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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Angola, Australia, Austria, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana,
Greece, Iceland, 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 aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of apartheid, and in particular by the continuation 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 increasingly committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

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,

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

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

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 increased and 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,

Taking note of the Declaration adopted by the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, 1/

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 Security 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 Security 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,

Taking note, in this respect, of 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 increasingly resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring States,

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

1/ Report of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, Paris, 16-20 June 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.23), chap. IX.

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 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 which deprives the majority of the South African population of their citizenship, 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 individuals, the overwhelming majority of whom belong to the majority population, for opposing the apartheid system and the state of emergency and for the detention of and use of violence against children by the South African authorities;

3. Further condemns the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has increasingly carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. Demands that the authorities of South Africa:

(a) Release immediately and unconditionally 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) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(e) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating apartheid without delay and establishing a representative government;

(f) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(g) Immediately withdraw all their troops from southern Angola and end the destabilization of front-line and other States;

5. Urges the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. Further 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 increase the 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 to South Africa;

8. Appeals to all States, organizations and institutions recognizing the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance:

- (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 adopted voluntary measures against the apartheid régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/64 I of 10 December 1985 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; 2/

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