

Chapter I

Africa

In 1988, the United Nations continued to consider and act on a number of political issues in Africa, in particular South Africa's apartheid policy and its aggression against neighbouring States. It was also kept informed about other conflicts among African States.

The question of apartheid was debated by the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid among others. The Assembly adopted a series of resolutions dealing with South Africa's apartheid policies, which showed continuing agreement among the majority of Member States on apartheid and on the Organization's role in the struggle to abolish it.

The Security Council, in June, strongly condemned South Africa for its latest attacks on Botswana. Allegations of aggressive acts by South Africa were made to the Council by Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia. In September, the Council called on South Africa to cease its continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

Following requests by Angola and Cuba concerning the redeployment and withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the Security Council in December decided to establish under its authority a United Nations Angola Verification Mission and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement that decision.

In March, June and November, the Council called on South Africa to stay the execution and commute the death sentences of anti-apartheid activists. In the case of the Sharpeville Six, it urged all States and organizations to use their influence to save their lives.

The Assembly reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte. It also appealed for contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, which provided scholarships for students from the region, and called for continued co-operation with the Organization of African Unity,

South Africa and apartheid

South Africa's system of enforced racial separation—the policy of apartheid—continued to be of major concern to the international community throughout 1988. The General Assembly, the Security Council and various other United Nations

bodies continued their activities aimed at pressuring the apartheid regime into dismantling its system of racial discrimination, which had been condemned as a crime against humanity. In the Assembly's view, comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remained the most peaceful and effective means through which the international community could exert pressure on South Africa.

As in previous years, the world community was particularly concerned with the escalation of repression and State-induced terror against opponents of apartheid; the continued intransigence of South Africa demonstrated through the extension of the state of emergency, the large number of arbitrary arrests, the increased use of vigilante groups and the muzzling of the press; its acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring States; and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia (see PART FOUR, Chapter III).

It was against this political background that the General Assembly in December adopted eleven resolutions aimed at sustaining and strengthening international pressure against the apartheid policies of South Africa.

General aspects

Activities of the Committee against Apartheid. The Special Committee against apartheid, in its annual report to the General Assembly and the Security Council,⁽¹⁾ reviewed the situation in South Africa and the Committee's activities aimed at intensifying the international campaign against it. The report, which included recommendations for further action, covered the period until August 1988; developments later in the year were described in the Committee's 1989 report.⁽²⁾

The Committee followed with grave concern the rapidly deteriorating situation in and around South Africa and the regime's mounting reign of terror in the face of unprecedented nation-wide resistance to apartheid.

It reported that despite the intensification of South Africa's repression and annihilation of opponents, resistance to apartheid persisted and was now taking different forms. An alliance between organized black workers and youth was developing into a significant component of the strategic resistance, as was the role of church leaders and religious insti-

tutions. There was also growing opposition by democratic whites, as prominent Afrikaners raised their voices in opposition to apartheid. The End Conscription Campaign, the biggest organization of whites affiliated with the United Democratic Front (UDF), carried out effective campaigns against induction into the South African Defence Force, as a result of which the organization was virtually banned in August.

During 1988, the Committee repeatedly drew the international community's attention to South Africa's repressive policies by issuing statements, especially in connection with arrests and detentions of anti-apartheid activists. It also drew attention to the fact that the apartheid régime continued arbitrarily to impose death sentences and carry out executions as part of an ongoing campaign aimed at crushing and suppressing the struggle for liberation. The Committee condemned those executions and urged the Governments and peoples of the world to intervene to prevent further executions.

The Committee continued to promote an international campaign against South Africa's racial policies. It organized, assisted and participated in a number of meetings, conferences and seminars to mobilize public opinion against the apartheid régime and for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions as well as sports and cultural boycotts against South Africa. The Committee also campaigned for the release of all political prisoners and the improvement of the situation of women and children under apartheid.

In the conclusions to its 1988 report, the Committee stated that the Pretoria régime had escalated its repression, trying to crush every opposition in the country; at the same time, the Government had recently pursued diplomatic efforts aimed at settling the conflict in southern Africa.

The renewal of the state of emergency and the series of repressive measures against anti-apartheid organizations and domestic and foreign media suggested that the régime could advance its objectives only through the indiscriminate use of force and State-sponsored terrorism; the enactment of those measures was designed to stifle opposition to its so-called reforms and to the nationwide municipal elections scheduled for October 1988.

According to the Committee, Pretoria's constitutional scheme excluded blacks from participation in Parliament and restricted them to "homelands" and township councils. The so-called reforms gave an appearance of power-sharing without substance. As the centre-piece of the reformist scheme, the National Council, soon to be called the Great Indaba, was intended to be an advisory body. In the Committee's view, the

scheme preserved the fragmentation of the population, maintaining the most critical national issues as the domain for decision-making by whites. As long as the state of emergency remained in effect, political prisoners and detainees remained imprisoned, anti-apartheid and political organizations continued to be banned, a peaceful solution remained elusive and the country continued its downward spiral into violence.

Thus, apartheid was not only being aggressively maintained, but was camouflaged through "reforms". Therefore, the challenge to the international community remained as high as ever, and the imposition of sanctions continued to be of crucial significance.

Recent developments proved once more, in the Committee's opinion, that the régime could not solve the conflict in the country through violence; despite relentless attacks on all fronts, the opposition was regrouping; its activities ranged from armed resistance to strikes and boycotts. It was imperative that the international community exercise further economic and political pressure in order to induce the régime to introduce fundamental changes towards the eradication of apartheid.

The Committee recommended that the Assembly: condemn the apartheid system and the régime's acts of repression, aggression, destabilization and terrorism; reaffirm the legitimacy of the struggle, including armed resistance, for the elimination of apartheid; call for assistance to the national liberation movements as well as to the front-line States subjected to aggression and destabilization by South Africa; demand that the apartheid régime lift the state of emergency and end its repressive policies and violent practices, release all political prisoners and detainees, rescind the bans on political organizations and individuals and repeal restrictions on the freedom of the press; emphasize that only negotiations with the genuine representatives of the resisting majority could bring about a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the racial conflict; request the Security Council to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions; and, pending their adoption, call on States to terminate military, nuclear, financial, technological and other relations with South Africa, strengthen and co-ordinate measures and strictly enforce their implementation.

The Committee further recommended that the Assembly urge the international community to intensify its efforts to implement fully United Nations resolutions on cultural, sports, consumer and other boycotts and to facilitate implementation of the policy of cultural isolation of South Africa; urge ratification or accession to the international conventions against apartheid, including the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,

which had entered into force on 3 April; convene a special session in 1989 on apartheid and its destructive consequences; and authorize the Committee to continue mobilizing international action against apartheid through publicity, meetings, seminars, conferences, hearings, consultations, missions and other related activities.

In resolution 43/50 F, the Assembly endorsed the Committee's work programme.

International action to eliminate apartheid

In accordance with a 1987 Assembly resolution,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General in October 1988⁽⁴⁾ submitted replies from 28 Governments to his request for information regarding the Assembly's appeal to consider, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, national legislative or other measures to increase the pressure on the South African régime. Such measures included the cessation of further investment in and financial loans to South Africa; an end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa; prohibition of the sale of kruggerand and all other coins minted in South Africa; cessation of all military, police or intelligence co-operation with South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment; an end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa; and cessation of the export and sale of oil to South Africa.

Some of the Governments that sent replies emphasized that they did not maintain any relations with South Africa, in conformity with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and/or regional organizations. Others reaffirmed previous policies concerning cessation of links with South Africa and newly adopted measures. All replies affirmed commitment to those policies and adherence to the 1987 as well as other Assembly resolutions.

Special Committee's conclusions and recommendations. The Special Committee against Apartheid concluded that although the international community had taken a number of positive steps to isolate South Africa and put pressure on the authorities to dismantle apartheid, there were still loopholes in the economic measures. While some States were gradually reducing their economic links with South Africa, others were filling the gap in defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for the complete isolation of the régime. The techniques adopted by some corporations to disinvest while maintaining links with South Africa through licensing and other arrangements had attracted attention and criticism.

The Committee considered the total isolation of South Africa to be an urgent task of the international community, as it would force the Government to accept the inevitable course of events and to undertake negotiations with the leaders recognized by the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa.

Action by the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia, in a November report⁽⁵⁾ on contacts between Member States and South Africa since the adoption of a November 1987 General Assembly resolution on the situation in Namibia resulting from its occupation by South Africa,⁽⁶⁾ observed that, while the majority of States had taken measures to comply with the numerous United Nations resolutions calling for total eradication of apartheid, some Member States, as well as their multinational corporations, continued to do business as usual with the racist régime. In the Council's view, the continued opposition to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by those same trade and political partners of South Africa constituted the single most significant impediment to genuine international efforts to end apartheid, thus encouraging South Africa to resist the will of the international community.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 K by recorded vote.

Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid

The General Assembly,

Alarmed by the continuous aggravation of the situation in South Africa caused by the policy of apartheid, and in particular by the extension and further tightening of the nation-wide state of emergency,

Convinced that the root-cause of the crisis in southern Africa is the policy of apartheid,

Noting with grave concern that in order to perpetuate apartheid in South Africa the authorities there have committed acts of aggression and breaches of the peace,

Convinced that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of the free and fair exercise of universal adult suffrage can lead to a peaceful and lasting solution in South Africa,

Noting that the so-called reforms in South Africa have the effect of further entrenching the apartheid system and further dividing the people of South Africa.

Recognizing that the policy of bantustanization deprives the majority of the people of their citizenship and makes them foreigners in their own country,

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community to take all necessary action for the eradication of apartheid, and, in particular, the need for increased and effective pressure on the South African authorities as a peaceful means of achieving the abolition of apartheid,

Encouraged, in this context, by the growing international consensus, as demonstrated by the adoption of Security Council resolution 569(1985) of 26 July 1985, and the increase in and expansion of national, regional and intergovernmental measures to this end,

Considering sanctions to be the most effective peaceful means available to the international community to increase pressure on the South African authorities,

Convinced of the vital importance of the strict observance of Security Council resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Council instituted a man-

datory arms embargo against South Africa, and Council resolution 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 concerning the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa, and of the need to make these embargoes fully effective in conformity with Council resolution 591(1986) of 28 November 1986,

Commending the national policies not to sell and export oil to South Africa,

Considering that measures to ensure effective and scrupulous implementation of such embargoes through international co-operation are essential and urgent,

Noting, in this respect, the efforts undertaken by the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Noting with deep concern that, through a combination of military and economic pressures, in violation of international law, the authorities of South Africa have resorted to economic reprisals and aggression against, and destabilization of, neighbouring States,

Alarmed by the seriously deteriorating situation of millions of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in southern Africa caused by these policies and actions,

Considering that contacts between apartheid South Africa and the front-line and other neighbouring States, necessitated by geography, colonial legacy and other reasons, should not be used by other States as a pretext for legitimizing the apartheid system or justifying attempts to break the international isolation of that system,

Convinced that the existence of apartheid will continue to lead to ever-increasing resistance by the oppressed people, by all possible means, and increased tension and conflict that will have far-reaching consequences for southern Africa and the world,

Convinced that policies of collaboration with the apartheid régime, instead of respect for the legitimate aspirations of the genuine representatives of the great majority of the people, will encourage its repression and aggression against neighbouring States and its defiance of the United Nations,

Expressing its full support for the legitimate aspiration of African States and peoples, and of the Organization of African Unity, for the total liberation of the continent of Africa from colonialism and racism,

1. Strongly condemns the policy of apartheid that deprives the majority of the South African population of their dignity, fundamental freedoms and human rights;

2. Strongly condemns the South African authorities for the killings, arbitrary mass arrests and detention of members of mass organizations as well as other individuals who are opposing the apartheid system and the state of emergency, and for the detention of and use of violence against children;

3. Further condemns the overt and the covert aggressive actions, which South Africa has carried out for the destabilization of neighbouring States, as well as those aimed against refugees from South Africa and Namibia;

4. Demands that the authorities of South Africa:

(a) Release immediately and unconditionally Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) Immediately lift the state of emergency;

(c) Abrogate discriminatory laws and lift bans on all organizations and individuals, as well as end restrictions on and censorship of news media;

(d) Grant freedom of association and full trade union rights to all workers of South Africa;

(e) Initiate without pre-conditions a political dialogue with genuine leaders of the majority population with a view to eradicating apartheid without delay and establishing a representative government;

(f) Eradicate the bantustan structures;

(g) Immediately end the destabilization of front-line and other States.

