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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE  
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND  
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION 1/

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Implementation of the Declaration concerning the Policy  
of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa (1964)

(Provisional record No. 25 of the International Labour Conference)

Report of the Committee on Apartheid

1. At its two hundred and eleventh session (November 1979) the Governing Body recommended the setting up of a Conference committee on apartheid in 1980 to examine the Director-General's Sixteenth Special Report on Apartheid and to report to the Conference during the discussion of the Reports of the Governing Body and the Director-General. In accordance with this recommendation, the Conference established the Committee on Apartheid at its third sitting on 5 June 1980. The Committee was composed of 54 members with the right to vote (20 government members, 14 employers' members and 20 workers' members). It also included 11 employers' deputy members and 9 workers' deputy members. Following the usual procedure, equal voting rights for the three groups were ensured by an appropriate system of weighting. A representative of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid participated in the work of the Committee, accompanied by a member of the United Nations Centre against Apartheid. A certain number of non-governmental organizations with consultative status were also represented by observers at the Committee.

...

Conclusion

38. With the reservations indicated in previous paragraphs, the Committee arrived at the following conclusions:

A. The Committee considered it appropriate to:

(a) Recall the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, which had been adopted unanimously by the International Labour Conference in 1964, and which had in particular made a "pressing appeal to the Governments, employers and workers of all States Members of the International

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1/ An earlier reply from the ILO was submitted to the Secretary-General on 12 March 1980 (see A/35/178, sect. II).

/...

Labour Organisation to combine their efforts and put into action all appropriate measures to lead the Republic of South Africa to heed the call of humanity and renounce its shameful policy of apartheid";

(b) Take into account also the Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa, which also had been adopted in 1964, as well as subsequent measures to give effect to the ILO's determination to eradicate apartheid in the field of labour including the Special Reports of the Director-General on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the expansion of the activities of the International Labour Office in this field through a wider range of educational and promotional activities and the extension of technical assistance within its fields of competence to the peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements; the Report of the Tripartite Meeting of Members of the Governing Body on Apartheid in May 1980, which contained fresh evidence of the continuation of apartheid in the field of labour and the aggravation of the situation of black workers in that country; and the resolutions adopted by the two International Trade Union Conferences against Apartheid in 1973 and 1977;

(c) Continue to reflect and to share the growing concern of the international community at the deterioration of the situation in South Africa under apartheid and the need for action thereon, as shown in the programmes of action adopted at the United Nations General Assembly and in subsequent resolutions of that Assembly (on such matters as: the situation in South Africa, sanctions against South Africa, the arms embargo, nuclear collaboration, the oil embargo, bantustans, political prisoners, assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, the dissemination of information on apartheid, women and children under apartheid, the role of the mass media in international action against apartheid, the role of non-governmental organizations in international action against apartheid, apartheid in sport, the Declaration on South Africa and investment in South Africa); in addition, reaffirms the need to co-operate with all organizations in the campaign to eliminate apartheid, in particular the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and international and regional organizations of workers and employers; and

(d) Give effect to its conviction that developments which have taken place since the adoption of its Declaration and Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in 1964 have demonstrated that apartheid still operates in a manner which deprives the black population of free access to employment and training, full enjoyment of freedom of association and the right to organize, and equality of opportunity and treatment in the field of labour, while recent events have shown that through the bantustan policy and the use of repressive measures the South African Government still acts in a manner which violates international labour standards and which therefore requires urgent action by the international community to secure social justice, peace and freedom for all the people of South Africa.

B. Consequently, the Committee recommends the following actions:

I. Government action through the United Nations

To take the measures necessary to give effect to the Programme of Action against Apartheid adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as well as the resolutions subsequently adopted by that body and in particular:

- to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
- to take immediate measures for an effective international arms embargo and oil embargo against South Africa;
- to initiate and intensify anti-apartheid action in all United Nations specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations and to increase aid to the oppressed peoples of South Africa in co-operation with the international trade union movement;
- to put an end to all opportunities for co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear sphere;
- to co-operate, by all possible means, in the termination of the occupation by the racist régime of the territory of Namibia and the obtaining by its people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), of independence and the establishment of a sovereign State.

II. Government action

1. To sever political, cultural, sport, commercial and diplomatic relations with the South African Government and ensure that all existing cultural agreements with South Africa be revoked forthwith.

2. To stop public and private investment by withdrawing credit guarantees and licences and introduce effective enforcement clauses in codes of conduct for companies investing in South Africa.

3. To discourage emigration of their nationals to South Africa.

4. To discourage tourism to South Africa.

5. To increase economic support to those African countries which are forced through their geographical and economic situation to maintain links with South Africa, with particular emphasis on independent African States enclaved within South Africa and immediately neighbouring South Africa.

