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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, is made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, Governments of countries acting as hosts to refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies, and is to be used for the following purposes:

(a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;

- (b) Relief to such persons and their dependants;
- (c) Education of such persons and their dependants;
- (d) Relief to refugees from South Africa;

(e) Relief and assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in Namibia.

2. In resolution 43/50 I of 5 December 1988, the General Assembly, reaffirming that increased humanitarian and legal assistance by the international community to those persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia is more than ever necessary to alleviate their plight and sustain their efforts, commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South Africa; expressed its appreciation to

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the Governments, organizations and individuals that had contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination; and appealed for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund, as well as for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia.

3. Since the last report of the Secretary-General of 6 October 1988 (A/43/682), the Trust Fund has received contributions from Governments totalling \$3,473,775, as follows:

	(<u>United Sta</u>	<u>tes dollars</u>)
Australia	64	830
Austria		000
Bangladesh		500
Barbados		500
Brunei Darussalam	3	000
Canada	_	441
China		000
Denmark		172
Finland	• · ·	590
France		175
Germany, Federal Republic of		128
Greece		500
Hungary		500
Iceland		000
India		000
Indonesia		000
Iran		400
Ireland		003
Japan		000
Kuwait	5	000
Malaysia		000
Netherlands	117	525
New Zealand	11	796
Nigeria	2	000
Norway	615	942
Pakistan	3	000
Saudi Arabia	10	000
Sweden	752	773
Thailand	1	000
United States of America	500	000
	3 473	775

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4. In addition, the following pledges are outstanding:

	(<u>United States dollars</u>)
Algeria	10 000
Brazil	10 000
Italy	592 593
Luxembourg	12 987
Philippines	500
Republic of Korea	5 000
Venezuela <u>a</u> /	
Yugoslavia	2 000
	633 080

 \underline{a} / Venezuela has indicated that it would make a contribution to the Trust Fund in an amount to be communicated at a later date.

5. The total income to the Trust Fund since its inception, including interest, is \$36,769,314 and the total amount of grants is \$35,521,560, including those approved on 18 September 1989, leaving a balance of \$1,931,751 as at 31 August 1989.

6. In accordance with the decisions of the Committee of Trustees, seven grants totalling \$3,650,000 have been made from the Trust Fund in the period under review. Furthermore, on 18 September 1989 the Committee of Trustees extended five grants totalling \$1,504,000.

7. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa on its work since the date of the last report (see annex).

ANNEX

Report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

1. The Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa is composed of the following members:

Mr. Jan K. Eliasson (Sweden), Chairman Major-General Joseph N. Garba (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman Mr. Pedro Daza (Chile) Mr. Driss Slaoui (Morocco) Mr. Nasim Ahmed (Pakistan) a/

2. Since the date of the last report (A/43/682), the Committee of Trustees has decided on seven grants from the Trust Fund during the reporting period and on five additional grants on 18 September 1989, for purposes within its terms of reference as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968 and 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970, as follows:

		Amount	
<u>Grant number</u>	<u>Date of decision</u>	(United States dollars)	<u>Purpose</u> b/
157	9 May 1989	100 000	(a) and (b)
158	9 May 1989	1 000 000	(a) to (e)
159	9 May 1989	350 000	(a)
160	9 May 1989	200 000	(d) and (e)
161	20 June 1989	1 500 000	(a) to (e)
162	20 June 1989	400 000	(a)
163	20 June 1989	100 000	(d) and (e)
164	18 September 1989	400 000	(a), (b) and (c)
165	18 September 1989	100 000	
166	18 September 1989	500 000	(a) and (b) (a) be (b)
167	18 September 1989		(a) to (e)
168		300 000	(a)
100	18 September 1989	204 000	(d)

<u>a</u>/ As from 27 June 1989, Mr. S. Shah Nawaz was replaced by Mr. Ahmed. <u>b</u>/ As given in para. 1 of the present report.

3. In 1989, the Committee has continued to encourage direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing assistance to the victims of <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia. It has been informed that direct contributions were made to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada,

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Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the European Community (EEC), Finland, German Democratic Republic, India, Ireland, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

4. During the period under review, the Committee of Trustees has been gravely concerned at the continued deterioration of the situation in South Africa.