5. Urges the Security Council to consider without delay the adoption of effective mandatory sanctions against South Africa;

6. Also urges the Security Council to take steps for the strict implementation of the mandatory arms embargo instituted by it in resolution 418(1977) and of the arms embargo requested in its resolution 558(1984) and, within the context of the relevant resolutions, to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from South Africa;

7. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa, such as:

(a) Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;

(b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

(c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

(e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(f) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa;

(g) Other measures within the economic and commercial fields;

8. Recognizes the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

(a) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

(b) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of apartheid, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

9. Welcomes the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, which was held at Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988;

10. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the apartheid régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid,

11. Commends the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the apartheid régime of South

Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example;

12. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the total eradication of apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society in which all the people, irrespective of race, colour or creed, enjoy fundamental freedoms and human rights;

13. Pays tribute to and expresses solidarity with organizations and individuals struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 K

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 142-2-2 (recorded vote)

25-nation draft (A/43/L.42 & Add.1): agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Angola, Australia, Austria, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Germany, Federal Republic of, Portugal

Sanctions and boycotts

The Special Committee reported in 1988 that the international campaign to isolate and put pressure on South Africa had intensified and was marked by significant new developments.

In an initiative to promote gold sanctions against South Africa, the World Gold Commission, a London-based anti-apartheid organization, was launched in June. Convinced that non-South African gold suppliers could mine enough gold to satisfy the world's jewellery industry, the Commission had formulated specific proposals with respect to the imposition of gold sanctions against South Africa, notably a ban on gold imports, the release of gold from national reserves and the establishment of a fund for the training of students in the techniques of mining and marketing gold.

The Commission had reported that the Italian jewellery industry, the largest buyer of South African gold, could feasibly switch from South African to non-South African gold. Those findings prompted all three Italian trade union federations to launch a campaign focusing on the jewellery manufacturing centres of northern Italy. The work of both the Commission and the trade unions led a significant number of Italian manufacturers to take steps to obtain their gold supplies from countries other than South Africa.

People's sanctions were also a major force behind the initiatives to tighten, expand and increase the scope of sanctions against South Africa. Examples included the refusal of consumers to purchase South African products, the refusal of workers to handle goods from South Africa and the demands of shareholders to have stocks divested from companies operating in or having links to South Africa. Trade unions and anti-apartheid movements were instrumental in organizing people's sanctions.

In its conclusions, the Committee said that sanctions continued to be of crucial significance. The sanctions imposed by a number of countries had significantly contributed to common efforts of the international community and had had a considerable impact even if their implementation had been at times hesitant and on the whole unco-ordinated. Partly as a result of sanctions, South Africa's economy was experiencing slow rates of growth, and the compound effects of disinvestment, the denial of long-term credit and the lack of new capital investment were beginning to be felt. The Committee welcomed in that context the new measures adopted or being considered by the Commonwealth and the United States Congress. It noted that as a result of measures undertaken in recent years, South Africa's trade with the Nordic countries had virtually ceased and that with the United States had decreased.

The Committee regretted, however, that while some countries were gradually reducing their economic links with South Africa, others were filling that gap, notable among them the Federal Republic of Germany, which had become the largest exporter to South Africa, followed by Japan and the United Kingdom. Equally disturbing in the Committee's view was the fact that some newly industrialized countries, particularly in the Far East, were filling the economic gap created by sanctions.

The Committee considered that sanctions should be targeted at key areas of the economy, such as banning imports of coal and agricultural products, the supply of loans and credit, the transfer of technology and direct air flights to and from South Africa. The Committee also called for the strengthening of sanctions as well as improved co-

ordination, standardization and implementation and a more effective centralized monitoring and reporting system. States deciding to introduce sanctions should adopt national legislative measures to penalize violators.

Action by the Council for Namibia. In a November report on contacts between Member States and South Africa,⁽⁵⁾ the Council for Namibia expressed the view that opposition to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by some countries constituted the single most significant impediment to genuine international efforts to end apartheid. It therefore was of utmost importance for the Security Council to reconsider the imposition of mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime under Chapter VII of the Charter.

The call for sanctions was repeated in the Council's annual report to the General Assembly.⁽⁷⁾

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee on colonial countries), in August,^(*) reiterated its request to all States, pending the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions, to act individually or collectively to effectively isolate South Africa politically, economically, militarily and culturally and encouraged those Governments that had unilaterally taken certain measures against it to take additional ones.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 C by recorded vote.

Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 C of 20 November 1987,

Recalling also its earlier resolutions and those of the Security Council calling for concerted international action to force the racist régime of South Africa to eradicate apartheid,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in particular paragraphs 188 to 194,

Noting with satisfaction the entering into force on 3 April 1988 of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,

Gravely concerned at the continuing defiance by the apartheid régime of the will of the international community, the régime's provocative non-compliance with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, its escalating terror against the people of South Africa, its continuing illegal occupation of Namibia, and its acts of military aggression and political and economic destabilization against independent African States,

Expressing serious concern at the continuing violation of the arms embargo against South Africa,

Noting with grave concern that some Member States and transnational corporations have continued economic relations with South Africa, while some others have begun

to exploit opportunities created by sanctions imposed by other States thus substantially increasing their trade with South Africa,

1. Reaffirms that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate apartheid without further delay;

2. Encourages States that have not yet done so to accede to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and calls upon all States to support the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports;

3. Culls upon those States which have increased their trade with South Africa and, particularly, Japan, which recently emerged as the most important trading partner of South Africa, to sever trade relations with South Africa;

4. Decides once again that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would be the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means to bring apartheid to an end and to discharge the responsibilities of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, which are threatened and violated by the apartheid régime;

5. Urgently requests the Security Council, therefore, to consider immediate action under Chapter VII of the Charter with a view to applying comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and calls upon those Governments which are opposed to the application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions to reassess their policies and cease their opposition to the application of such sanctions by the Security Council;

6. Appeals to the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to co-operate in the imposition of comprehensive, mandatory sanctions by the international community against racist South Africa as a means for achieving peaceful change in that country;

7. Urges the Security Council to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo imposed by its resolutions 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 and 558(1984) of 13 December 1984 in order to bring to an end the continued violations of the arms embargo.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 C

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 123-12-19 (recorded vote)

38-nation draft (A/43/L.32 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1; S-G, A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indone-

sia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Bhutan, Botswana, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden.

SECURITY COUNCIL CONSIDERATION

The Security Council met in March to consider the situation in South Africa. On 8 March, the Council voted on a draft resolution⁽⁹⁾ by Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia, which would have had the Council impose sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The proposed sanctions, in accordance with Article 41, were to include the prohibition of the import of South African iron, steel, krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa. Also prohibited would have been computer exports to South Africa; investment in and loans to South Africa; the promotion of and support for trade with it; the export and sale of oil to it; and all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation. The vote was 10 to 2, with 3 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Italy, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: France, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan.

The draft was not adopted owing to the negative vote of permanent members. (For further details on the Council's consideration and action on the question of South Africa, see below.)

National measures against South Africa

In accordance with a 1987 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁰⁾ the Secretary-General in November submitted a report on implementation of national measures adopted against South Africa.⁽¹¹⁾ The report dealt with the nature and scope of measures taken against South Africa, the degree of their applicability and the machinery for monitoring and reporting. It further discussed problems relating to their implementation, in particular the existence or absence of co-ordination and the degree of enforcement.

Annexed to the report was a description of measures regarding trade in commodities, financial flows and investment, transfer of technology, and transport and services, prepared by a consultant to the Centre against Apartheid.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1988, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 D by recorded vote.

Imposition, co-ordination and strict monitoring of measures against racist South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on sanctions against South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in particular paragraphs 191 to 194, and of the Secretary-General's report on implementation of national measures adopted against South Africa,

Considering that measures taken by States individually and some collectively, while commendable, vary in coverage and degree of enforcement, which allows for the exploitation of existing gaps and loopholes,

Concerned at the increasing number of States that exploit the trade gaps created by the imposition of these measures,

Commending the action taken by labour unions, women's organizations, student groups and other anti-apartheid organizations for the isolation of the apartheid regime,

1. Urges all States that have not yet done so, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, to adopt legislative and/or comparable measures to impose effective sanctions against South Africa and, in particular:

(a) To impose embargoes on the supply of all products, technologies, skills and services that can be used for the military and nuclear industry of South Africa, including military intelligence;

(b) To impose embargoes on the supply of oil and petroleum products;

(c) To prohibit the import of coal, gold, other minerals and agricultural products from South Africa and Namibia;

(d) To induce transnational corporations, banks and financial institutions to withdraw effectively from South Africa by ceasing equity and non-equity investment, transfer of technology and know-how, and provision of credit and loans;

(e) To sever all air, sea and other transport links with South Africa,

(f) To prevent, through appropriate measures, their citizens from serving in South Africa's armed forces and other sensitive sectors;

(g) To take appropriate measures to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of the racist régime of South Africa;

2. Also urges all States to monitor strictly the implementation of the above measures and adopt when necessary legislation providing for penalties on individuals and enterprises violating those measures;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on new legislative and/or comparable measures adopted and implemented by States against South Africa, especially in areas in which the South African economy depends on the outside world.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 D

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 136-4-14 (recorded vote)

44-nation draft (A/43/L.33 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Repub-

lic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Financial implications, 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1; S-G, A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Germany, Federal Republic of, Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Austria, Belgium, Equatorial Guinea, France, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Spain.

Oil embargo

The 11-member Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, established by the General Assembly in 1986,⁽¹²⁾ reported to the Assembly in October.⁽¹³⁾ The Group focused its attention on the flow of oil and petroleum products to the country and on ways and means to assist Member States in implementing embargoes or comparable policies. It also concerned itself with the role of companies that owned oil refineries in South Africa and with transnational corporations (TNCs) that had assisted South Africa in converting coal to oil and in its hydrocarbon exploration projects. It collected and evaluated its own information on oil deliveries to South Africa, but also considered information on violations of the oil embargo from other sides. On 10 June, the Group and the Special Committee against Apartheid had established a task force on the hearings on the oil embargo against South Africa, to be held during the first half of 1989.

The Group had noted that large foreign oil companies and corporations controlled a significant portion of the oil refining and distribution infrastructure in South Africa. The international community attached special importance to an oil embargo because of Pretoria's dependence on outside sources of petroleum and on outside aid in procuring and transporting the petroleum it needed. South Africa had attempted to lessen its dependence on external petroleum supplies by resorting to the conversion of coal to motor fuels and by stockpiling crude oil and petroleum products.

However, oil-from-coal conversion satisfied only one fourth of the country's motor fuel demand and, combined with stockpile drawdowns, could maintain motor fuel supplies at normal levels for only six to seven months. Offshore oil exploration had not resulted in significant discoveries.

Efforts to make an oil embargo mandatory had failed. Owing to its voluntary nature, the oil embargo had neither been strictly applied nor closely monitored, and had therefore not been fully effective.

The Group recirculated a questionnaire sent in 1987 to Member States concerning measures they had taken to prevent the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. In 1988, it received 36 replies; in 1987, 50 Governments had responded, 29 of which again sent replies in 1988. Many Governments either annexed their legislation or comparable measures with respect to the oil embargo, referred to legislation and policies concerning the prohibition of any form of trade or transaction with South Africa or announced that they did not have any oil trade with that country. Some States had not introduced specific legislative or other measures, but instead had incorporated the embargo as a general policy of sanctions.

In its conclusions, the Group stated that a mandatory oil embargo was urgently needed; despite an almost universally declared policy that no oil or petroleum products should be supplied to South Africa, that policy was not being implemented unanimously.

In order to tighten all loopholes in the embargo, the Group suggested that the administrative measures enforced by States that export, ship and handle oil include "end user" and other destination restriction clauses to prevent companies and traders from attempting to circumvent the embargo by falsifying discharge certificates and other documentation.

The Group recommended that the Assembly request the Security Council to consider invoking Chapter VII of the Charter to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. Pending such a decision, the Assembly should request Member States to adopt legislative or comparable measures to that effect.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. At its August session,⁽⁸⁾ the Committee on colonial countries called on those oil-producing and oil-exporting countries that had not done so to take effective measures to terminate the supply of crude oil and petroleum products to South Africa.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted by recorded vote resolution 43/50 J.

