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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Letter dated 16 August 1988 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the
Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the English and French versions of the final documentation emerging from the recent meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers (see annexes I-III), held at Toronto, and which Canada had the honour to chair. Copies of associated news releases are also attached (see annexes IV and V).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the text of the present letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 12, 29, 36 and 82 of the provisional agenda. Copies of additional background documentation will be provided to the United Nations Centre against Apartheid.

(Signed) Paul LABERGE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/43/150.

ANNEX I

Second Meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers
on Southern Africa, held at Toronto, on 2 and 3 August 1988

Members of the Committee

The Right Honourable Joe Clark (Canada) - Chairman; the Honourable Bill Hayden (Australia); the Honourable Rashleigh E. Jackson (Guyana); the Honourable P. V. Narasimha Rao (India); the Honourable Major-General Ike Nwachukwu (Nigeria); the Honourable Benjamin Mkapa (United Republic of Tanzania); the Honourable Luke J. Mwananshiku (Zambia); the Honourable Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira (Zimbabwe).

Concluding statement

The Committee's second meeting was devoted to substantive consideration of the main areas of its mandate from Commonwealth Heads of Government under the Okanagan Statement and Programme of Action. As agreed at Lusaka, it gave special additional consideration to counteracting South African propaganda and censorship. In the context of the ongoing nature of its task and the fact that some aspects of its work remained of a non-public character, the Committee's conclusions at Toronto included the following:

1. South African propaganda and censorship

Recalling the high priority attached by Heads of Government at Vancouver to counteracting South African propaganda and censorship, the Committee reaffirmed the belief that the Commonwealth must confront the fact that news reporting about the reality of South Africa and the apartheid system is being distorted by press censorship and media restrictions. Furthermore, Governments whose countries are the targets of official South African propaganda are seeing the effects of such disinformation campaigns;

The Committee's deliberations were greatly assisted by a paper from the Government of Canada on "A Commonwealth Strategy for counteracting South African Propaganda and Censorship", and by the proceedings of a public forum on the subject organized by the Government of Canada in conjunction with the meeting;

The Committee welcomed the Canadian initiative and agreed that the proposals made in the paper and in their discussions on it provided a basis for developing a practical Commonwealth response to the challenges posed by South African propaganda and censorship;

Several Ministers indicated the intention of their Governments to proceed with the implementation of specific proposals. In the mean time, the Committee invited the Secretary-General to establish a working party drawn from Commonwealth countries, not necessarily confined to members of the Committee, with a view to

reviewing national action plans and elaborating an overall Commonwealth programme for counteracting South African propaganda and censorship. Meanwhile, the Committee agreed that publication of the Canadian paper would assist ongoing consultations.

2. Sanctions

The Committee had before it two reports prepared pursuant to its decisions at Lusaka:

(a) Impact of sanctions

The first was an Interim Report on the Evaluation of the Application and Impact of Sanctions against South Africa prepared by an Expert Study Group pursuant to the terms of reference agreed upon by the Committee at Lusaka, with a view to widening, tightening and intensifying economic and other sanctions. The Committee noted the conclusions of the Interim Report that trade sanctions are having a discernible impact on South Africa, that its economy is coming under pressure and that the impact of sanctions will be enhanced if the sanctions themselves are more widely adopted and their application intensified and tightened. Within this context, the Committee agreed on an action plan of individual and concerted démarches on countries which have so far not adopted Commonwealth measures, or whose trade practices in relation to South Africa are tending to diminish the impact of Commonwealth sanctions.

With a view to intensifying and tightening the application of sanctions already agreed upon, the Committee invited Commonwealth and other Governments to consider adopting the following measures as recommended in the Interim Report:

- (a) To press other countries to adopt the Commonwealth trade bans priority attention being given to coal;
- (b) To implement procedures for stricter customs scrutiny and give higher priority for investigating sanctions violations;
- (c) To provide, where necessary by legislation, for heavier penalties for those violating sanctions, including publicizing of violations and the consequent penalties;
- (d) To prohibit technology transfer that is designed to enable South Africa to circumvent existing sanctions, particularly in the areas of arms, oil and computers;
- (e) To clarify the definition of agricultural products in order to reinforce the scope of the ban of agricultural products from South Africa;
- (f) To undertake to increase publicity and information about companies that continue to trade with South Africa, in violation of agreed sanctions; and

(g) To permit orderly actions of local authorities, private sector groups and individuals in demonstrating their abhorrence of apartheid.

