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Item 33 of the preliminary list\*  
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Forty-first year

Note verbale dated 8 July 1986 from the Permanent Representative of  
Guyana to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to forward the text of the Declaration on Southern Africa adopted at the recent Seventh Meeting of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at Georgetown on 3 July 1986. It would be appreciated if this document could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 33 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

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\* A/41/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

Declaration on Southern Africa adopted at the Seventh Meeting  
of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, held at  
Georgetown on 3 July 1986

The Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community, at their Seventh Meeting, held in Georgetown, considered recent and current developments in southern Africa. They recalled that the increased repression by the racist régime in southern Africa of that country's black population and the blatant aggression perpetrated against Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe had been widely condemned. They noted that recent events, particularly the reintroduction of a state of emergency, the sweeping powers of arrest and detention given to the police, which have led to the imprisonment of over a thousand persons, and the severe censorship of the press have only heightened the sense of outrage felt by the people of the Caribbean. These events have also strengthened the solidarity of the Caribbean with the oppressed people of South Africa and with the Governments and people of the front-line States, victims of persistent South African aggression.

The Heads of Government reflected on the efforts in the past for a peaceful negotiation solution to the depressing situation in southern Africa. They noted that all these have been frustrated by the intransigence of the Pretoria régime, leaving the oppressed people no other option but to engage in an armed struggle.

In this context, the Heads of Government specially welcomed the report of the Commonwealth Group of Eminent Persons, which they had joined in commissioning in the Bahamas last October. They expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Group to facilitate the objectives of the Nassau Accord, namely, the dismantling of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a non-racial and representative Government - both as a matter of compelling urgency.

The Heads of Government expressed their disappointment that the efforts of the Group of Eminent Persons to secure a dialogue for peaceful change involving the true representatives of the black population were so crudely aborted by the racist régime. However, the Group's findings that there is at present no genuine intention on the part of Pretoria to dismantle apartheid and no prospect of a process of dialogue leading to the establishing of a non-racial and representative Government come as no surprise. It is clear that, since October last, there has been no progress in South Africa towards meeting the objectives of the Nassau Accord. Indeed, in the view of the Heads of Government, the situation has worsened.

The Heads of Government share with the Group of Eminent Persons their conviction that the absence of effective economic pressure on South Africa and the belief of the racist régime that such pressure need not be feared are actually deferring change in South Africa. They therefore believe that effective pressure on South Africa can no longer be postponed if a conflagration is to be avoided. It follows that further economic measures, to which the Group of Eminent Persons sees no alternative, are absolutely imperative. To defer sanctions is to further

sustain apartheid. This is wholly repugnant and unacceptable to the Caribbean Community. The Heads of Government pledge, therefore, to work in all forums, including the Commonwealth, OAS, SELA and the United Nations, to ensure that such deferment does not prevail and that mandatory economic sanctions are applied to South Africa by the entire international community.

The Prime Minister of the Bahamas will preside over the Commonwealth review meeting in August. The Heads of Government have mandated him to convey to the meeting their collective views and their resolve to use every means at their disposal to further the objectives of the Nassau Accord. The Heads of Government call on all other colleagues attending that meeting to share that resolve and to set in train processes that will lead swiftly to the application of the further programme of sanctions envisaged in the Accord and their rigorous implementation.

The Heads of Government recognize that the imposition of economic sanctions has a cost both for the people of South Africa and for the countries which impose them. The oppressed people of South Africa have clearly demonstrated that they are prepared to bear the cost. The people in the Commonwealth Caribbean also have borne the cost for over three decades, having long ago severed all links with South Africa.

The Heads of Government are simultaneously taking appropriate steps to communicate their views to the leaders of the European Economic Community (EEC) countries and the United States, urging them to share their concerns and to respond effectively to the imperatives of change in South Africa. The people of the Caribbean Community are bound in unbreakable solidarity with all who struggle against apartheid.

Finally, if despite all efforts the Commonwealth review meeting in August fails to reach unanimity on advancing agreed Commonwealth goals on South Africa, the Prime Minister of the Bahamas will in the name of the Heads of Government call for an emergency meeting of all Commonwealth Heads of Government to be convened as a matter of the utmost urgency.

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