Oil embargo against South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa,

Recalling its resolutions on an oil embargo against South Africa, in particular resolution 42/23 F of 20 November 1987,

Noting that, while oil-exporting States have committed themselves to an oil embargo against South Africa, very few major shipping States have done so,

Concerned that the racist regime of South Africa has been able to circumvent the oil embargoes and comparable measures adopted by States,

Commending action taken by labour unions, student groups and anti-apartheid organizations against companies involved in the violation of the oil embargo against South Africa, and for the enforcement of the embargo,

Convinced that an effective oil embargo against South Africa would complement the arms embargo against the apartheid régime, and serve to curtail both its acts of aggression against the front-line States and its repression of the people of South Africa and Namibia,

1. Takes note of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa;

2. Urges the Security Council to take action without further delay to impose a mandatory embargo on the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa as well as the supply of equipment and technology to, financing of and investment in its oil industry and coal liquefaction projects;

3. Requests all States concerned, pending a decision by the Security Council, to adopt effective measures and/or legislation to broaden the scope of the oil embargo in order to ensure the complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly, and in particular:

(a) To apply strictly the "end users" clause and other conditions concerning restriction on destination to ensure compliance with the embargo;

(b) To compel the companies originally selling or purchasing oil or petroleum products, as appropriate to each nation, to desist from selling, reselling or otherwise transferring oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia, whether directly or indirectly;

(c) To establish strict control over the supply of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and Namibia by intermediaries, oil companies and traders by placing responsibility for the fulfilment of the contract on the first buyer or seller of oil and petroleum products who would, therefore, be liable for the actions of these parties;

(d) To prevent access by South Africa to other sources of energy, including the supply of raw materials, technical know-how, financial assistance and transport;

(e) To prohibit all assistance to apartheid South Africa, including the provision of finance, technology, equipment or personnel for the prospecting, development or production of hydrocarbon resources, the construction or operation of oil-from-coal or oil-from-gas plants or the development and operation of plants producing fuel substitutes and additives such as ethanol and methanol;

(f) To prevent South African corporations from maintaining or expanding their holdings in oil companies or properties outside South Africa;

(g) To terminate the transport of oil to South Africa by ships flying their flags, or by ships that are ultimately owned, managed or chartered by their nationals or by companies within their jurisdiction;

(h) To develop a system for registration of ships, registered or owned by their nationals, that have unloaded oil in South Africa in contravention of embargoes imposed;

(i) To impose penal action against companies and individuals that have been involved in violating the oil embargo, and to publicize cases of successful prosecutions in conformity with their national laws;

(j) To gather, exchange and disseminate information regarding violations of the oil embargo, including ways and means to prevent such violations, and to take concerted measures against violators;

4. Decides to hold hearings in April 1989 on the strengthening of the oil embargo against South Africa, to be organized by the Intergovernmental Group in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid;

5. Requests the Intergovernmental Group to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, including proposals for strengthening the mechanism to monitor the supply and shipment of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

6. Requests all States to extend their co-operation to the Intergovernmental Group in the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Intergovernmental Group with all necessary assistance for the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 J

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 138-2-14 (recorded vote)

23-nation draft (A/43/L.41 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Senegal, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian SSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1; S-G, A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.
 Abstaining: Belgium, Botswana, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Israel, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Netherlands, Portugal, Swaziland.

Sports and cultural boycott

The Special Committee continued its activities aimed at strengthening international efforts to curtail cultural and sporting contacts with South Africa, mainly through its regular publication of registers of entertainers, actors and sportspersons who had performed in South Africa and by supporting activities of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in that regard.

A major development designed to strengthen the existing boycott of apartheid in sports was the entry into force on 3 April of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports which the General Assembly adopted in 1985.⁽¹⁴⁾ As of 31 December 1988, 75 States had signed the Convention, 36 of which had ratified or approved it. In addition, 1 had acceded to the Convention.⁽¹⁵⁾ In a statement of 18 March, the Chairman of the Special Committee urged States that had signed the Convention to expedite their processes of becoming parties.

On 14 April, a register of sports contacts for 1987 was released. Like previous registers, it included a cumulative list, by country, of sportspersons who had participated in sports events in South Africa. An increasing number of requests for deletion from the register were received.

On 25 January, the President of the International Tennis Federation announced that players would no longer be required to play in South Africa. In June, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) convened a special meeting and issued a declaration denouncing apartheid and urging all international sports organizations to cut their remaining ties with South Africa. IOC also announced that it would establish a co-ordination commission to study and follow all matters concerning apartheid in sports.

International boxing organizations also expressed their opposition to apartheid and cooperated with the Special Committee in efforts to isolate apartheid sports. The World Boxing Council undertook firm measures against boxers competing in South Africa. In September, the International Amateur Boxing Federation decided to expel Israel for five years following the participation of Israeli boxers in competitions in South Africa.

In August, the Special Committee adopted policy guidelines for implementation of a cultural boycott of South Africa. The policy sought to persuade artists, entertainers and others not to perform in South Africa or to engage in any cultural contacts with it. The guidelines were endorsed by the participants in the Symposium on Culture

against Apartheid, organized jointly by the Special Committee, the Ministry of Culture of Greece and the Hellenic Association for the United Nations (Athens, 2-4 September).

A register of entertainers, actors and others who had performed in South Africa between January 1981 and June 1988 was published by the Special Committee in August. The register also contained a list of persons whose names had been deleted since the publication of the 1987 register. Several of the few remaining internationally known entertainers and artists pledged they would not again undertake cultural activities in apartheid South Africa and their names were therefore deleted from the register.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 43/50 D, the General Assembly urged States, pending the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to adopt comparable measures, including action to ensure the effectiveness of the sports and cultural boycott of the racist régime of South Africa. Resolution 43/50 K contained an appeal to Governments and organizations to cease academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the apartheid régime, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid. In resolution 43/50 C, the Assembly encouraged States that had not yet done so to accede to the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports, and called on all States to support the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports, which was to be established under the Convention. In resolution 43/26 A, the Assembly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other countries, including cultural contacts, stating that such collaboration helped prolong South Africa's control over Namibia.

Relations with South Africa

Military and nuclear relations

Despite a mandatory arms embargo, South Africa continued to build up its military strength and to trade in armaments. It also increased its security and defence budget, which for 1988/89 was 22 per cent over the previous year's budget. As in the past, actual defence spending for the period was expected to exceed the allocated amount significantly.

In addition to increasing its military and security expenditures, the régime expanded its armaments industry, as well as the export of military equipment. According to the South African Minister for Defence, the Armaments Corporation of

South Africa had over the previous 13 years exported weapons to 39 countries, with sales totalling \$800 million annually.

In the Special Committee's view, the régime appeared to have acquired the military technology to upgrade its existing armaments. Loopholes allowed South Africa to circumvent the arms embargo, as did the absence or non-enforcement of laws and regulations banning all forms of military collaboration with South Africa, the thriving international market of weapons and military technology and the lack of firm international action against embargo violations.

In January 1988, the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Committee that it had completed its investigations into the alleged sale of blueprints of naval submarines to South Africa by a German company. A fiscal review was dropped after the authorities concluded that the plans were not detailed enough to enable the construction of a U-boat. The Committee noted, however, that no public prosecutor had been assigned to the case and that the fiscal authorities seemed to have focused on possible violations of the country's export laws. A parliamentary committee was investigating the case.

In February, it was reported that Austrian spotter planes were among the military items recently acquired by South Africa. Also in February, the Special Committee requested an investigation of reported arms exports from South Africa to Sri Lanka.

In March, South Africa participated in an arms exhibition at Santiago, Chile. The Committee had urged Chile to cancel its invitation and expressed astonishment that two South African naval vessels had been invited to pay an official call to Chilean ports.

In June, the Special Committee requested the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom to investigate alleged deliveries of high-tech dual-purpose, multi-sensor platforms to South Africa involving British Aerospace and Messerschmit-Bölkow-Blohm. The equipment, produced in accordance with the requirements of the South African Defence Force, was capable of being used for locating tanks, missiles, grenades and other ammunition, as well as for preparing military operations. The two Governments reportedly had issued export licences on the basis of South Africa's assurance that the system would be used for satellites. By the time the matter had been brought to the attention of the Federal Republic of Germany, one platform had already been delivered.

On 2 November, the Committee encouraged Finland not to proceed with the purchase of Crotaile missiles from the French company Thomson-CSF, which was linked to South Africa. In a reply

received on 21 November, the Finnish Government indicated that the purchase did not contradict the spirit of the United Nations sanctions against South Africa.

In August, South Africa indicated to the International Atomic Energy Agency its intention to adhere to the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons⁽¹⁶⁾ and to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection, but only on condition that it be allowed to trade in nuclear fuels and technology. In exchange, it would undertake not to produce nuclear weapons.

The Committee called again on all States to terminate relations with South Africa, including those in the military and nuclear fields.

The Committee also considered South Africa's relations with Israel, including its military relations, which were covered in a separate report (see below).

Activities of the Council for Namibia. The Council for Namibia, in its 1988 annual report,⁽⁷⁾ noted that in addition to its vast military-industrial complex and the most formidable army in Africa, South Africa possessed a nuclear-weapon capability. Its nuclear programme had been developed with the assistance and collaboration of certain Western and other countries, including Israel. South Africa's role as a major uranium producer, which to a considerable extent came from illegally occupied Namibia, had given it a formidable advantage in securing support from Western countries for its own nuclear programme. The Council called on States to terminate all military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. In August,⁽⁸⁾ the Committee on colonial countries, condemning the military and nuclear intelligence collaboration with South Africa, urged the Security Council to adopt further measures to widen the scope of its 1977 resolution⁽¹⁷⁾ on a mandatory arms embargo to make it more effective and comprehensive. The Committee also called for scrupulous observance of the Council's 1984 resolution⁽¹⁸⁾ enjoining Member States to refrain from importing South African armaments.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 B by recorded vote.

Military collaboration with South Africa

The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions and those of the Security Council on the arms embargo, as well as other resolutions on collaboration with South Africa,

Taking note of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, including annex I thereof,

Considering that the full implementation of an arms embargo against South Africa is an essential element of international action against apartheid,

Taking note of the statement adopted on 18 December 1987 by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421(1977) of 9 December 1977 concerning the question of South Africa, which "noted with alarm and great concern that large quantities of arms and military equipment, including highly sophisticated matériel, were still reaching South Africa directly or via clandestine routes",

Regretting that some countries surreptitiously continue to deal in arms with South Africa and allow South Africa to participate in international arms exhibitions,

1. Strongly urges those States which directly or indirectly infringe the arms embargo and continue to collaborate with South Africa in the military, nuclear, and military intelligence and technology fields, in particular certain Western States and Israel, to terminate forthwith such acts;

2. Urges the Security Council to consider immediate steps to ensure the scrupulous and full implementation of the arms embargo imposed by the Council in resolution 418(1977) of 4 November 1977 and its effective monitoring;

3. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to keep the matter under constant review and to report thereon to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 B

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 123-2-29 (recorded vote)

40-nation draft (A/43/L.31 & Corr.1 & Add.1): agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers GA 43rd session: plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia; Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Aspects of military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa were taken up in a number of other Assembly resolutions. In resolution 43/50 D, the Assembly urged States to impose embargoes on the supply of all products, technologies, skills and services that could be used for

South Africa's nuclear and military industry, including military intelligence. In resolution 43/50 K, it urged the Security Council to take steps for strict implementation of the arms embargo and to secure an end to military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa and the import of military equipment or supplies from it.

In resolutions 43/71 A and B, the Assembly condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration with it, and called on all concerned to desist from further collaboration. In resolution 43/88, the Assembly called on States, particularly Security Council members, to promote the denuclearization of Africa in order to avert the serious danger that the nuclear capability of South Africa constituted to African States, in particular the front-line States, as well as to international peace and security.

In decision 43/410, the Assembly considered that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by South Africa constituted a further effort on its part to terrorize and intimidate independent States in the region into submission, while posing a threat to all mankind. The Assembly condemned the continuing support to South Africa in the military and nuclear fields and expressed concern at the grave consequences for international peace and security of the collaboration between South Africa and certain Western Powers, Israel and other countries in the military and nuclear fields. It called on States to end such collaboration, in particular to halt the supply of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increased South Africa's nuclear capability.

Foreign investments and credits

According to the Special Committee, South Africa relied heavily on trade credits, but its relations with international finance remained tenuous. However, while long-term credits to South Africa had virtually ceased, short-term credits-whose main sources were the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom-were increasing. Japan, the United States and the Commonwealth (except for the United Kingdom) had banned new loans to South Africa, and some countries had also stopped export credit guarantees. South Africa had been able to attract limited amounts of capital from Far Eastern countries with large capital surpluses. Otherwise, there was little prospect of South Africa's having access to external capital lending. In 1988, studies by the United States Congress and the Commonwealth Secretariat showed that international financial confidence in South Africa had eroded.

In the area of investments, a reported 500 TNCs had sold their holdings in South Africa since corporations started withdrawing from there in the

1970s. Of United States-based TNCs with subsidiaries in South Africa, 60 per cent had disinvested since 1985. Of United Kingdom-based corporations, about 20 per cent had withdrawn; this represented a significant volume of disinvestment, since an estimated 40 per cent of all foreign investment in South Africa was United Kingdom-based. Companies based in the Federal Republic of Germany had disinvested about 6 per cent of their operations. Disinvestment by companies based in Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and other Western European States had also taken place.

According to the Special Committee, two trends had emerged: the number of companies ending their direct investment in South Africa had dropped in 1988 from their peak 1987 levels, and a number of firms had retained non-equity links with South Africa under agreements affecting such matters as licences, technology transfers, management, assembly, distribution and franchise. Such arrangements, while allowing withdrawing companies to avoid public criticism, afforded them continued profit-making opportunities and provided South Africa with a continued flow of technology.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

Foreign investments and credits were addressed by the General Assembly in resolution 43/50 D, urging States to adopt a number of unilateral measures, including inducing banks and financial institutions effectively to withdraw from South Africa by ceasing to provide loans and credits. In resolution 43/50 K, the Assembly made a similar call, appealing at the same time for national legislative and other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on South Africa.

