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations and the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations (S/18072 and S/18076),

Bearing in mind that all Member States are obliged to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence of any State and from acting in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Gravely concerned at the tension and instability created by the hostile policies and aggression of the apartheid régime throughout southern Africa and the mounting threat they pose to the security of the region and its wider implications for international peace and security,

Recalling its resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 in which it determined, having regard to the policies and acts of the South African Government, that the acquisition by South Africa of arms and related matériel constitutes a threat to the maintenance of international peace and security and, therefore, established a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa,

Recalling also its resolutions 567 (1985), 568 (1985), 571 (1985), 572 (1985) and 580 (1985), by which, inter alia, it condemned South Africa's aggression against Angola, Botswana and Lesotho,

Recalling further its resolution 581 (1986) of 13 February 1986 by which, inter alia, it strongly condemned racist South Africa for its threats to perpetrate acts of aggression against front-line States and other States in southern Africa,

Gravely concerned also at the threats to international peace and security created by the acts of aggression by the racist régime of South Africa in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe on 19 May 1986,

Deeply shocked at the loss of life and damage to property caused through these wanton unprovoked military raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe,

Convinced that the root cause of racial violence in South Africa is the perpetuation of the obnoxious system of apartheid, which has already been termed by the international community a crime against humanity,

Cognizant of the fact that peace and stability in southern Africa will only be attained when the apartheid system has been completely eradicated,

Convinced also that the system of apartheid is encouraged and maintained by the political and economic support which the racist régime of South Africa receives from certain western countries,

Noting that the so-called policy of constructive engagement has completely failed,

Bearing in mind also that the racist régime in South Africa has blatantly ignored numerous calls by the international community to effect peaceful change in South Africa,

Reiterating that people of all races, colours and creeds throughout the world are entitled freely to determine their political, social and economic structures,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming also the right of all countries to give sanctuary to refugees fleeing from the oppression caused by the apartheid system,

Taking note of the communiqué of the Ministers of the front-line States issued in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 20 May 1986 in which, inter alia, they called for the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against the South African régime,

Recalling further its resolution 569 (1985) of 26 July 1985 by which, inter alia, it urged States Members of the Organization to adopt economic measures against South Africa,

1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for the recent military raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe;
2. Expresses condolences to the Governments and peoples of Botswana and Zambia for the loss of life resulting from the recent military raids by the racist régime of South Africa;
3. Demands full and adequate compensation by South Africa to Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from such acts of aggression;
4. Commends the Governments of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe for the support being rendered to refugees from South Africa;

5. Expresses further its solidarity with the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements in their struggle for freedom and justice in the land of their birth;

6. Acting in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) Determines that the policies and acts of the racist régime of South Africa constitute a threat to international peace and security;

(b) Decides to impose the following selective economic and other sanctions against the South African régime as an effective means of combating the apartheid system and bringing peace and stability to southern Africa:

- (i) Suspension of all new investments in South Africa;
- (ii) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;
- (iii) Suspension of guaranteed export loans;
- (iv) Restrictions in the field of sports and cultural relations;
- (v) Prohibition of all new contracts in the nuclear field;
- (vi) Prohibition of all sales of computer equipment;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the situation in southern Africa and to report thereon by the end of August 1986;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter.