5. In June 1989, in spite of domestic and international protest, the <u>apartheid</u> régime decided to renew the state of emergency for the third consecutive year. As a result, arbitrary and repressive measures have continued unabated under the cloak of secrecy provided by the strict clampdown on the press. Political trials, the banning of political opponents, meetings and publications, and the harassment of leaders and activists of religious groups, trade unions, student and women's organizations, particularly those associated with the Mass Democratic Movement, have multiplied, thus creating an ominous climate of fear and tension that must be removed if the chances for a peaceful settlement of the conflict are to be preserved and enhanced.

6. The frequent use of the judicial system to suppress peaceful protest and dissent is of particular concern to the Committee. During the period under review, hundreds of persons faced charges in dozens of political trials ending in sentences ranging from flogging and a fine to 25 years in prison and even death sentences.

7. The trial of three United Democratic Front leaders in the well-publicized Delmas trial is symptomatic of the use of the courts to detain opponents and effectively remove them from the political scene, even when the defendants are acquitted.

8. The number of death sentences and executions has increased. According to Amnesty International, between 1 January and 30 June 1989 at least 34 people were executed in South Africa and death sentences continued to be handed down.

9. The Committee is closely monitoring the case of the Upington 26, 14 of whom were sentenced to death on grounds of the infamous doctrine of common purpose to commit the murder of a black municipal policeman on 13 November 1985, during massive black political protests in Paballebo near Upington.

10. The Committee of Trustees is alarmed at the bombing of the headquarters of the South African Council of Churches and the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference and at the continued repression of community organizations and anti-apartheid activists through intimidation, detentions, bannings and other restrictions.

11. During the period under review, stepped-up police violence and repression combined with savage attacks by death squads on anti-<u>apartheid</u> activists have driven underground thousands of South Africans who have thus become refugees in their own country.

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12. Detention without trial or charge is regularly used by the <u>apartheid</u> régime as a means of neutralizing anti-<u>apartheid</u> leaders and activists, often for extended periods, turning <u>de facto</u> detainees into long-term prisoners. Human rights groups have reported that in spite of international protest, some 100 persons under 18 are held in detention in South Africa. Appalling conditions of detention, harassment and torture of detainees triggered a hunger strike at Diephloof prison in January 1989 that soon extended to several prisons throughout South Africa. As a result of domestic and international protest, about 650 detainees were released only to be restricted virtually to house arrest and barred from political activities.

13. In recent months there has been an upsurge in the defiance campaign under the aegis of a mass democratic movement involving the broad participation of organizations and individuals opposed to <u>apartheid</u>. In the wake of the recent segregated election on 6 September, the campaign successfully organized a stay-at-home strike that was followed by 3 million blacks, the largest single demonstration in South Africa's history. The crackdown on the mass democratic movement that ensued, with hundreds of workers, students, women and others arrested and detained and dozens of persons killed or injured, created an emergency situation that called for a quick response in terms of humanitarian and legal assistance. The Committee is encouraged to have been able to provide emergency assistance as required.

14. The continued oppression of political opponents of <u>apartheid</u> is the source of untold suffering and deprivation for thousands of persons and their families. The plight of these victims calls for a multi-pronged assistance programme involving more resources than are available at present. While the Committee wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to all those who have in the past so generously contributed to the Trust Fund in support of its activities, the ever-increasing need for such assistance cannot be over-emphasized. The Committee of Trustees would, therefore, like to appeal once again to those concerned to consider even greater legal, humanitarian and relief assistance to victims of <u>apartheid</u>.

15. On 23 March 1989, Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act No. 26, designed to exercise a stringent control over the activities of anti-<u>apartheid</u> organizations and grant authorities unlimited access to information about their work, was adopted in Parliament, in spite of widespread opposition inside South Africa and abroad. The Committee of Trustees has decided to keep the situation under close review and take action, as appropriate.

16. The Committee of Trustees also wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Secretary-General for his encouragement and assistance, as well as to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to voluntary organizations concerned for their continued co-operation.