Related action was also taken in resolution 43/29.

Transnational corporations

Activities of the Commission on TNCs. Among the documents considered at the April 1988 session of the Commission on TNCs⁽¹⁹⁾ were three reports of the Secretary-General, dealing respectively with the activities of TNCs in South Africa and Namibia,⁽²⁰⁾ the responsibilities of home countries of such corporations,⁽²¹⁾ and the follow-up to the public hearings on their activities.⁽²²⁾ (For details see PART THREE, Chapter V.) Following their consideration, the Commission recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The Council acted on it by adopting resolution 1988/56.

The role of TNCs in South Africa was addressed by the General Assembly in several 1988 resolutions. In resolution 43/50 D, the Assembly called on States to induce TNCs effectively to withdraw

from South Africa by ceasing equity and non-equity investment and the transfer of technology and know-how. In resolution 43/97, the Assembly called on all States whose TNCs continued to do business with South Africa to terminate those dealings.

IMF and World Bank relations with South Africa

In 1988, as in previous years, United Nations bodies called on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) to terminate their relations with South Africa. The Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1988/53, deplored the financial and other links of IMF with South Africa in disregard of repeated General Assembly resolutions, and urgently called on it to end such collaboration.

The Assembly, in resolution 43/30, regretted that the World Bank and IMF continued to maintain links with the racist Pretoria regime, expressed the view that all links should be discontinued and, pending such action, called on those organizations not to extend any support or loans to South Africa.

Israel-South Africa relations

In response to a 1987 General Assembly request to keep relations between South Africa and Israel under review,⁽²³⁾ the Special Committee, in an annex to its 1988 report,⁽¹⁾ covered recent developments concerning relations between the two countries.

Figures in the Special Committee's report covering the second half of 1988⁽²⁾ indicated a decline in trade between the two countries. However, information emanating from South Africa indicated the contrary. According to the South African press, total trade between Israel and South Africa rose to \$341 million in 1988, up from \$247 million in 1987. Imports of goods from South Africa to Israel in 1988-major among them mineral products, petrol, coal and base metal-exceeded exports by some \$80 million. Exports from Israel totalled \$131 million, mainly chemical products, precious stones, metals and machinery, but also medical and optical products, rubber, plastics and textiles.

The Special Committee found that despite having taken limited measures against South Africa, Israel continued to have dealings with that country, particularly in the military field, a fact of particular concern to the Committee. Israel's military collaboration with South Africa extended not only to arms trade and upgrading of South Africa's weaponry systems, but also to training and advising its forces. In view of the veil of secrecy surrounding the nature and length of the military agreements between the two countries, the Committee felt that Israel's affirmation that it would

refrain from new undertakings with South Africa in the realm of defence did not adequately contribute to the international community's efforts towards isolating South Africa and eliminating apartheid as soon as possible.

By a July letter to the Centre against Apartheid, Israel said it would continue its endeavour to curtail its relations with South Africa and would refrain from new undertakings in the realm of defence. It added that no new investments in South Africa had been approved and that cultural ties had been completely severed with those institutes connected in any way with the apartheid régime. It said that Israeli civil servants were forbidden to visit South Africa and that Israeli authorities, including its Customs Services, had taken all necessary steps to prevent Israel from being used as a transit point for the transfer of goods and services to and from South Africa. Israel also mentioned its training programmes for black South Africans and invitations to some prominent black leaders to visit Israel.

The Committee said that however useful such programmes and visits might be, they could not substitute for restrictive measures against South Africa.

Although data were limited because of the secretive nature of the relations between the two countries, information suggesting continuing collaboration between them, particularly in the military field, did exist. According to the Committee, Israel's arms sales to South Africa amounted to about 10 per cent of its total annual arms exports. A joint missile programme was believed to have started in 1987. In August 1988, South Africa unveiled a modernized and integrated navigation and weapon system, which Israeli experts were believed to have helped develop. In the vein of trade for military use, Israel's State television claimed that Israel imported steel from South Africa for its arms industry.

Concluding, the Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly authorize it to keep the relations between the two countries under review, that it condemn the continuing collaboration between them and that it call on Israel to cease such collaboration.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On December 5, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 E by recorded vote.

Relations between South Africa and Israel

The General Assembly,

Recalling resolution 42/23 D of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, particularly annex I on recent developments concerning relations between South Africa and Israel,

1. Calls upon Israel to abide by the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council

by terminating forthwith all forms of military, nuclear, intelligence, economic and other collaboration, particularly its long-term contracts for military supplies, with South Africa;

2. Requests the Special Committee against Apartheid to continue to monitor the relations between South Africa and Israel and keep them under constant review, including the implementation of the measures adopted by Israel, and report to the General Assembly and the Security Council as appropriate.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 E

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 106-23-26 (recorded vote)

36-nation draft (A/43/L.34 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1: S-G. A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cape Verde, Chad, China, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Belize, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Grenada, Honduras, Japan, Lesotho, Malawi, Malta, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Uruguay, Zaire.

In resolution 43/106, the Assembly denounced the collusion between Israel and South Africa and expressed support for the 1983 Declaration of the International Conference on the Alliance between South Africa and Israel.⁽²⁴⁾ Israel was among the countries condemned for maintaining ties with South Africa, which, according to the Assembly, encouraged the latter to persist in suppressing the aspirations of the people to self-determination and independence. In resolution 43/92, Israel, together with other countries, was again condemned for collaborating with South Africa in many areas, including the military and nuclear fields, thus encouraging it to persist in its brutal oppression of the peoples of southern Africa and the denial of their human rights. In resolution 43/80, the Assembly reiterated its condemnation of the cooperation between the two countries in the field of nuclear armament.

Situation in South Africa

General political situation. In its 1988⁽¹⁾ and 1989 reports,(s) the Special Committee against Apartheid provided information on the general political situation in South Africa during 1988. According to those reports, the Government had shown no genuine inclination towards finding a solution for the political crisis in the country. Instead, it had tried to crush opposition by extending the state of emergency, thereby creating an atmosphere of terror in which the police, the army and vigilante groups acted with virtual impunity. Parallel to the internal suppression, the Government had stepped up its terrorist activities abroad against members of national liberation movements with the aim of weakening them and undermining their standing within the international community.

On 24 February, Pretoria imposed severe restrictions on the activities of 17 leading anti-apartheid organizations and 18 individuals committed to peaceful forms of struggle, as well as on the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). In imposing those restrictions, the régime appeared, in the words of the Committee, to be trying to woo back white voters and to avert a popular boycott of the nation-wide municipal elections scheduled for 26 October (see below), which, in the Committee's opinion, were an attempt by Pretoria to reassert its authority and give a semblance of legitimacy to its régime and its new proposed constitutional plan of power-sharing based on ethnicity.

The régime had developed ways to deal with the economic crisis of the country in parallel with its political strategy. A recently announced economic package emphasized privatization, deregulation, drastic cuts in official expenditures and a wage freeze in the public sector. Aimed at boosting private investment and production as well as reducing public sector deficits, the economic restructuring would, in the Committee's view, lead to deterioration of the living standards of low income groups, particularly black workers.

Repression of the population. Under the prolonged state of emergency, which was extended once more in June, police violence increased, as did attacks by vigilante groups and death squads against apartheid opponents, resulting in the creation of a new category of people in South Africa: internal refugees from repression.

Detention without charge or trial, even of children, and attacks and murders by vigilante groups were used to intimidate the opposition. In that climate of State-induced terror, foreign and domestic media were severely restricted.

Under the cover of the state of emergency, the basic apartheid laws continued to be enforced. Human rights monitors estimated that since the state of emergency was imposed in 1986, more

than 30,000 persons had been detained for varying periods of time.

The 1988 Amnesty International report pointed to an unprecedented increase in the application of death sentences for political offences. The case of the so-called Sharpeville Six focused the attention of the international community on death sentences in political cases (see below).

Resistance to apartheid. As government pressure increased, so did resistance against apartheid. As mounting repression hindered the activities of political organizations, the black labour movement and religious organizations became leading opposition forces. Anti-apartheid resistance was adopting different political forms, switching from high-profile, mass-recruitment rallies to a system of block and street committees. In that process of political regrouping, the alliance between organized black workers and youth continued to grow in significance.

The National Anti-Apartheid Conference, convened by COSATU in September 1988 with the participation of more than 70 organizations, attempted to discuss unity and organization against repression and one person one vote in a democratic South Africa. Although the Conference was banned, it generated a debate on the content of political alliances, and some of the scheduled participants met in secret at Cape Town to discuss ways of continuing the process of creating a broader coalition. The nation-wide boycott of the municipal elections on 26 October indicated both the depth of the popular rejection of the structures created by the régime and the ability of community groups to organize themselves in spite of the state of emergency.

The black labour movement continued to play an important role in the opposition to apartheid, fighting not only for economic but also for political objectives, in actions often co-ordinated with other grass-roots organizations. An important development was the growing efforts of the trade union federations—COSATU and the National Council of Trade Unions—to take united action in opposition to the 1988 Labour Relations Amendment Act, which was designed to undermine the activities of the non-racial labour movement. In June, both federations called for three days of national protest against the Labour Bill, the state of emergency and the restrictions on anti-apartheid organizations. In spite of threats by management and authorities, more than 2 million blacks participated in the stay-away.

The Committee noted that despite gains made by the non-racial trade unions at collective bargaining, black South Africans still earned the lowest average monthly income. By far the most important demands precipitating strikes were, therefore, for improved wages and working conditions.

There were 1,025 strikes in 1988, resulting in the loss of 914,388 work-days; an estimated 161,534 black workers, as opposed to 145 white workers, participated in the strikes.

Despite a sustained attack on youth organizations since 1984, actions by youth and students demonstrated that their organizations had partly survived the effects of the state of emergency. In line with the general political trend, the anti-apartheid youth and student organizations were engaged in efforts to strengthen their political constituency by reaching out to youths in churches, sports organizations, township clubs and other such bodies. Finding common ground for political action seemed to be the major purpose of those efforts.

The Committee also reported that church leaders and religious institutions were opposing apartheid more forcefully than ever. The South African Council of Churches (SACC) continued to lead the churches in opposing the régime and also in providing humanitarian aid to the victims of apartheid. In June, religious leaders attended an SACC convocation to discuss the situation in South Africa and to formulate non-violent strategies for fighting apartheid. In September, SACC decided to defy any laws entrenching residential segregation and to condemn the Labour Relations Amendment Act as an instrument of racism. SACC also endorsed the decision to boycott the October municipal elections and resolved to oppose the media restrictions imposed under the state of emergency.

The Special Committee further reported wider opposition by democratic whites, individuals and organizations such as the End Conscription Campaign, which was eventually banned in August, the Five Freedoms Forum and the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee. The Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa sponsored several meetings between whites, in particular Afrikaners, and African National Congress (ANC) representatives, in an attempt to widen the range of forces opposed to apartheid.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In resolution 1988/41, the Economic and Social Council dealt with the infringement of trade union rights in South Africa. It condemned the increased repression of the independent black trade union movement; demanded that it cease; demanded the unconditional release of trade unionists; and requested immediate recognition of the population's right to form and join trade unions.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 A by recorded vote.

International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 42/23 A of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, in particular paragraphs 183 to 194,

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression of and State terror against opponents of apartheid and the increasing intransigence of the racist régime of South Africa, exemplified by the continuous extension of the state of emergency, the imposition of severe restrictions on peaceful anti-apartheid organizations and individuals, the increasing number of arbitrary detentions, trials, torture and killings, including those of women and children, the increased use of vigilante groups and the stifling of the press,

Noting with serious concern the racist régime's continuing acts of aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent African States, including assassinations and abductions of freedom fighters in those States and elsewhere, and the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia,

1. Reaffirms its full support to the majority of the South African people in their struggle, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, to eradicate apartheid totally, so that all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, may enjoy equal and full political and other rights, and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;

2. Reaffirms also the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa and their right to choose the necessary means, including armed struggle, to attain the eradication of apartheid, and the establishment of a free, democratic, unfragmented and non-racial South Africa;

3. Condemns the racist regime and its policies and practices of apartheid and, in particular, the execution of patriots and captured freedom fighters in South Africa and demands that the racist régime:

(a) Stop the execution of political prisoners at present on death row;

(b) Recognize prisoner-of-war status of captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocol I of 1977 thereto;

4. Demands again:

(a) The lifting of the state of emergency;

(b) The immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;

(c) The lifting of the ban on all political organizations and opponents of apartheid,

(d) The safe return of all political exiles;

(e) The withdrawal of the régime's troops from black townships;

(f) The repeal of restrictions on the freedom of the press;

(g) The end of the policy of bantustanization and forced population removals;

(h) The end of military and paramilitary activities aimed at the neighbouring countries;

5. Demands in particular that all detained children be unconditionally released and that the abhorrent practice of applying repressive measures to children and minors cease immediately;

6. Considers that the implementation of the above demands would create the appropriate conditions for free consultations among all the people of South Africa with a view to negotiating a just and lasting solution to the conflict in that country;

7. Appeals to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, mass media, and city and other local authorities as well as individuals to increase urgently political, economic, educational, legal, humanitarian and all other forms of necessary assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements;

8. Also appeals to all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

9. Urges all countries to contribute generously to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund set up by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries with the aim of increasing support to the national liberation movements fighting the apartheid regime and to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States;

10. Decides to continue the authorization of adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the South African liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity—namely, the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania—to maintain offices in New York in order to participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other appropriate bodies;

11. Requests Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to exert their influence towards the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 A

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 131-3-21 (recorded vote)

46-nation draft (A/43/L.30/Rev.1 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1: S-G, A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Leo People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United

Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Portugal, United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Spain, Sweden.

