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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 President of the Economic and Social Council on  
consultations held with the Chairman of the Special Committee  
on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the  
Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial  
Countries and Peoples and the Chairman of the Special  
Committee against Apartheid

### Addendum

1. The President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid reviewed the deteriorating situation in South Africa and action taken by the international community against the racist régime of South Africa since the consultations held in 1987.
2. The two presiding officers reviewed the relevant action taken by the General Assembly during its forty-second session. In resolution 42/23 C, the Assembly called for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions by the Security Council as well as strengthening of the already existing arms embargo imposed by the Security Council in resolution 418 (1977). In resolution 42/23 B, the Assembly called on all States that had not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to adopt co-ordinated and strictly monitored measures against South Africa. In resolution 42/23 A, the Assembly called on all States to support the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements. In resolution 42/23 G, it called on South Africa to end its repression and release all political prisoners and detainees in South Africa. In resolution 42/23 F it called for a mandatory oil embargo by the Security Council against South Africa as well as measures by oil-exporting and oil-shipping States to strengthen voluntary embargoes already imposed by many States.

3. After reviewing the above-mentioned resolutions, the Chairman of the Special Committee discussed in detail with the President of the Economic and Social Council the situation prevailing in South Africa and its impact on the region of southern Africa. He noted that, in spite of the reimposition of the state of emergency on 12 June 1986 and other Draconian measures adopted in 1987, the resistance to apartheid was spreading and the people of South Africa had, by various means, increasingly manifested their opposition to apartheid.

4. The labour movement in South Africa posed a new challenge to the apartheid régime. In a reaction to the successful and widespread strike in 1987 by the National Union of Mineworkers, the largest affiliate of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and to the enhanced support to the strike by South African workers, the régime and its institutions had adopted repressive measures to quell the increasing power of the South African labour movement. In spite of those measures, South African workers were increasingly playing a significant role in anti-apartheid opposition to the régime.

5. The Chairman of the Special Committee also referred to the world-wide campaign to save the lives of 32 South African political prisoners who were on death row in Pretoria. He stated that the Special Committee condemned the arbitrary application by the South African authorities of the death sentence, which was a strategy to crush the growing resistance by the people of South Africa to the régime.

6. The Chairman also referred to reports on the appalling situation resulting from increasing numbers of black South Africans who were incarcerated for no reason except their opposition to apartheid, a system rightly condemned by the General Assembly as a crime against humanity.

7. The Chairman informed the President of the Council that the apartheid régime, instead of reconsidering its inhumane policies and responding to the call of the international community to engage in a genuine dialogue with the authentic representatives of the black majority, had chosen to escalate its repression. In February 1988, the régime barred 17 major political and humanitarian organizations from carrying out their activities and restricted the activities of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and 18 major community leaders.

8. The Chairman of the Special Committee stated that South African and foreign media operating in South Africa did not escape the stringent restrictions and other repressive measures that were institutionalized in South Africa. The régime was continuously banning South African newspapers that exposed the atrocities of the régime. It had expelled correspondents of foreign media who reported on the inhuman policies of the régime. The press censorship was preventing the world from learning about what was going on in the country.

9. The Chairman of the Special Committee called attention to recent reports accusing authorities in Pretoria of being behind the recent assassinations of certain opponents of apartheid abroad and expressed concern that, unless urgent and firm international action were taken to put an end to such criminal acts, the situation would further deteriorate.

10. The Chairman stated that, although important measures had been adopted by States collectively and individually in 1986 and 1987, they were less than expected. The Chairman emphasized the need not only to maintain the current measures but also to adopt further measures, strengthen the already existing ones, close any loopholes in them and ensure that they would be strictly applied.

11. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products had submitted its first report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session (A/42/45) and had started its programme of work that year. He emphasized the importance of the arms and oil embargoes and other sanctions to force the apartheid régime to abandon its repressive policies against the people of South Africa and Namibia, to end its occupation of Namibia and to terminate its aggression against neighbouring African independent States.

12. The President of the Economic and Social Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee referred to the repeated calls by the General Assembly to all organizations within the United Nations system to terminate their relations with transnational corporations, banks and other financial institutions that were still collaborating with the régime. They urged those organizations to respond positively to the calls.

13. The two presiding officers reviewed the possibilities of the adoption by the Security Council of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa and urged the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the two permanent members of the Council which were still opposing the imposition of such sanctions, to reconsider their positions.

14. The two presiding officers noted that, in spite of that opposition and the reluctance by certain Western States and Japan to take further steps to strengthen already existing measures against the apartheid régime, sanctions and other similar measures commanded the greatest support among the majority of Member States and peoples all over the world.

15. The Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council reiterated that moral and material support should be increased to the front-line States and other States members of the South African Development Co-ordination Conference. The need for assistance at the bilateral and multilateral levels to these countries was emphasized.

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