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GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-third year

Letter dated 3 October 1988 from the Chairman of the
Special Committee against Apartheid addressed to the
Secretary-General

Further to my letter dated 13 September 1988 (A/43/610-S/20188), I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the resolution adopted by the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, held at Sofia, Bulgaria, from 19 to 24 September 1988.

The resolution, which deals with the contribution of parliaments to the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to colonial Territories, and to the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid, also endorsed the recent call by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries for a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the question of apartheid and its destructive tendencies in South Africa. It further called upon parliaments to give their strong support to the convening of the special session.

I should be grateful if this letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Major-General J. N. GARBA, CFR
Chairman of the Special Committee
against Apartheid

ANNEX

Resolution of the 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference

The contribution of parliaments to the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the granting of independence to colonial territories, and to the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid

The 80th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Recalling UN General Assembly resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the Programme of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration, and resolution 35/118 of 11 December 1980, the annex to which contains the Plan of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration,

Taking note of UN General Assembly resolution 40/56 of 2 December 1985 concerning the 25th anniversary of the above-mentioned Declaration,

Confirming all previous resolutions adopted by the Inter-Parliamentary Union concerning the implementation of the Declaration and the elimination of apartheid and all forms of racism,

Noting with deep concern the existence of colonialist countries which hinder the efforts made to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in territories under their domination, violating the principles of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly,

Aware that all forms of colonialism and racism must be eradicated from Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Asia and the South Pacific,

Recognizing the key role played by the United Nations in the implementation of UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), especially with regard to the granting of independence to a great many colonial, trust and non-self-governing territories,

Realizing the urgent need to take effective measures to ensure prompt elimination of the last vestiges of colonialism and racial discrimination,

Recalling that the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, in spite of numerous resolutions passed by the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council, remain subjected to the most inhuman colonialist, racist and apartheid policy,

Taking into account the United Nations resolution ending South Africa's mandate over Namibia, of which Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands are integral parts, as well as Security Council resolution 435 (1978) laying the foundations for a just, peaceful and lasting solution to the Namibian conflict,

Reaffirming its support for the struggle waged by the people of South Africa under the leadership of its national liberation movements to exercise its right to self-determination and to create a free, democratic, united and non-racial South Africa,

Strongly condemning racist South Africa and its continued illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia in contravention of the decisions of the UN Security Council,

Confirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom, self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia,

Welcoming the constructive approach of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) to diplomatic initiatives and the United Nations' efforts in search of a just and peaceful solution to the Namibia problem through negotiation,

Recalling that the continued efforts of South Africa to "link" the problem of granting independence to Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues have been condemned throughout the world and rejected by the UN General Assembly and Security Council,

Reaffirming that Namibia's resources belong solely to the people of Namibia and that exploitation of these resources by foreign economic circles under the protection of the colonial régime of South Africa is illegal and encourages the occupation régime to pursue a more uncompromising and arrogant policy,

Expressing its regret over South Africa's use of the territory of Namibia as a springboard for new acts of aggression against independent African States,

Expressing deep concern over continued violations of the mandatory embargo on arms supplies, established by UN Security Council resolution 418 (1977), and also over the nuclear co-operation of some Western States and Israel with the racist régime of South Africa,

Welcoming the decisions taken with regard to southern Africa by the 23rd Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), held in Addis Ababa in July 1987,

Noting with satisfaction the start of the negotiating process aimed at political settlement in south western Africa,

Dismayed at the extent of the loss of life and limb and of the destruction of economic and social infrastructures amounting to billions of dollars and further exacerbated by Pretoria's use of armed bandits, particularly in Angola and Mozambique,

Deeply concerned by the constant refusal of certain Western countries to give effect to United Nations resolutions concerning comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa which remain the only effective peaceful means available to the international community of eliminating apartheid and hastening the accession of Namibia to independence,

Stressing the urgent need to draw the attention of the international community to the intolerable repression and racism prevailing in South Africa and Namibia,

Convinced that there can be no positive developments in South Africa until all political prisoners and detainees have been released and the liberation movements are able to participate in all negotiations,