On 28 November, by decision 43/414, the Assembly took note of the Special Political Committee's report on hearings of organizations and individuals in connection with South Africa's apartheid policies.⁽²⁵⁾ Altogether, the Committee heard statements by 14 persons.

Municipal elections

Nation-wide municipal elections of black representatives to officially sanctioned "community councils" were scheduled for 26 October 1988. Organizations such as the banned UDF and the Azanian People's Organization rejected the elections, which were widely boycotted. The constitutional plan envisaged that the municipal council representatives elected would become political representatives to the regional and national councils and the building blocks of the National Council, which, through an intricate consultative process, would devise a "new constitution" providing Africans with limited political representation at the national level.

The Special Committee Chairman, in a statement of 12 October, denounced South Africa's plans to conduct municipal elections, saying that, far from answering the black majority's demands for full political rights, the regime was trying to impose an official body for blacks that would function solely in an advisory capacity. That scheme, he said, would further entrench the current constitution, which had been overwhelmingly rejected by the black majority in 1984 and declared null and void by both the Security Council⁽²⁶⁾ and the General Assembly.⁽²⁷⁾ The Committee considered that the scheduled elections were devoid of any legitimacy since they were to take place amid a state of emergency, severe restrictions on popular organizations and their leaders and a general climate of harassment, intimidation and violence against the anti-apartheid opposition. The municipal officials chosen in the so-called elections would have no more legitimacy than the current councillors, who continued to be rejected by the black majority.

On the average, only 5 per cent of the eligible voters in the African townships voted.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 26 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/13 by recorded vote.

Pretoria's racial "municipal elections"

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 38/11 of 15 November 1983, in which it stated its conviction that the "constitutional proposals" were aimed at depriving the indigenous African

majority of all fundamental rights and further entrenching apartheid and accordingly rejected them,

Reaffirming that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned that the so-called nation-wide municipal elections of 26 October 1988 are an extension of the "constitutional proposals" of 1983,

Welcoming the united resistance of the oppressed people of South Africa against these "municipal elections",

Alarmed that the Pretoria racist régime has declared illegal all advocacy against these "municipal elections" and further intensified repressive State violence, including the bombing of buildings that house the offices of anti-apartheid organizations as well as the mass arrest and detention of its opponents, in a bid to crush all resistance to these "municipal elections",

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Firmly convinced that the holding of these "municipal elections" will further aggravate the already explosive situation inside apartheid South Africa,

1. Declares that the "municipal elections" are contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that the enforcement of the "municipal elections" and their results will inevitably aggravate tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole;

2. Rejects these "municipal elections" and all insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa further to entrench white minority rule and apartheid;

3. Also rejects any so-called "negotiated settlement" based on the outcome of the "municipal elections" and other extensions of the "constitutional proposals" of 1983;

4. Solemnly declares that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution of the explosive situation in South Africa;

5. Requests the Security Council, as a matter of urgency, to consider the serious implications of the so-called "municipal elections" and to take all necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter, to avert the further aggravation of tension and conflict in South Africa and in southern Africa as a whole.

General Assembly resolution 43/13

26 October 1988 Meeting 37 146-0-2 (recorded vote)

Draft by United Republic of Tanzania (A/43/L.16); agenda item 36.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy,

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom, United States.

The General Assembly, in resolution 43/106, commended the efforts of the democratic forces within various sections of the South African society striving for the abolition of apartheid and the creation of a united non-racial democratic society. It condemned the holding of municipal elections, the restrictions imposed on democratic movements, the extension of the state of emergency, the wanton killing of peaceful demonstrators and the increased attacks on religious community leaders.

In resolution 43/157, the Assembly reaffirmed that apartheid should be abolished and that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour was a gross violation of human rights and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise was essential for the exercise of periodic and genuine elections.

Opponents of apartheid

There was a substantial escalation in the number of political trials in 1988, which continued to be used as a weapon to silence opposition and deprive anti-apartheid organizations of their leadership. According to South Africa's Centre for Applied Legal Studies, 37 political trials involving 112 accused were completed between December 1987 and March 1988 alone. In the middle of 1988, 62 trials were taking place involving 691 accused, including five treason trials with 50 accused, and at least 70 political prisoners were on death row, the most prominent of whom were the so-called Sharpeville Six.

The six prisoners, accused in the murder of a black deputy mayor of the Sharpeville township by a crowd protesting a rent increase in September 1984, had been sentenced in 1985 on the basis of the doctrine of "common purpose", according to which a group could share in the aim of committing a murder, even if it did not actually take part in the crime. Upholding their convictions and sentences, the Appeal Court acknowledged that it had not been proved that their conduct had contributed causally to the mayor's death. Domestic and international pressure persuaded the authori-

ties to commute their death sentences on 23 November to terms of imprisonment ranging from 18 to 25 years.

International action was also called for in the case of another death-row prisoner, 24-year-old Paul Tefo Setlaba, scheduled to be executed on 24 November. He was sentenced to death in 1986 on charges of murder relating to the death of a police informer, also on the basis of common purpose.

In a statement of 29 November, the Special Committee Chairman welcomed the release from prison of Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) President Zephania Mothopeng. At the same time, he expressed hope that this humanitarian gesture was also a political one and would be followed by the release of Nelson Mandela and the other political prisoners, which had to be the first step in the negotiations for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in South Africa. The Special Committee considered that Member States, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs should redouble their efforts to that effect.

On 9 December, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee called for international efforts to secure the release of three UDF leaders convicted of high treason and of eight other opponents of apartheid convicted of terrorism. The Special Committee considered the sentences of Patrick Lekota (12 years), Popo Molefe (10 years), Moses Chikane (10 years) and Thomas Manihala (6 years) to be flagrant examples of using the judiciary as an instrument to suppress any political opposition to the apartheid rule. The harsh judgement rendered after a three-year trial, was widely condemned both within and outside South Africa.

On 29 March, the Chairman issued a statement condemning the assassination of the head of the ANC mission in Paris, Dulcie September. On 8 April, the Chairman condemned the attempted assassination at Maputo, Mozambique, of ANC activist Albie Sachs, who was seriously injured by a car bomb.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 2 March⁽²⁸⁾ Sierra Leone, on behalf of the Group of African States, requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in South Africa. Zambia made several similar requests, on 2 March⁽²⁹⁾ 15 March⁽³⁰⁾ 16 June⁽³¹⁾ and 23 November⁽³²⁾. On the basis of those requests, the Council held seven meetings between 3 March and 23 November.

Meeting numbers. SC 2793-2797, 2799, 2817, 2830.

The Council invited the following countries, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote: Botswana, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Guyana, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Ni-

geria, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tunisia, Zimbabwe. Under rule 39^a of the Council's provisional rules of procedure, the Council also invited the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Acting Chairman of the Committee on colonial countries and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia. Under the same rule, at the request of Algeria, Senegal and Zambia, it invited Neo Mnumzana, representative of ANC⁽³³⁾ Lesaooana Makhanda, representative of PAC⁽³⁴⁾ and Helmut Angula, representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).⁽³⁵⁾

On 16 March, the Council adopted **resolution 610(1988)** unanimously.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 503(1982) of 9 April 1982, 525(1982) of 7 December 1982, 533(1983) of 7 June 1983 and 547(1984) of 13 January 1984 in which, inter alia, it expressed its grave concern that the Pretoria regime's practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents has adverse consequences on the search for a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the worsening human suffering resulting from the apartheid system and, inter alia, the South African regime's renewed state of emergency, its imposition on 24 February 1988 of severe restrictions on eighteen anti-apartheid and labour organizations and eighteen individuals committed to peaceful forms of struggle and the harassment and detention of church leaders on 29 February, all of which further undermine the possibilities of a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 12 December 1985 in South Africa on Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, Reid Malebo Mokoena, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joseph Khumalo and Francis Don Mokhesi, known as the Sharpeville Six, as well as the decision to execute them on Friday, 18 March 1988,

Conscious that the Court proceedings of the Sharpeville Six show that none of the six young South Africans convicted of murder was found by the Court to have caused the actual death of the Councillor and that they were convicted of murder and sentenced to death only because the Court found that they had a "common purpose" with the actual perpetrators,

Deeply concerned at the Pretoria regime's decision to execute the Sharpeville Six on Friday, 18 March 1988, in defiance of world-wide appeals,

Convinced that these executions, if carried out, will further inflame an already grave situation in South Africa,

1. Calls upon the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six;

2. Urges all States and organizations to use their influence and take urgent measures, in conformity with

^a Rule 39 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure states: "The Security Council may invite members of the Secretariat or other persons, whom it considers competent for the purpose, to supply it with information or to give other assistance in examining matters within its competence."

the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments, to save the lives of the Sharpeville Six.

Security Council resolution 610(1988)

16 March 1988 Meeting 2799 Adopted unanimously

6-nation draft (S/19627).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Earlier, on 8 March, the Council had voted on a draft resolution which would have had the Council impose sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. The draft was not adopted owing to the negative vote of permanent Council members. (For further details see above.)

On 17 June, following South Africa's rejection of an appeal to reopen the case to ensure a fair trial, the Security Council adopted resolution 615(1988) unanimously.

The Security Council.

Recalling its resolutions 503(1982) of 9 April 1982, 525(1982) of 7 December 1982, 533(1983) of 7 June 1983, 547(1984) of 13 January 1984 and 610(1988) of 16 March 1988 in which, *inter alia*, it expressed its grave concern that the Pretoria régime's practice of sentencing to death and executing its opponents has adverse consequences on the search for a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in South Africa, the worsening human suffering resulting from the apartheid system and, *inter alia*, the South African régime's renewed state of emergency on 9 June 1988, its imposition on 24 February 1988 of severe restrictions on eighteen anti-apartheid and labour organizations and eighteen individuals committed to peaceful forms of struggle and the harassment and detention of church leaders on 29 February, all of which further undermine the possibilities of a peaceful resolution of the South African situation,

Having considered the question of the death sentences passed on 12 December 1985 in South Africa on Mojalefa Reginald Sefatsa, Reid Malebo Mokoena, Oupa Moses Diniso, Theresa Ramashamola, Duma Joseph Khumalo and Francis Don Mokhesi, known as the Sharpeville Six, as well as the decision to execute them,

Conscious that the Court proceedings of the Sharpeville Six show that none of the six young South Africans convicted of murder was found by the Court to have caused the actual death of the Councillor and that they were convicted of murder and sentenced to death only because the Court found that they had a "common purpose" with the actual perpetrators,

Deeply concerned at the decision on 13 June 1988 of the Pretoria Supreme Court to reject an appeal to reopen the case to ensure a fair trial,

Deeply concerned also at the Pretoria régime's decision to execute the Sharpeville Six in defiance of world-wide appeals,

Convinced that these executions, if carried out, will further inflame an already grave situation in South Africa,

1. Calls once again upon the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six;

2. Urges all States and organizations to use their influence and take urgent measures, in conformity with

the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments, to save the lives of the Sharpeville Six.

Security Council resolution 61511988)

17 June 1988 Meeting 2817 Adopted unanimously

6-nation draft (S/19940).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Following South Africa's decision to implement the death sentence against Mr. Setlaba, the Council, on 23 November, adopted resolution 623(1988).

The Security Council.

Having learned with grave concern of the intention of the South African authorities to implement the death sentence imposed on Mr. Paul Tefo Setlaba, an anti-apartheid activist, on the basis of so-called "common purpose",

Strongly urges the Government of South Africa to stay execution and commute the death sentence imposed on Mr. Paul Tefo Setlaba in order to avoid further aggravating the situation in South Africa.

Security Council resolution 623(1988)

23 November 1988 Meeting 2830 13-0-2

B-nation draft (S/20290).

