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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 held consultations on the current situation in South Africa and actions taken by the international community against the racist régime of South Africa since the consultations held in 1988.
2. The Chairman reviewed the decisions taken by the General Assembly during its forty-third session. In resolution 43/50 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 43/50 D, 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 43/50 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 43/50 J, the Assembly called for a mandatory oil embargo by the Security Council against South Africa as well as measures by oil exporting, shipping and handling States to strengthen voluntary embargoes already imposed by many States. In resolution 43/50 K, the Assembly called for a concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid by demanding that the South African authorities effect changes on repressive conditions, including the release

of political prisoners, immediate lifting of the state of emergency and abrogating discriminatory laws. The resolution also appealed to all States that had not yet done so to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa. Resolution 43/50 B strongly urged the cessation of infringements of the arms embargo and resolution 43/50 G codified the decision by the General Assembly to hold a special session on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa.

3. The Chairman of the Special Committee stated that the settlement in Namibia brought a hope that international pressure could lead to the abolition of the policies of the apartheid régime. He added that although a solution in Namibia seemed imminent, this should not mean the easing of measures against the inhuman and unjust system of apartheid which continued to oppress the black majority in South Africa. The situation still appeared to be bleak and, therefore, sanctions should be maintained and strengthened since they had proved to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to induce the apartheid régime to abandon its policies of apartheid.

4. The Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid noted with dismay the decision of the South African régime to once more extend the state of emergency. That clearly demonstrated the régime's determination to continue its repressive policies, thereby further contributing to the deterioration of the political and social situation in South Africa.

5. The Chairman noted that the labour unions in South Africa had increased their membership thereby enhancing the power of the labour movement to assume a prominent role in anti-apartheid opposition. As the labour movement of South Africa continued to pose a challenge to the apartheid régime, and as it was foreseen that workers would increasingly push for meaningful change in South Africa, he also noted that the South African régime continued to adopt repressive measures and strategies to suppress the power of the labour movement. Workers continued to labour under humiliating conditions and degradation caused by the breakup of family life, by problems of low morale and even violence. Harsh sentences handed down for alleged crimes committed during workers' strikes and boycotts had been commonplace.

6. The Chairman of the Special Committee referred to reports that the rate of executions has been rising steadily in recent years contrasting with the mounting pressure against capital punishment in much of the world. South African courts had sentenced more than 1,500 people to death in the past 10 years, including many for politically motivated acts. He emphasized the Special Committee's condemnation of the arbitrary application of the death penalty as a means to quell the growing resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa. The Special Committee was particularly incensed at the use of the death penalty in cases where the unacceptable doctrine of "common purpose" had been invoked. In that context he also expressed the Special Committee's grave concern of the use of the South African judiciary as yet another instrument of oppression as witnessed in the case of the Delmas Trial and others.

7. The Chairman of the Special Committee also referred to reports of increasing vigilante activities, including assassinations of prominent anti-apartheid

opponents and the hundreds of people who had died as a result of the recent wave of terror and violence. It was believed that the South African régime covertly supported the vigilantes as a means of neutralizing the democratic movements and justifying the reimposition of the state of emergency.

8. The Chairman of the Special Committee stated that restrictions imposed on South African and foreign media prevented newspapers and audio-visual reporting from exposing the atrocities of the régime. Reports confirmed a steady clamp-down on the flow of information within and outside South Africa. Aside from the obvious tactics of the apartheid régime to restrict the media, the régime had also refused journalists entry into the country, restricted organizations and individuals who held views of interest to the public, and perpetrated armed attacks on booksellers and editors. The régime was systematically hindering the freedom of information thus controlling the political awareness and movements for change by the majority of the South African population.

9. The Chairman reaffirmed that the deteriorating situation in South Africa required internationally well-co-ordinated and effectively implemented measures to induce the apartheid régime to abandon its abhorrent policies.

10. In spite of measures adopted by the international community, the Chairman warned that there were attempts by international banking and financial institutions to soften their stance on South African debt. Loans had been extended and rescheduled, easing the burden on South Africa and disregarding the international call to cut loans and tighten credit in order to apply pressure on the Pretoria Government to dismantle apartheid. The Chairman further noted that a number of transnational corporations which had announced their divestiture still maintained links with South Africa. He further noted that transnational corporations which had turned over their companies to local South African business entities should ensure that the well-being and rights of the workers would be safeguarded by the new owners.

11. The Chairman of the Special Committee drew the attention of the President of the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly's call 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.

12. The Chairman of the Special Committee expressed his concern over the increasing number of violations of the arms embargo called for in Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and 558 (1984). The participation of South Africa in military exhibitions in Chile and Turkey were demonstrations of a total disregard of the resolutions. A sale of submarine blue prints by the Federal Republic of Germany and the continuing military collaboration of Chile and Israel with South Africa were further grave violations of the will of the international community. The Special Committee and the General Assembly continued to urge Governments to respect the arms embargo and abstain from any form of military co-operation with the racist South African régime.

13. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that the work of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products had been proceeding at an encouraging pace. The Group had submitted its second report to the General Assembly at its forty-third session (A/43/44). The Group, in co-operation with the Special Committee, had also sponsored the Hearings on the Oil Embargo against South Africa which were organized in New York on 12 and 13 April 1989. The report of the Panel of the Hearings highlighted a number of steps to be taken to ensure the scrupulous implementation of the oil embargo against South Africa. The Hearings successfully advanced the issues related to the monitoring of possible violations of the oil embargo. However, more work was needed to ensure halting the oil supply to South Africa. The Group now had direct access to data on shipping movements, which would further strengthen the Group's ability to acquire relevant information. The Chairman appealed to all Governments to co-operate with the Group in the discharge of its mandate.

14. The two presiding officers expressed the hope that with the active support of the international community peaceful settlement would soon be reached on the crisis of South Africa, based on the recognition of the right of all South Africans to freedom and justice in a democratic non-racial society.

15. The Chairman of the Special Committee and the President of the Council appealed for continued co-operation from the international community to increase pressure on the apartheid régime to end the suffering of the majority of the South African population and to bring about a peaceful and just solution based on the release of all political prisoners, abrogation of discriminatory laws and negotiation with the genuine leaders of the vast majority. They also called for increasing moral and material support from the international community to the people of South Africa and the front-line States.

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