6. To withhold recognition to bantustans, ensuring that no investments are made therein.

7. To give material and moral support to the liberation movements, to the black majority workers in their efforts to organize, and to popular movements struggling for the establishment of human rights in South Africa and Namibia.

8. To lift all impediments preventing trade unions from participating in solidarity action with the workers in the anti-apartheid struggle.

### III. Action by employers' organizations

1. To ensure that their members do not maintain relations with South Africa and that economic and financial groups do not extend loans to South Africa and collaborate with the apartheid régime in any way.

2. To request foreign companies who have invested in South Africa to withdraw their investments and to refrain from any co-operation with the South African régime in the economic and military field.

### IV. Action of trade unions the world over

1. To put maximum pressure on their respective Governments for the implementation of the above recommendations.

2. To put maximum pressure, with recourse to industrial action, on companies investing in South Africa which do not recognize African trade unions and act in contradiction with internationally recognized labour standards.

3. To organize meetings with shop stewards, workers' rallies within companies, the distribution of leaflets and posters, study circles and seminars and special features in trade union journals in order to mobilize the rank-and-file in solidarity action with the workers in South Africa.

4. To give financial and moral support to the African trade unions inside South Africa, including assistance to organization campaigns and educational programmes and legal and relief assistance to imprisoned and restricted trade unionists and their families.

5. To organize campaigns to ensure that trade union members do not emigrate to South Africa and to withdraw trade union membership cards as a sanction against such emigrants; to introduce a ban on advertisements for jobs in South Africa and exert pressure for the closure of South African recruitment offices.

6. To withdraw all trade union funds from any company or investment scheme with interests in South Africa.

7. To insist on the establishment of tripartite monitoring machinery in cases where codes of conduct for companies have been adopted for companies investing in South Africa and to exert the strongest pressure for sanctions in this respect.

8. Trade union representatives in delegations to the United Nations and the specialized agencies to press for the fullest implementation of the Programme of Action against Apartheid.

9. To take all measures aimed at further isolating the South African régime and to support general anti-apartheid activities.

10. To co-ordinate trade union action against apartheid in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Second World Trade Union Conference against Apartheid in 1977.

V. ILO action

1. To undertake the necessary action to update the 1964 Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa, for consideration, to the extent possible, at the sixty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference in 1981.

2. To include in the annual Special Report on the Application of the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid in the Republic of South Africa details of action taken by ILO constituents (Governments, workers and employers) which could form the basis of an annual monitoring exercise within the ILO on action taken against apartheid; a tripartite machinery should be set up to give effect to this proposal.

3. To distribute widely the special reports, in particular in the appropriate languages to ensure wider readership, thereby indicating the support of world opinion to the peoples of southern Africa in their struggle for the total elimination of apartheid; in particular the special reports should:

- describe measures such as government action for the prohibition of investment in South Africa;
- monitor the various codes on employment matters with a bearing on apartheid to be observed by employers and their organizations within and outside South Africa and highlight their deficiencies;
- contain in tabular form details of the ILO's action for the elimination of apartheid in labour matters, indicating the legislation which the Conference has asked to be repealed and also the new legislation adopted in South Africa and the extent of its compliance with international labour standards.

4. To increase the ILO's educational activities and technical assistance to the liberation movements, the black workers and their independent trade unions in South Africa, in close co-operation with OAU, the United Nations Special Committee and Centre against Apartheid and the international and African workers' and employers' organizations and the front-line States which are seriously affected by the aggressive actions of South Africa. In particular, the ILO should continue to make an effective contribution in areas such as workers' education, vocational training and management courses; prepare and guarantee a wider distribution of educational material in local languages to be used by the liberation movements and black workers' organizations; and invite the Governing Body to allocate additional funds and seek from the United Nations Development Programme and other aid agencies

financial support for expanded activities to be envisaged at all levels - international, regional and national.

5. To use existing ILO procedures, including those of the Committee on Discrimination of the Governing Body, to attain the objectives assigned to the ILO under its Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid.

6. To encourage and extend financial support to workers' and employers' organizations in their programmes of action against apartheid so that they can exert the maximum pressure for the implementation of various recommendations falling within their sphere of competence.

7. To co-operate closely with OAU and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid on all matters relating to the eradication of apartheid and to organize before the next session of the Conference in 1981 an international tripartite meeting in one of the front-line States to plan a joint international programme of action.

8. To organize systematic consultations with the United Nations and all its specialized agencies, as well as with OAU, in order to intensify and co-ordinate all activities whose ultimate objective is to eliminate apartheid totally in all its facets at a more accelerated pace than hitherto.

Geneva, 16 June 1980

(Signed) M. J. LUMINA,  
Chairman

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