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Nepal, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, USSR, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: United Kingdom, United States.

South Africa informed the Secretary-General that it rejected the Council resolutions: in a 16 March letter,⁽³⁶⁾ it expressed strong objection to resolution 610(1988), which it regarded as interference in an internal South African matter. On 17 June,⁽³⁷⁾ it expressed its regret that the Security Council had found it appropriate to express its views on the case of the Sharpeville Six by adopting resolution 615(1988).

Women and children under apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a 1986 resolution⁽³⁸⁾ and a 1987 decision⁽³⁹⁾ of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General transmitted to the 1988 session of the Commission on the Status of Women (see PART THREE, Chapter XIII) a report on new developments from 1 September 1985 to 30 September 1987 concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and on assistance to women who had become refugees as a result of apartheid.⁽⁴⁰⁾

In his report, the Secretary-General stated that black women in particular continued to suffer from the inhuman practice of apartheid. As they had not been able to change conditions affecting their daily lives, such as free movement, access to education, employment and basic services, their situation deserved increased attention and international assistance. Although considerable effort had been

made so far to provide assistance, it was not sufficient to meet the growing needs. Because of intensified repressive action, attention and assistance were not only essential for meeting pressing needs, but also for enabling the population to develop their potential to take an active part in constructing a new society.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

On 26 May, on the recommendation of its Second (Social) Committee, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1988/23 by recorded vote.

Women and children under apartheid

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling its resolution 1986/22 of 23 May 1986 on women and children under apartheid,

Noting the concern of women throughout the world about the continuing degradation and abuse to which African women and children are subjected daily by the white minority régime of South Africa,

Recalling that that concern was expressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, which also contain proposals for various forms of assistance to be rendered to women and children inside South Africa and to those who have become refugees,

Recognizing that the inhuman exploitation and dispossession of the African people by the white minority régime are directly responsible for the appalling conditions in which African women and children live,

Also recognizing that the equality of women cannot be achieved without the success of the struggle for national liberation and self-determination of the people of South Africa against the racist régime of Pretoria,

Referring to the report of the Secretary-General on new developments concerning the situation of women under apartheid in South Africa and Namibia and measures of assistance to women from South Africa and Namibia who have become refugees as a result of the practice of apartheid,

1. Condemns unequivocally the South African régime for the imposition of the state of emergency, the forcible separation of black families, the detention and imprisonment of women and children and the banning of seventeen non-violent anti-apartheid democratic organizations, as well as individuals;

2. Urges the South African régime to accord the Sharpeville Six, one of whom is a woman, a fair trial based on international legal standards and to stop the execution of political prisoners;

3. Demands the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, among whom are included an increasing number of women and children;

4. Commends the tenacity and bravery of those women inside and outside South Africa who have resisted oppression, who have been detained, tortured or killed, or whose husbands, children or other relatives have been detained, tortured or killed and who, despite this, have remained steadfast in their opposition to the racist régime;

5. Acknowledges the efforts of those Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that have

campaigns for and applied sanctions against the racist regime;

6. Appeals to all countries to support educational, health and social welfare programmes for women and children under apartheid,

7. Also appeals to the international community for increased assistance to women and children refugees in southern Africa;

8. Calls upon Governments, in view of the deterioration of the situation in South Africa, to impose, as a matter of urgency, comprehensive sanctions in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women;

9. Urges Member States and organizations of the United Nations system to give effect forthwith, in consultation with the national liberation movements, to the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies that deal with women and children under apartheid, giving particular attention to education, health, vocational training, employment opportunities and the strengthening of the women's sections of the liberation movement;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on monitoring the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies regarding women and children under apartheid to the Commission on the Status of Women at its thirty-third session.

Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/23

26 May 1988 Meeting 15 44-2-8 (recorded vote)

Approved by Second Committee (E/1988/90) by recorded vote (34-2-8), 13 May (meeting 9); draft by Commission on women (E/1988/15); agenda item 11.

Recorded vote in Council as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire.

Against: United Kingdom, United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Ireland, Italy, Japan, Portugal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

In resolution 43/134, the General Assembly dealt with torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia. The Assembly expressed grave concern about reports of the increasing number of repressive measures against children there and demanded the immediate release of children held in detention. It also demanded that the so-called rehabilitation camps and re-education centres in South Africa be immediately dismantled, as they served only to abuse black children physically and mentally.

Aid programmes and inter-agency co-operation

United Nations aid to victims of apartheid was provided through national liberation movements and directly to individuals for education and training. Legal assistance, relief and education grants were given by the United Nations Trust Fund for South

Africa to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory South African legislation. The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa offered additional educational assistance (see below).

Assistance to national liberation movements

In 1988, several United Nations organizations, notably the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), continued to provide assistance to national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), namely, ANC and PAC of South Africa and SWAPO of Namibia.

By a July decision,⁽⁴¹⁾ the UNDP Governing Council requested the Administrator to continue to assist the national liberation movements with maximum efficiency and flexibility, in accordance with the first programme of assistance for 1987-1991.

The Administrator reported⁽⁴²⁾ that the programme continued to emphasize activities intended to: promote professional expertise and human resources development through formal education and other types of training aimed at assisting individuals sponsored by national liberation movements in preparing themselves for eventual technical, managerial and administrative responsibilities in their countries; and foster among followers of national liberation movements self-reliance in countries of asylum.

During the year, 18 projects were being implemented: ANC and PAC had 3 ongoing projects each, SWAPO benefited from 8 projects and 4 projects covered all three national liberation movements. Total UNDP commitments under the national liberation movement indicative planning figure (IPF) amounted to \$11 million. Of the 18 projects, 8 were in the education sector (\$4.7 million), 4 dealt with planning, programming and aid co-ordination (\$1.8 million), 3 were in food production (\$1.8 million), 2 were geared to training and supporting health personnel (\$3.1 million) and 1 preparatory assistance project was being used to formulate projects in the maintenance and repair of mechanical equipment (\$15,000).

All three ongoing ANC projects, with an IPF of \$1.6 million, were executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; they supported ANC's education sector. The PAC programme consisted of two projects in the education sector, being executed by UNDP, and one in food production, being executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. UNDP's contribution was \$1.2 million.

In addition, 10 projects, focusing on maintenance and repair activities, health services, educational support, development aid co-ordination and food production, were in various

phases of formulation and approval: 6 with ANC, 2 with SWAPO and 2 with PAC. Pipeline project costs were estimated at \$3.5 million.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ACTION

In resolution 1988/53, the Economic and Social Council requested United Nations organizations to increase their assistance to the liberation movements in South Africa. It noted with satisfaction the arrangements made by several of those bodies that enabled representatives of national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in their proceedings and called on those that had not done so to make such arrangements, including defraying costs of the participation of those representatives.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly took action on assistance to national liberation movements recognized by OAU. In resolution 43/50 A, it decided to continue the funding of the New York offices of ANC and PAC to enable them to participate effectively in the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and other bodies. It made an urgent appeal for increases of assistance to the people of South Africa and their national liberation movements. A similar appeal was contained in resolution 43/50 K. In resolution 43/106, the Assembly again called for a substantial increase in all forms of assistance to the victims of racism and apartheid through the movements recognized by OAU. In resolution 43/30, it reiterated its recommendation that the United Nations system broaden its co-operation with colonial peoples and their movements and be flexible in formulating and preparing assistance programmes. It also recommended that a separate item on assistance to national liberation movements be put on the agenda of future high-level meetings between OAU and the United Nations. It echoed the call of the Economic and Social Council regarding the participation of representatives of the liberation movements as observers in meetings of international institutions on matters concerning their countries.

UN Trust Fund for South Africa

In October,⁽⁴³⁾ the Secretary-General reported that the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in 1965⁽⁴⁴⁾ to provide assistance to persons persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and Namibia, had made 11 grants totalling \$3.5 million since the previous report.⁽⁴⁴⁾ During that period, the Fund received \$3.1 million in voluntary contributions from 30 Governments, and a further \$918,117 was outstanding. Total income of the Fund since its in-

ception was \$32.4 million, and the total amount of grants was \$30.4 million. The available balance was \$1.9 million as at 31 August 1988.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 I without vote.

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa
The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 42/23 H of 20 November 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Gravely concerned at the continued nation-wide state of emergency and security regulations which criminalize and stifle political dissent and protest,

Increasingly alarmed by the continued detentions without trials, forced removals, bannings, restriction orders, political trials, death sentences imposed on opponents of apartheid, harassment of trade unions, church and other organizations and individuals involved in peaceful protest and dissent,

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,

Strongly convinced that increased contributions to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies concerned are necessary to enable them to meet the extensive needs for humanitarian and legal assistance,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination;

3. Appeals for generous and increased contributions to the Trust Fund;

4. Also appeals for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa and Namibia;

5. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund 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.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 I

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 Adopted without vote

41-nation draft (A/43/L.38 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Guyana, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: plenary 60-66, 68.

Other aspects

Public information

In accordance with a 1987 resolution,⁽⁴⁶⁾ the Department of Public Information (DPI) in 1988 continued its activities against the policy and practice of apartheid, including dissemination of information.

In a September report on information questions,⁽⁴⁷⁾ the Secretary-General stated that in addition to the regular audio and visual materials regularly produced by DPI, new campaign programmes had been formulated with the Centre against Apartheid. Access was gained to prestigious television shows where the United Nations story was seen by hundreds of millions of viewers. Projects undertaken included preparation of an exhibit of art against apartheid, participation of the cast of the musical *Sarafina* in commemoration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, preparation of a film vignette for the twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the observance of the seventieth birthday of Nelson Mandela, a ceremony to honour the president of the World Boxing Council and boxers for individual and collective action against apartheid in sports and the organization of a travelling exhibit against apartheid, as well as coverage of numerous events at Headquarters and in the field.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 H by recorded vote.

Dissemination of information against
the policies of apartheid of the
régime of racist South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling and reaffirming the legislative mandate of its resolutions 32/105 H of 14 December 1977, paragraph 4, and 33/183 I of 24 January 1979, in which it requested the Secretary-General to undertake, in co-operation with Member States, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa,

Recalling also its resolutions 13(I) of 13 February 1946, 595(VI) of 4 February 1952, 1335(XIII) of 13 December 1958, 1405(XIV) of 1 December 1959, 3535(XXX) of 17 December 1975, 32/105 B of 14 December 1977, 33/115 of 18 December 1978, 34/181 and 34/182 of 18 December 1979, 35/201 of 16 December 1980, 36/149 of 16 December 1981 and 40/64 D of 10 December 1985, in which it requested the Secretary-General to intensify and expand radio programmes for broadcast to southern Africa,

Strongly convinced of the need to intensify and expand activities aimed at mobilizing world public opinion against the evil system of apartheid in South Africa,

Mindful of the important role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the dissemination of information against apartheid, as enshrined in the relevant General Assembly resolutions,

Bearing in mind the malicious propaganda activities of the racist régime of South Africa, which continues to commit numerous acts of military aggression and destabilization against the front-line States and other neighbouring States in the region, and the imperative need to effectively counter these activities,

Alarmed at the planned reduction in the establishment of the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat,

Concerned at the continuous reduction in programme output over the years, and distressed at the prospect of the Department of Public Information's proposal to further reduce radio programmes directed at the people of South Africa and Namibia at this crucial period when the racist regime has escalated its disinformation campaign and mass media black-out,

Bearing in mind resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986 regarding the restructuring of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations and, in particular, the need to ensure that reforms are implemented with flexibility and not have a negative impact on mandated and priority programmes,

Noting with appreciation that the Secretary-General has initiated radio programmes in co-operation with Member States whose broadcasts can be heard in southern Africa in the main languages spoken in South Africa, which are English, Afrikaans, Sesotho, Setswana, Xhosa and Zulu,

Taking into consideration that radio is the commonly and widely used as well as easily accessible medium of communication in the region,

1. Urges the Secretary-General to:

(a) Intensify, increase and expand these radio broadcasts as well as the production of audio-visual material and to maintain, without interference, the unique linguistic features and characteristics of these programmes;

(b) Provide all appropriate technical and financial assistance to radio stations of those Member States which are broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa, in order to enable their radio transmitters to be heard inside South Africa;

(c) Ensure regular monitoring and evaluation of the impact of these programmes;

(d) Retain and commensurately increase the personnel in these programmes in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular, resolution 42/220 of 21 December 1987;

(e) Further strengthen and enhance these radio programmes by engaging, at the upper echelons of the Secretariat and senior policy-making and supervisory levels, personnel from the region who will readily understand, interpret and be responsive to developments in the region;

(f) Maintain these radio programmes as an exclusively separate entity for purposes of enhancing their effectiveness;

2. Appeals to all Governments, non-governmental organizations and the specialized agencies to co-operate with the Secretary-General in order to ensure the widest possible dissemination of information against apartheid, in particular, these radio programmes;

3. Expresses its appreciation to those Member States and international organizations which have provided the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat with their broadcasting facilities, as well as their contribution to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid,

and request those which have not done so to do the same;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 H

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 132-1-21 (recorded vote)

36-nation draft (A/43/L.37 & Corr.1 & Add.1): agenda item 36.
Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Ghana, Hungary, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Central Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1; S-G, A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussia SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand,* Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

*Later advised the Secretariat it had intended to abstain.