Additionally, the Committee asked the Secretary-General to publish the statistical tables on South Africa's trade prepared by the Expert Study Group. The Committee looked forward to the early submission of the experts final report in the new year.

(b) Financial links

The second report was that prepared on behalf of the Committee by officials of the Governments of Australia, Canada and India on South Africa's relationship with the international financial system, with a view to exploring the possibilities of effective action against South Africa in this area. The Committee's conclusions on this report are set out in the annex (see annex II) to this Statement, which was separately released by the Committee during its meeting. The Committee agreed that, in the light of its conclusions, it would be desirable to make the report available to all Commonwealth Governments and to the wider international community.

(c) Propaganda against sanctions

The Committee recognised that Pretoria's fear of sanctions was leading to a concerted campaign supported by massive financial resources to convince Western countries that black South Africans were opposed to sanctions. The Committee recognised that this was itself an admission by Pretoria of the effectiveness of sanctions. Its deliberations also confirmed throughout the Committee's view that black South Africans continued to look principally to sanctions as the international community's most necessary form of pressure on Pretoria for peaceful change. The Committee, therefore, believed it to be a paramount need to counteract South African propaganda that sanctions are opposed by blacks because it hurts them. In this regard, it agreed that it was specially important for the authentic voices of black South Africans, particularly of black trade unionists, to reach the outside world.

(d) The arms embargo

The Committee welcomed the report on the United Nations arms embargo submitted by the World Campaign against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa. It called on members of the Committee created in pursuance of Security Council resolution 421 (1977) to take active steps towards fulfilment of its mandate, and agreed to assist the Committee in strengthening the monitoring of the arms embargo. The Committee agreed with the need to continue to review national implementation of the embargo as a matter of priority. The Committee noted that the Commonwealth had already gone beyond the United Nations resolutions dealing with the embargo on the export of computer components to the military, police and security forces, nuclear supplies and all military co-operation with South Africa. It agreed to raise particular issues of concern, as required, with other countries. When Governments have had an opportunity to review the report they will address specific recommendations at the next meeting of the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers. Further, the Committee will ask other Commonwealth countries to provide up-to-date information on the measures they have taken individually to implement the United Nations arms embargo.

3. Security needs of the front-line States

The Committee gave consideration to the special report prepared by General Olusegun Obasanjo on the security needs of the front-line States. General Obasanjo's mission was undertaken subsequent to the Committee's meeting at Lusaka on the basis of the recognition by Commonwealth Heads of Government at Vancouver that, if the development of the southern African region is to be effective, the international community must also address the security needs of the front-line States. The Committee had the benefit of discussing the report with General Obasanjo.

On the basis of its consideration of the report, the Committee stressed the continuing threat which apartheid posed to the security and development of the front-line States and emphasized the need for Commonwealth and wider international support for these countries. It recognized the special importance of Mozambique in any initiative to enhance regional security, especially in the area of transport and communication, and called upon Commonwealth and other Governments to contribute appropriately to the protection of Mozambique's communications network.

Recognising the commitment of all Commonwealth countries at Vancouver to the cause of enhancing the security of the front-line States, the Committee welcomed the consideration of the report by Commonwealth Governments generally. The Committee underlined the need for an urgent practical response to the report's recommendations - responses that need not be confined to member countries of the Commonwealth. The Committee also welcomed co-ordination by the Secretary-General of a response by Commonwealth Governments to the recommendations of the Obasanjo report.