Reaffirming its strong determination totally and unconditionally to suppress racism in all its forms, racial discrimination, apartheid, as well as any kind of discrimination based on colour, religion or ethnic origin,

Encouraged by the four-party meetings of the Governments of Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States of America aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to the conflict in south western Africa and independence for Namibia within a year, in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Gravely concerned over the tense situation which has persisted for so long in southern Africa, perpetuated by the South African régime's continuing occupation of Namibia and its refusal so far to recognize the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to independence and to put an end to its racist apartheid policy,

Recalling the recent appeal by the Non-Aligned Conference of Foreign Ministers in Nicosia, Cyprus, for a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held in 1989, devoted to the question of apartheid and its destructive tendencies in South Africa,

Taking note of the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence and of the peace plan proposed by the United Nations Secretary-General for a political settlement of the Western Sahara question, which takes into account the just aspirations of the people,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 38/40, 39/40, 40/50, 41/16 and 42/78 concerning the Western Sahara question, which take up the peace plan contained in resolution AHG/104 adopted by consensus at the 19th Conference of the OAU Heads of State and Government,

Supporting the endeavours of the United Nations Secretary-General and the Chairman of the OAU to promote implementation of the resolutions concerning the right of the Sahrawi people to self-determination and independence through the holding of a democratic referendum without any military or administrative constraints, under the auspices of the United Nations and the OAU,

Noting with satisfaction UN Security Council resolution 621 on Western Sahara, adopted unanimously by its members, supporting the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Chairman of the OAU with a view to holding a referendum on self-determination under the supervision of the United Nations in co-operation with the OAU,

1. Reaffirms once again that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should be implemented in full and without exception;
2. Declares that the continued existence of colonialism in all forms and manifestations, including racism, apartheid and the activities of foreign economic and other circles, all of which run counter to the UN Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as violation of the right to self-determination and fundamental human rights of the peoples of colonial territories, and the continued policy and practice of suppressing legal national liberation movements, is incompatible with the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and poses a major threat to international peace and security;
3. Recognizes the right of peoples subjected to colonial, neo-colonial and racist domination to use every means possible, including armed struggle, to attain freedom;
4. Denounces the attempts by colonial Powers to perpetuate their military presence by maintaining so-called sovereign bases and to dismember their colonial territories and the use of those territories for purposes which are incompatible with both the interests of the native peoples and the maintenance of international peace and security;
5. Reaffirms that the continuation of colonialism in all its forms, including foreign occupation and the establishment of settlers, is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
6. Welcomes the commendable endeavours of the United Nations Secretary-General who offers his good offices to reduce tension and end conflicts, in particular by ensuring that the principles of the United Nations Charter and resolutions are respected;
7. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid, which deprives the majority of the population of South Africa of its citizenship and fundamental freedoms and human rights;
8. Demands that the South African authorities:
 - (a) Immediately and unconditionally release Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners;

- (b) Prevent illegal persecution of the Sharpeville Six;
 - (c) Immediately lift the state of emergency;
 - (d) Lift the ban on political activity of democratic mass organizations, including the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU);
 - (e) Abolish discriminatory legislation and mass media restriction and censorship;
 - (f) Begin, without any pre-conditions, political dialogue with the genuine majority leaders with the purpose of immediately eliminating apartheid and creating a representative government;
 - (g) Eliminate the system of Bantustans;
 - (h) Discontinue actions aimed at political and economic destabilization of the Front-line and other States;
9. Vigorously condemns the racist régime of Pretoria for its illegal occupation of Namibia, while hoping that effect will be given to Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in accordance with the commitments made by South Africa in the recent four-party talks, following direct negotiations with SWAPO;
10. Strongly condemns the acts of aggression, destabilization and State terrorism perpetrated by the South African régime against the Front-line States, that create a climate of terror, instability and insecurity throughout southern Africa;
11. Endorses the call by the Non-Aligned Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Nicosia, Cyprus, for a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to be held in 1989, devoted to the question of apartheid and its destructive tendencies in South Africa;
12. Calls on Parliaments to give their strong support to the convening of the UN Special Session devoted to the question of apartheid and its destructive tendencies in South Africa;
13. Strongly condemns the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in contravention of the UN resolutions on Namibia;
14. Confirms that the UN plan for granting independence to Namibia, as contained in UN Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), is the only internationally acceptable basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibia problem, and demands its prompt implementation without any pre-conditions and changes;