Meetings, missions and observances

As part of its work to promote the international campaign against apartheid, the Special Committee against Apartheid organized or co-sponsored a number of meetings, missions and observances in 1988.

Meetings. Among the meetings supported or sponsored by the Special Committee were a seminar on the role of the Latin American and Caribbean media in the international campaign against apartheid (Lima, Peru, 7-9 March); a conference organized by the Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid on southern Africa's future and Europe's role (Lusaka, Zambia, 23-30 March); the Anti-Apartheid Asia and Oceania Workshop, organized by the Japan Anti-Apartheid Committee (Tokyo, 27-29 August); a symposium on culture against apartheid (Athens, Greece, 2-4 September); the International NGO Conference for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination in the Second United Nations Decade (Geneva, 11-14 October); a seminar for teachers on South Africa and apartheid (New

York, 28 and 29 October); an international conference on apartheid (Lagos, Nigeria, 7-9 November); and a conference of the European Campaign against South African Aggression on Mozambique and Angola (Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany, 8-10 December).

Missions. In his efforts to promote the anti-apartheid struggle, the Committee Chairman visited Botswana, Lesotho and Zimbabwe in May and held consultations with the authorities there. He also visited the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR in August, meeting with governmental and non-governmental officials. At the invitation of the President of France, the Chairman attended ceremonies marking the fortieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Paris, 10 December).

Observances. As in previous years, the Special Committee held commemorative meetings on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (21 March), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (16 June), the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia (9 August), and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners (11 October).

Proposed special session

The Special Committee against Apartheid participated in the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries (Nicosia, Cyprus, 7-10 September). The final declaration of the Conference⁽⁴⁸⁾ called for the convening in 1989 of a special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa. That call was endorsed by the eightieth Inter-Parliamentary Conference (Sofia, Bulgaria, 19-24 September),⁽⁴⁹⁾ in which the Special Committee Chairman also participated. The convening of a special session was among the recommendations the Special Committee made in its report to the General Assembly.⁽¹⁾

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 G without vote.

Special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Gravely concerned at the escalating repression mounted against the opponents of apartheid in South Africa,

Further concerned about the racist régime's continued aggression against the front-line States and its destructive consequences,

Taking note of the Declaration of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988,

Indignant at the continued non-implementation of the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions by South Africa,

1. Decides to hold a special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa before its forty-fourth session, on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Special Committee against Apartheid,

2. Requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements towards the convening of the special session.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 G

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 Adopted without vote

40-nation draft (A/43/L.36 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1; S-G, A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Work Programme of the Special Committee against Apartheid

In its 1988 report,⁽¹⁾ the Special Committee against Apartheid recommended that the General Assembly authorize it to continue in its new approach to mobilizing international action against apartheid through publicity, meetings, seminars, conferences, hearings, consultations, missions and other relevant activities.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/50 F by recorded vote.

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid,

1. Commends the Special Committee against Apartheid for its work in the discharge of its responsibilities in promoting international action against apartheid;

2. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee and endorses the recommendations contained in paragraph 194 of the report relating to its programme of work;

3. Decides to make a special allocation of 400,000 dollars to the Special Committee for 1989 from the regular budget of the United Nations to cover the cost of special projects to be decided upon by the Committee;

4. Requests Governments and organizations to provide financial and other assistance for the special projects of the Special Committee and to make generous contributions to the Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid;

5. Appeals to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, information media and individuals to co-operate with the Centre against Apartheid and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in their activities against apartheid, and in particular in disseminating information on the de-

teriorating situation in South Africa in order to mitigate the effects of the restraints on the press in South Africa and to effectively counteract South African propaganda.

General Assembly resolution 43/50 F

5 December 1988 Meeting 68 144-1-9 (recorded vote)

42-nation draft (A/43/L.35 & Corr.1 & Add.1); agenda item 36.

Sponsors: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/43/901 & Corr.1; S-G, A/C.5/43/50 & Add.1.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 5th Committee 39, 40, 42; plenary 60-66, 68.

Recorded in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom.

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South Africa and the front-line States

Prospects for peace in southern Africa received impetus following negotiations sponsored by the United States and supported by the USSR, which resulted in an agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa that allowed the inception of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia (see PART FOUR, Chapter III) and included a series of practical steps designed to create conditions necessary to settle the conflict.⁽¹⁾ The Security Council, acting on a report of the Secretary-General, decided to establish under its authority the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to implement it.

While such peaceful solutions were emerging, the destructive effects of apartheid, aggression and destabilization were evident in the region. Recognizing that reality, the General Assembly in December called for a special session focusing on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa to be convened in the latter part of 1989 (see above). Destabilization, carried out directly by South Africa or through Resistência Nacional de Moçambique (RENAMO), had had a profoundly destructive effect on Mozambique.

According to the Special Committee against Apartheid, at least 400,000 persons had died because of acts of destabilization, and millions of others had been displaced. In addition, the disruption of its economy had made Mozambique dependent on foreign donors, who supplied it with \$800 million plus 500,000 tons of grain each year.

Several violations of Botswana territory and attacks on Botswana nationals, allegedly carried out by South Africa, were reported during the year.

The Special Committee estimated that the nine countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference-Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe-lost \$60 billion (at 1988 prices) in gross domestic product between 1980 and 1988 as a result of South Africa's acts of aggression and destabilization. Those sums related to war damage, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, higher spending on defence, loss of economic production, boycotts and embargoes imposed by Pretoria and caring for the growing number of refugees and internally displaced people.

In March, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement at a conference on South Africa's future and Europe's role (Lusaka, Zam-

bia, 23-30 March) in which he proposed that an emergency programme be set up for concerted bilateral and multilateral assistance to the front-line States to counter South Africa's economic destabilization, as well as to reduce their dependence on South Africa.⁽²⁾ In that connection, he emphasized the importance of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in providing support to the national liberation movements and the front-line States.

Action by the Committee on colonial countries. The Committee on colonial countries, in August,⁽³⁾ urged the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, substantial material assistance to the front-line States to enable them to support more effectively the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity. It welcomed the establishment of the AFRICA Fund and invited United Nations organizations and agencies to co-operate with the Fund in providing emergency assistance to the front-line States and national liberation movements.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

The General Assembly dealt with South Africa's relations with the front-line States in several 1988 resolutions. In resolution 43/50 A, it urged countries to contribute generously to the AFRICA Fund and appealed to all States, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to step up material, financial and other forms of support to the front-line and other neighbouring independent States. Similar calls were made in resolution 43/26 A, when the Assembly condemned South Africa for using Namibia as a springboard for armed invasions, subversion, destabilization and aggression against neighbouring African States, particularly Angola. The Assembly, in resolution 43/116, reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts on behalf of the international community to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance to the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them withstand the effects of South Africa's aggression and destabilization. It called on the international community to provide increased assistance to southern African countries to help them strengthen their capacity to provide for the care of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries.

In resolution 43/209, the Assembly, reaffirming the importance of close co-operation between the United Nations and the front-line States, strongly urged the international community to provide the assistance necessary to enhance the capacity of those States to withstand the effects of economic measures taken by South Africa, or by the international community against South Africa.

It also appealed for the support of national and collective emergency programmes prepared by the front-line States and other bordering States.

Situation in Angola

UN verification mission

By letters of 17 December, Angola⁽⁴⁾ and Cuba⁽⁵⁾ informed the Secretary-General that, considering the fact that South Africa had formally undertaken to accept the implementation the 1978 Security Council resolution on Namibia⁽⁶⁾ with effect from 1 April 1989, it was their intention to sign, on 22 December, an agreement providing for the redeployment to the north and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, in accordance with a timetable arrived at by the two countries. As the agreement also provided for verification by the United Nations, Angola and Cuba accordingly asked the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to recommend to the Security Council that a group of United Nations military observers be set up to carry out that mandate, in conformity with the agreements the two countries had already reached with the Secretariat.

In order to help the Security Council in its consideration of the request, the Secretary-General, on 17 December, submitted a report⁽⁷⁾ concerning the proposed arrangements for the operation of such an observer mission. According to the report, the bilateral agreement provided that the withdrawal of Cuban troops would begin on 1 April 1989 ("D-Day") and would be completed within 27 months. Angola and Cuba had informed the Secretary-General that 3,000 troops would be withdrawn before 1 April. The duration of the observer mission would be approximately 31 months, starting seven days before the beginning of the Cuban troop withdrawal and ending one month after its completion.

The observer group, UNAVEM, would be under the command of a Chief Military Observer who would be responsible to the Secretary-General, who in turn would report to the Security Council. As for the strength of the mission, the Secretary-General estimated that 70 military observers and about 20 civilian support personnel would be needed. An advance party of approximately 30 observers would be deployed on or about 3 January 1989, while the remaining 40 would be deployed on or about 20 March. The Secretary-General estimated that the cost of the full 31-month period of UNAVEM would total approximately \$20.4 million, of which \$9.8 million would be required during 1989.

Following approval by the Council of the proposed arrangements for an observer mission, the Secretary-General, by a letter of 22 December,⁽⁸⁾ reported that on the same date a tripartite agree-

ment had been signed by Angola, Cuba and South Africa, as had the bilateral agreement between Angola and Cuba, as result of which the arrangements for the establishment of UNAVEM had entered into force. The Secretary-General proposed that UNAVEM be composed of contingents from the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Congo, Czechoslovakia, India, Jordan, Norway, Spain and Yugoslavia. He also informed the President of the Council of his intention to appoint Brigadier-General Péricles Ferreira Comes (Brazil) as Chief Military Observer.

By a letter of 23 December,⁽⁹⁾ the President transmitted to the Secretary-General the Council's approval of his proposals.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

The Security Council met on 20 December 1988, in accordance with an understanding reached in prior consultations. On that date, the Council unanimously adopted resolution 626(1988).

The Security Council,

Noting the decision of Angola and Cuba to conclude a bilateral agreement on 22 December 1988 for the redeployment to the north and the staged and total withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, according to the agreed timetable,

Considering the request submitted to the Secretary-General by Angola and Cuba in letters dated 17 December 1988,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General dated 17 December 1988,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General and the recommendations therein;

2. Decides to establish under its authority a United Nations Angola Verification Mission and requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to this effect in accordance with his aforementioned report;

3. Also decides that the Mission shall be established for a period of thirty-one months;

4. Further decides that the arrangements for the establishment of the Mission shall enter into force as soon as the tripartite agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa on the one hand, and the bilateral agreement between Angola and Cuba on the other, are signed;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council immediately after the signature of the agreements referred to in paragraph 4 and to keep the Council fully informed of further developments.

Security Council resolution 626(1988)

20 December 1988 Meeting 2834 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/20339).

Botswana-South Africa armed incidents

According to a press release issued on 21 June by Botswana⁽¹⁰⁾ and transmitted the following

day, South Africa had violated its territory and carried out two attacks on Botswana nationals in or near the capital city of Gaborone. During the first incident, three unarmed policemen were injured, and in the second, a bomb destroyed a vehicle and damaged a house. Two members of the South African commando unit charged in the attacks were said to have been arrested on the night of 20 June and brought to trial on 22 June, according to a 23 June letter from Botswana.⁽¹¹⁾

A similar incident, during which four persons were killed, had been reported in March.⁽¹²⁾ In previous years, such as in June 1985,⁽¹³⁾ the Security Council condemned a South African attack on Botswana's capital, and in May 1986,⁽¹⁴⁾ the Council considered, but did not act on, charges of further attacks on a village near Gaborone. More allegations against South Africa were brought forward in 1987.⁽¹⁵⁾

Following consultations, the President of the Security Council on 24 June issued the following statement on behalf of the Council members:

"Members of the Security Council have learnt with a profound sense of shock and indignation of South Africa's latest attacks on the territory of Botswana in flagrant violation of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of that country carried out by the commandos of that régime on the night of 20 June 1988 which resulted in the injury of three unarmed Botswana policemen who were going about their normal duties near the capital city of Gaborone.

"Members of the Security Council further express their grave concern at South Africa's total disregard of the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular Security Council resolution 568(1985) by which the Security Council, *inter alia*, strongly condemned South Africa's attack on Botswana as an act of aggression against that country and a gross violation of its territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

"Members of the Council are also deeply disturbed by the explosion of a bomb in Gaborone West which destroyed a vehicle and damaged a house belonging to a Botswana national on the morning of 21 June 1988. They noted that the Government of Botswana, after a thorough investigation, had reached the conclusion that the two incidents were related.