4. Namibia

Welcoming the consultations currently under way involving the Governments of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States of America, Ministers underscored the commitment of their Governments to, and support for, Namibian independence on the basis of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

5. The situation in southern Africa

The Committee deplored the continued deterioration of the situation within South Africa and its implications for the region as a whole. A critical aspect of the most recent deterioration was the clear message from Pretoria that it would not tolerate even peaceful opposition to apartheid from any quarter within South Africa. Given the ever-increasing scale of repression under the State of Emergency in South Africa and the persistence of South African aggression against neighbouring countries, the Committee recognized that it was essential for the international community as a whole to pursue the most urgent action by way of effective international sanctions and all other appropriate means to bring the apartheid system to an end and to secure the establishment of a free, non-racial society in South Africa. Ministers renewed the commitments of their Governments to assist this process in all practicable ways.

6. Special Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique

The Committee welcomed the Secretary-General's report that the Special Commonwealth Fund for Mozambique was fully operational and providing technical assistance to Mozambique's economic rehabilitation programme. Noting that Mozambique has expressed its deep appreciation for the Commonwealth's response to its needs, the Committee called for further financial support to ensure that the Fund will be able to continue its operations for a second year.

7. Reaching into South Africa: aid to victims

The Committee emphasized the importance of practical and financial assistance to the victims and opponents of apartheid, both those who remain within South Africa and those who are in exile. Assistance to trade unions, and legal, humanitarian and education assistance were emphasized. Ministers endorsed the possibility of creating a Commonwealth-wide programme and network of non-governmental organisations to conduct advanced education and training of black South Africans.

8. "Sharpeville Six"

The Committee recalled its appeal at Lusaka for the lives of the "Sharpeville Six". It reiterated this appeal at Toronto and urged that, whatever the outcome of the legal process, their lives should be spared. Ministers called on Pretoria to remit as well current sentences on other prisoners facing execution for their opposition to apartheid.

9. Consultations

The Committee consulted directly with prominent opponents of apartheid from within South Africa invited to bear witness to the conditions within South Africa and more specifically the problems posed by South African propaganda and censorship.

10. Cultural festival

Ministers were pleased to participate in the cultural festival organized at Toronto to express the hope of all to rekindle the light of freedom in South Africa.

11. Further action

The Committee agreed that its next meeting would be held at Harare in January/February 1989. Meanwhile, work would continue towards the completion by the Expert Study Group of the report on the evaluation of the application and impact of sanctions against South Africa.

ANNEX II

Statement on South Africa's relations with the international financial system

At its first meeting at Lusaka, the Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers agreed on the terms of reference for a study on South Africa's relationship with the international financial system with a view to exploring the possibilities of effective action against South Africa in this area. Ministers have now considered the study prepared by officials from Australia, Canada and India and agreed upon a number of measures designed to increase financial pressure on South Africa and to invite Commonwealth and other Governments to consider their adoption and implementation.

The South African economy cannot grow fast enough to prevent unemployment from rising further without strong import growth and a collapse of the current account surpluses necessary to repay foreign debt. It cannot gain sufficient new sources of foreign exchange to break out of this trap because:

- (a) Foreign banks are uninterested in new lending;
- (b) Foreign trade credits provide only a short-term and one-time increase in foreign borrowing;
- (c) Many capital-exporting economies have banned new investment in South Africa;
- (d) Potential foreign investors are discouraged by the political uncertainties caused by apartheid, the associated poor economic outlook, and the economic uncertainties arising from disinvestment pressures and trade and financial sanctions;
- (e) Its key export - gold - faces increasing global supplies and uncertain price prospects; and
- (f) It has limited opportunities to increase non-gold exports.

This study has arrived at a number of broad conclusions about financial sanctions:

- (a) The refusal of banks to lend to South Africa has been the most significant sanction in restricting economic growth through forcing large capital, account deficits to repay maturing loans, and requiring corresponding current account surpluses;
- (b) Trade sanctions and disinvestment pressures have played a supporting role, making it more difficult for South Africa to maintain the required current account surplus, and discouraging potential new foreign investment;

(c) An important consequence of disinvestment has been its contribution to the poor outlook for new direct investment in South Africa;

(d) South Africa cannot gain any external account relief from its relations with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) or the International Monetary Fund (IMF), because the Fund's Board is unlikely to approve a programme for South Africa and the BIS would only lend to bridge to an IMF programme; and, finally

(e) The maintenance and extension of financial sanctions would hobble South African economic growth and maintain the economic pressure on the South African Government to abandon apartheid.