15. Solemnly declares once again that the granting of independence to Namibia should be accompanied by the preservation of its territorial integrity, of which Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are integral parts;
16. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the people of Namibia for self-determination and its right to use all available means, including armed struggle;
17. Notes with satisfaction the measures taken by some countries, international organisations, parliamentarians, institutions and non-governmental organisations to bring pressure to bear on the racist régime of South Africa, and calls on them to redouble their efforts to make the racist régime comply with UN resolutions and decisions on Namibia and South Africa;
18. Urgently calls on the UN Security Council to discuss without delay the question of imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa;
19. Requests all parliamentarians to urge their respective Governments to take measures to guarantee that all enterprises and persons under their jurisdiction fully observe and implement the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;
20. Believes that an independent Namibia is not obliged to honour South Africa's huge foreign debt under recent practice at independence or under relevant conventions on rights and duties of succession at independence;
21. Calls on the creditors to hold the South African régime responsible for contracting and under obligation to settle foreign debts entered into for purposes of its illegal occupation of and presence in Namibia;
22. Appeals to the international community to give assistance to SWAPO in order that it may return to Namibia after its protracted 22 years of struggle and participate in the UN-organized general election which must be free and fair;
23. Also appeals to the international community to give material and financial assistance to an independent Namibia with a view to the reconstruction of its economy;
24. Further appeals to all Parliaments to urge their Governments firmly to support the call for the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa and to end investments in and assistance to that country;
25. Cautiously supports the recent agreement of 8 August 1988 involving Angola, Cuba and South Africa, initiated with the mediation of the United States of America and aimed at achieving a peaceful solution to the struggle for Namibian independence and the occupation of the southern part of Angola by South African troops;

26. Requests the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Pretoria to stop their financial, military and political aid to UNITA so that the People's Republic of Angola may live in peace and intensify implementation of its policy of clemency and national harmonisation;
27. Reaffirms the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination, independence and sovereignty in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the full applicability of that resolution to the case of Puerto Rico;
28. Reaffirms that the question of Western Sahara is a decolonization issue which remains to be resolved on the basis of the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of its inalienable right to self-determination and independence;
29. Requests the immediate implementation of resolution AHG/104 adopted by the 19th Conference of the OAU Heads of State and Government and United Nations General Assembly resolutions 40/50, 41/16 and 42/78, so that the people of Western Sahara may exercise its right to self-determination and independence;
30. Renews its request to both parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to initiate direct negotiations at the earliest possible date to agree on the terms of a cease-fire that will create the conditions defined in the Peace Plan of the OAU and the United Nations for a referendum on self-determination in Western Sahara, under the auspices of the OAU and the United Nations, without any military or administrative constraints;
31. Welcomes the acceptance, in principle, by the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, of the proposals of the Chairman of the OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General, and considers that Security Council resolution 621, adopted on 20 September 1988, constitutes a consolidation of the process aiming at the full implementation of the OAU-UN peace plan;
32. Welcomes the improvement of relations in the Maghreb region which is likely to promote the earliest possible implementation of the peace plan submitted by the United Nations Secretary-General and accepted by all parties concerned;
33. Calls on all Parliaments to support the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General to implement Security Council resolution 621 at the earliest possible date;
34. Condemns the refusal of the United Kingdom to comply with United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/40 reaffirming the legitimate rights of the Argentine Republic over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands and their territorial waters;

35. Strongly reaffirms the right of the Argentine Republic to recover the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, rejects attempts by the United Kingdom to apply the principle of the right to self-determination in the case of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), and recalls that the present inhabitants of these islands are not a colonized people as defined by resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly.