Ministerial decisions

1. Increased restrictions on new lending and new investment

At present, all Commonwealth countries except the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have imposed a ban (either voluntary or mandatory) on new lending, other than short-term trade credits, and on new investments. This could be extended to include new trade credits. A global ban on trade credits would have a very serious effect on South Africa's external accounts.

Ministers have agreed to ask financial institutions operating in their countries to ensure that there is no expansion in trade financing. South Africa should know that this source of funding can no longer be tapped as a balance-of-payments cushion.

2. Provisioning requirements

Ministers have agreed to ask national bank regulatory authorities to ensure that their loan loss provisioning requirements are rigorously applied with respect to South African risk. Ministers expect that South African country risk will be treated no more favourably than that of heavily indebted countries.

3. Existing loans

Banks whose loans are subject to the South African moratorium and interim rescheduling have no option but to retain their exposure in South Africa or to sell it at a discount to other banks. However, the type of rescheduling accepted by the bank can have a significant effect on the constraints faced by economic policy-makers in South Africa. Ministers agreed to ask banks in their countries to press for rescheduling arrangements which do not extend beyond one year at a time.

4. Ban on official export credit insurance

Ministers agreed to press for an international ban on insurance cover by official export credit agencies for loans to South Africa.

5. Internationalisation of lending restrictions

The financial pressures on South Africa would be very much greater if more countries followed the Commonwealth's lead in restricting new lending to South Africa. The Commonwealth has already asked others to adopt its approach with some success to date. These efforts will be further intensified through bilateral contacts and in international forums.

Anti-apartheid and other non-governmental organisations can bring pressure to bear on institutions with which they deal. They are becoming more active in several countries. These groups could learn much from the success of established groups in other countries. Ministers agreed to facilitate the flow of such information.

ANNEX III

Statement made on 2 August 1988 by the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada, at the opening session of the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers Meeting on Southern Africa at Toronto

I would like first to introduce the Ministers present. I would like to thank General Obasanjo for coming to help us in our deliberations.

It is a great pleasure to welcome you, colleagues, officials, and a number of very special invited guests to Canada.

Prime Minister Mulroney chaired the Conference which created the Committee and has asked me to convey this personal message to you:

"In Vancouver, the Heads of Government determined that continued high-level impetus was required to meet the challenges posed by the system of apartheid in South Africa. They asked you to assume this task. I know that you made a very useful beginning in Lusaka.

"South Africa continues to shock us all in its disregard for equality. Its thorough and systematic violation of the fundamental principles of human rights is totally unacceptable. It is the antithesis of everything for which the Commonwealth stands.

"The Government of South Africa has given further clear evidence that it has not taken the fundamental decision to abandon apartheid. It still refuses to sit down with black leaders to forge a new South Africa. Like Nelson Mandela, the majority of the population remains in a kind of prison. Pretoria is unwilling even to let church leaders deliver letters to the President calling for political freedom. In this deteriorating situation, your Committee's task is ever more urgent.

"The people of South Africa are looking to the Commonwealth, through you, to combat apartheid with vigour. My commitment, and that of my Government, to maintain this vigil and to press for an end to apartheid is resolute and unqualified. I wish you success in your endeavours to bring us closer to that objective."

At Vancouver our Committee was charged with pursuing Commonwealth goals to reach into South Africa to aid the victims and opponents of apartheid, to promote dialogue, and counteract South African censorship and propaganda; we were to widen, tighten and intensify sanctions to make them more effective; we were to increase our support to South Africa's neighbours in the face of destabilization by Pretoria; and we were to press for Namibian independence.

That is our specific mandate, and it reflects real pressure and initiatives against apartheid. In Canada's case alone, our trade with South Africa has been cut in half in two years; our aid has increased by millions of dollars, and

extended to new fields like support for court challenges, for political detainees and for trade unions. We have introduced new sanctions, including last week a tightening of the Gleneagles Agreement to affect professional athletes in tennis and golf. We are looking at ways to restore the Limpopo Line. We have raised the sanctions and other issues directly at the economic summit, and in other meetings. The Prime Minister has been to southern Africa, and met the leaders of that region, including, in his office at Ottawa, Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress. Those are some actions, in the last three years, by Canada alone.

The point of this Committee is that Canada has not been alone. Nor have the front-line States. Nor have the individual victims of apartheid. The issues of southern Africa seem to have been thrust forward on the international scene - because, for a quarter of a century, those issues were on the sidelines, and apartheid endured, blighting lives, building tensions, inviting violence. The agency through which those interests have come together most dramatically is this Commonwealth. We are different races working together as equals - the antithesis of apartheid. More than that, we are the family in which South Africa was raised; the family to which South Africa, free of apartheid, would be welcomed home.

Other nations, not on this Committee, have more economic power than the eight countries working together here. But it is becoming clear that the influence of the Commonwealth extends beyond our economic weight. All members of this Committee are conscious of our opportunity and responsibility to demonstrate a leadership which others may follow. Whatever our differences of perspective or prescription, we are together determined to provide that active, constructive leadership.

In February, at Lusaka, the Committee identified areas where concrete action could occur. Today and tomorrow we will consider individual new steps which Governments of the Commonwealth can adopt. We intend to maintain steady and building pressure until the system of apartheid is ended.

That goal reaches beyond Governments, to mobilise individual citizens and organizations.

To that end Canada, as host of this meeting, has organised parallel events here in Toronto. Their theme is "help rekindle the light" of freedom. Today a forum at City Hall will examine censorship and propaganda and give the public a chance to meet and talk with prominent South Africans, and others. A festival of the arts that opened yesterday brings apartheid and the battle against it into sharp relief.

A tolerant and free society is based on respect for other people. As it is codified in terms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all individuals, irrespective of race, religion, sex or other characteristics, are, in a fundamental way, equal. That very principle of equality is blatantly denied and violated by the apartheid system which is rooted in racial inequality.

On behalf of the Committee, I welcome to Canada the South Africans both black and white who experience the full weight of apartheid, who have fought back, who represent the hope of the future for South Africa. We look forward to hearing your

views and exchanging ideas with you. You bring an immediate reality to our deliberations.

One of those we invited is not here. Cyril Ramaphosa leads the United Mine Workers. The Government of South Africa would not let him travel to Toronto. It is clear that Pretoria does not want us to hear what he has to say. We regret Mr. Ramaphosa's inability to join us. The action taken against him is eloquent testimony to the nature of apartheid.

At Lusaka we decided that here in Toronto we would give particular attention to the problems posed by censorship in South Africa and the efforts of the Government of South Africa to mislead the world about the realities there. Our decision was timely. There have been new uses of old measures to control the press. Newspapers have been closed and others have been threatened to get across the message that the truth will not be tolerated. The new State of Emergency regulations added restrictions. The Government of South Africa will not permit the South African media to oppose or to expose apartheid.

From the South African Government we hear no willingness to negotiate a new form of government to represent all South Africans with those whom the majority can choose for itself in a free and unqualified manner. Legitimate black leaders respond from gaol, or exile, or through the filters of banning and censorship.

In presenting a false image to the world, the Government of South Africa is also pretending to itself. By exposing South African propaganda perhaps we can force that government too, to recognize the realities it tries to hide. We will have before us a Canadian strategy paper which will, I hope, help to guide our thoughts on this important subject.

I would like to close by renewing my welcome to Canada and to Toronto. Toronto has become Canada's largest city, and it has done so by attracting people to it from around the world. A city which takes so much pride in its diversity is an appropriate setting for a meeting of a Commonwealth Committee focused on problems which have grown out of racism.

ANNEX IV

News release issued at Toronto on 3 August 1988 concerning the
Strategy to Counter South African Propaganda and Censorship:
Canadian Action Plan

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, made public today the Canadian Action Plan (see appendix) to help implement the Strategy to Counter South African Propaganda and Censorship.

In committing \$1 million to implement the Plan, the Secretary of State for External Affairs expressed satisfaction with the positive reaction of his colleagues, who have committed themselves to developing national action plans as well.

APPENDIX

Strategy to Counter South African Propaganda and Censorship:
Canadian Action Plan

Canada is prepared immediately to begin implementing elements of the strategy. To do so, \$1 million will be spent between now and the next meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government at Kuala Lumpur in 1989.

The maze of South African government restrictions and regulations governing the media are increasingly severe. Ensuring that newspaper copy does not affront these restrictions is a burdensome and uncertain task. Canada therefore proposes to contribute to a legal advisory fund to help the alternative press cope with government-imposed impediments to accurate reporting.

Individual journalists similarly can easily run afoul of censorship laws. A group has recently been formed to help them. Canada will provide funding to this group.

The Canadian embassy in Pretoria will engage in more effective public affairs activities, including an enhanced media relations programme, identifying target audiences and reaching them with news and information from abroad.

Groups of concerned citizens, in Canada and elsewhere, have worked diligently to blunt the effects of South African propaganda and to reduce the effectiveness of the South African Government's censorship. The Canadian Government will work more closely with these groups and provide support for their work.

There have been two major international conferences in recent years where leading representatives of the media discussed shared problems flowing from South African propaganda and censorship. These have proved valuable and should be repeated periodically. Canada plans therefore to convene a major conference at a Canadian school of journalism focusing on South African propaganda and censorship and the risks and challenges it poses to the international media.

Key figures in the sport and entertainment industries have been invaluable in focusing attention on apartheid and engaging public opinion. The Canadian Government will seek to mobilize further the sport and entertainment industries in increasing public awareness.

The alternative press in South Africa suffers from a shortage of trained professionals. The need for free-lance journalists is growing. Few blacks, and few women, can be found in the profession of journalism. Canada will therefore establish a scholarship programme to provide young South Africans with the opportunity to receive an education that will prepare them for careers in journalism.

It requires both skill and courage to work as a true journalist in South Africa today. One way to encourage these brave people is to give them special

recognition. Canada has therefore proposed the creation (and undertakes to provide a portion of the funding) of a Commonwealth Journalism Award to be presented to an outstanding South African journalist recognising his/her courage and achievement in maintaining independent standards in the face of government censorship and propaganda. If other sponsors agree, such an award could be presented by the Secretary-General at each meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government. The winners of this award would also be powerful symbols of our determination to help South Africans bring about peaceful change.

South African editors have told us that experience outside their own country is invaluable for their journalists. It may also help shield them from a somewhat capricious autocracy by providing a network of media contacts abroad. Canada will award at least two fellowships for South African journalists to provide them with the opportunity to work in Canada for a period of 3 to 12 months. The first of these will be announced in September.

My department's existing speakers programme provides Canadian and foreign speakers on a host of topics to interested Canadians. This programme will be augmented to provide Canadian journalists, editors, broadcasters, news producers and journalism students with an opportunity to hear informed speakers discuss South African issues with particular emphasis on propaganda and censorship and the role of the media.

A key to implementation in Canada will be an advisory board of leading citizens, from different walks of life, who share with us an abhorrence for apartheid. They will provide advice and guidance as we move forward with our programme, and will help animate public involvement.

ANNEX V

News release issued at Toronto on 2 August 1988 entitled: "Joe Clark announces feasibility study for proposed educational network for black South Africans"

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, today announced a feasibility study to explore the creation of a Commonwealth-wide network of non-governmental organisations dealing with education and training of black South Africans.

The Minister for External Relations and International Development, the Honourable Monique Landry, has approved \$106,985 as funding for the study through the Canadian International Development Agency. Mr. Clark announced the study at the Commonwealth Foreign Minister's meeting on Southern Africa at Toronto, held on 2 and 3 August 1988.

Archbishop Ted Scott, Chairman of the South African Education Trust Fund, will supervise the study and chair consultative meetings with participants from Commonwealth countries.

There is an urgent need to increase the number of black South Africans in positions of authority in the private and public sectors when South Africa moves towards a non-racial democratic society. The task force conducting the feasibility study will survey existing or proposed programmes for the training of black South Africans for senior administrative and managerial positions.

It will also study the mechanisms that can link potential candidates for advanced training with appropriate training courses or practical work placements within Commonwealth countries.