"They strongly condemn these aggressive acts, provocation and harassment perpetrated by South Africa against the defenceless and peace-loving nation of Botswana in violation of international law.

"They reiterate their call to the South African Government to refrain from any further such aggressive acts and destabilization against Botswana and other front-line and neighbouring States as such acts can only aggravate tensions in southern Africa.

"They further reiterate the fact that peaceful change in southern Africa can only be brought about by the total eradication of apartheid which is the root cause of tension and conflict in both South Africa and the region as a whole."

By a letter of 24 June,⁽¹⁷⁾ South Africa stated that despite its repeated requests that Botswana curtail the activities of terrorists operating from inside its territory, terrorist infiltrations into South Africa continued, and that it was clear that the bulk of terrorists infiltrating South Africa, as well as their armaments, equipment and logistic support, did so through Botswana. South Africa wished to live in peace with all its neighbours, but was compelled to take action when neighbouring States ignored its legitimate concerns regarding terrorist attacks.

Annexed to the letter was a press release of 21 June issued by the South African Defence Force (SADF), according to which a patrol, while gathering information in Botswana near the South African border, was involved in the shooting incident with the Botswana police. The latter fired on the patrol, which was forced to return their fire, wounding members of the Botswana police. This action, the press release said, was not aimed against the Government or the people of Botswana, and the accusation that South Africa was guilty of State terrorism was preposterous. The two persons held in Botswana in connection with the incident had not been involved. Regarding their alleged connections with SADF, no comment would be made unless Botswana provided more details. Further, the action had to be seen against the background that 23 ANC terrorists were being held in connection with 16 acts of terror that had occurred during the previous three months.

Also annexed was a message of 22 June from South Africa to Botswana reiterating that the action had been directed against ANC. South Africa unequivocally denied any complicity in explosions that reportedly had occurred in or near Gaborone on 21 June. Against the background of the incidents, as well as recent bomb explosions in several major South African cities, South Africa considered it imperative that a ministerial meeting between the two countries be convened at the earliest possible date.

By a 28 June letter,⁽¹⁸⁾ South Africa stated that neither Botswana's communication of 2 June nor the Security Council statement correctly reflected the situation, but that the facts were as follows: over the past two years, South Africa had met regularly with the Botswana Government in an attempt to obtain its co-operation in ensuring the security of the common borders against terrorist incursions. Botswana was well aware that its territory continued to be used by terrorist elements infiltrating South Africa, and the frequency of those incursions had increased over the past few weeks. On 8 May, four white terrorists had been apprehended at Broederstroom, near Johannesburg.

They had an arsenal of weapons and ammunition, including a ground-to-air missile, radio equipment, ANC documents and various explosive devices and mines. The action of the SADF unit on 21 June had been aimed at transit facilities and logistic support bases used by terrorists. Arrangements were being made for further discussions with Botswana, South Africa added.

Mozambique-South Africa relations

By a 23 November note,⁽¹⁹⁾ Mozambique reported to the Secretary-General that during an attack on its forces by South African soldiers in Maputo province on 28 July, one South African was killed and some matériel was captured. South Africa had since requested the return of the body of the dead soldier and the captured matériel. South Africa, by a 13 December letter,⁽²⁰⁾ refuted the accuracy of Mozambique's report of the incident, stating that the confrontation was between Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) and RENAMO contingents. Although SADF, which had been patrolling the border on the South African side, had decided to vacate the area, one of its soldiers was killed in the cross-fire. Subsequently, the FRELIMO patrol had mistakenly seized some abandoned SADF equipment on South African territory, but had since apologized to South Africa for the incident and had undertaken to return the equipment.

South Africa expressed dismay that the matter had been publicized by Mozambique in a manner not provided for in the 1984 Nkomati accord,⁽²¹⁾ while the Joint South Africa/Mozambique Security Commission (JSC), the primary forum for addressing such incidents, was carrying out its investigations.

South Africa annexed to its letter a joint press communique issued on 15 November by JSC expressing the determination of the two Governments to work together to counteract forces that were trying to undermine peace and stability.

Mozambique, in a note of 28 December,⁽²²⁾ maintained that the unprovoked attack on its forces by South African soldiers, supposedly searching for ANC personnel, had taken place well within its territory. No Mozambican forces had at any time crossed the border into South Africa, and no ordnance had fallen into South Africa.

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Other States

Comorian island of Mayotte

The question of Mayotte—one of a group of four islands in the Indian Ocean Comoro Archipelago—remained on the General Assembly agenda in 1988. The Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros acceded to independence on 6 July 1975, following a referendum in 1974. France, the former colonial Power, had continued to administer the island of Mayotte, whose inhabitants had voted to remain associated with it.

In a September report to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General said he had addressed a note verbale to the Comoros and France, drawing their attention to a 1987 Assembly resolution on the question of the island of Mayotte⁽²⁾ and inviting them to provide him with any pertinent information for inclusion in his report. A similar communication had been sent to OAU. In the 1987 resolution, the Assembly had reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Comoros over Mayotte; invited France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the 1974 referendum on self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros; called for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the French President to seek a just solution to the question of Mayotte; and urged France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Comoros with a view to ensuring Mayotte's effective and prompt return to the latter.

France responded in August that under a December 1976 act adopted by the French Parliament, Mayotte had acquired the status of territorial collectivity of France; the act gave the island a special status that did not close the door to any change. Conscious of its responsibilities and as a demonstration of open-mindedness, France had undertaken to seek a solution to the problem of Mayotte that was in keeping with national as well as international law. France remained prepared to work towards a just and lasting solution that was consistent with the French Constitution and that respected the wishes of the people concerned; it continued to maintain a constructive dialogue with the Comoros at the highest level.

In September, Comoros stated that it had continued to seek ways of promoting progress on the question of Mayotte. In June, following the reelection of François Mitterrand as President of France, the President of the Comoros, on a private visit to France, had expressed to the French President the desire to speak with him before the end of the year to seek a solution to the question

of Mayotte, in accordance with resolutions adopted by international organizations.

Among them, OAU, at the summit meeting of heads of State (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, May) had again reviewed the situation and reaffirmed the validity of the claim of the Comoros to the island. The Final Declaration adopted by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries (Cyprus, September) reaffirmed the position of the Non-Aligned Movement in support of returning the island to the Comoros.

The Comoros said it remained confident that the international community, in particular the United Nations, would be able to bring pressure to bear on France so that a satisfactory solution could be found that was consistent with law and justice and conducive to the climate of peace and calm that must prevail in the region.

Concluding, the Secretary-General stated that he had maintained close contact with all parties and had informed them of his readiness to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful solution to the problem in accordance with the 1987 resolution.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 26 October 1988, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/14 by recorded vote.

Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1514(XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling also its previous resolutions, in particular resolutions 3161(XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, 3291(XXIX) of 13 December 1974, 31/4 of 21 October 1976, 32/7 of 1 November 1977, 34/69 of 6 December 1979, 35/43 of 28 November 1980, 36/105 of 10 December 1981, 37/65 of 3 December 1982, 38/13 of 21 November 1983, 39/48 of 11 December 1984, 40/62 of 9 December 1985, 41/30 of 3 November 1986 and 42/17 of 11 November 1987, in which, *inter alia*, it affirmed the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros,

Recalling, in particular, its resolution 3385(XXX) of 12 November 1975 on the admission of the Comoros to membership in the United Nations, in which it reaffirmed the necessity of respecting the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago, composed of the islands of Anjouan, Grande-Comore, Mayotte and Mohéli,

Recalling further that, in accordance with the agreements between the Comoros and France, signed on 15 June 1973, concerning the accession of the Comoros to independence, the results of the referendum of 22 December 1974 were to be considered on a global basis and not island by island,

Convinced that a just and lasting solution to the question of Mayotte is to be found in respect for the sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoro Archipelago,

Convinced also that a speedy solution of the problem is essential for the preservation of the peace and security which prevail in the region,

Bearing in mind the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to that problem,

Taking note of the repeated wish of the Government of the Comoros to initiate as soon as possible a frank and serious dialogue with the French Government with a view to accelerating the return of the Comorian island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Bearing in mind the decisions of the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question,

1. Reaffirms the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte;

2. Invites the Government of France to honour the commitments entered into prior to the referendum on the self-determination of the Comoro Archipelago of 22 December 1974 concerning respect for the unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

3. Calls for the translation into practice of the wish expressed by the President of the French Republic to seek actively a just solution to the question of Mayotte;

4. Urges the Government of France to accelerate the process of negotiations with the Government of the Comoros with a view to ensuring the effective and prompt return of the island of Mayotte to the Comoros;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem;

6. Also requests the Secretary-General to report on this matter to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte".

General Assembly resolution 43/14

26 October 1988 Meeting 37 127-1-25 (recorded vote)

34-nation draft (A/43/L.15); agenda item 32.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Comoros, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab

Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: France.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Niger,^a Norway, Portugal, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Spain, United Kingdom, United States.

^aLater advised the Secretariat it had intended to vote in favour.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

On 30 November 1988, the General Assembly, by decision 43/417, included in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth (1989) session an item on the 1986 Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the United States in April of that year.⁽³⁾ Although it was included in the agenda of the Assembly's 1988 session, the item was not discussed at that time.

Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

The item on the question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India was included in the provisional agenda of the General Assembly's 1988 regular session, in accordance with a 1987 Assembly decision.⁽⁴⁾ On 23 September, by decision 43/402, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, included the item in its agenda and allocated it to the Special Political Committee.

On 31 October, the Chairman informed the Committee that he had held consultations with the delegations concerned, in particular France and Madagascar.⁽⁵⁾ In view of the ongoing periodic contacts between the authorities of those two countries, it was requested that the Committee postpone consideration of the item to the 1989 regular Assembly session.

By decision 43/419 of 6 December, the Assembly, acting on the Committee's recommendation, included the item in the provisional agenda of its 1989 session.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/43/648. (2)YUN 1987, p. 180, GA res. 42/17, 11 Nov. 1987. (3)YUN 1986, p. 257. (4)YUN 1987, p. 364, GA dec. 42/415, 2 Dec. 1987. (5)A/43/773.

UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, financed by a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions, granted or extended 1,358 scholarships in 1987/88. Of those,

879 were awarded to students from South Africa and 479 went to Namibians. The Programme's activities were described in a report of the Secretary-General covering 1 October 1987 to 31 August 1988.⁽¹⁾

For Namibians, 201 new scholarships were awarded and 278 were extended, while 35 awards were completed. For South Africans, the figures were 406 new awards, 473 extensions and 250 completions. Students studying in Africa numbered 750, while 455 were in North America, 89 in Europe, 61 in Asia and 3 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Programme, in accordance with the recommendations of its Advisory Committee, strengthened its co-operation with scholarship agencies, educational institutions and foundations, such as the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Assistance, the World University Service, the International Institute of Education, the Bishop Tutu Southern African Refugee Scholarship Fund and the African-American Institute.

The Advisory Committee noted that the Programme was able to develop its co-operative activities with intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance for southern Africa and welcomed the ongoing computerization of its activities.

In his concluding remarks, the Secretary-General again appealed for generous financial and other support for the Programme to meet the increasing demands being made on it.

During the period under review, the Programme received \$4,035,132 in voluntary cash contributions from 27 States.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 22 November, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/31 without vote.

United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its earlier resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 42/76 of 4 December 1987,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 October 1987 to 31 August 1988,

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Noting with satisfaction that educational and technical assistance for southern Africa has become a growing concern of the international community,

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to a greater number of student refugees from South Africa and Namibia in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and post-graduate levels in the priority fields of study,

Strongly convinced that the continuation and expansion of the Programme is essential in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for educational and training assistance to students from South Africa and Namibia,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their continuing efforts further to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa;

3. Expresses its appreciation to all those that have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

4. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion.

General Assembly resolution 43/31

22 November 1988 Meeting 59 Adopted without vote

Approved by Fourth Committee (A/43/789) without vote, 25 October (meeting 131: 59-nation draft (A/C.4/43/L.3): agenda item 111.

Sponsors: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 43rd session: 4th Committee 7-13: plenary 59.

REFERENCE

⁽¹⁾A/43/681 & Corr.1.

Co-operation between OAU and the UN system

Co-operation between the United Nations and OAU was outlined by the Secretary-General, pursuant to a 1987 General Assembly resolution,⁽¹⁾ in an August 1988 report and a later addendum.⁽²⁾ Their co-operation encompassed consultations and exchange of information, the situation in southern Africa, economic and social development and information and publicity.

In accordance with a request contained in the 1987 Assembly resolution, the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Secretary-

General of OAU, convened a meeting between representatives of the United Nations system and OAU (New York, 31 August-2 September). The meeting reviewed the current state of co-operation between the two organizations and measures taken or planned to alleviate the adverse socio-economic impact of emergency situations in Africa, including ways of co-operating to bring about a more effective response to such situations.

The meeting stressed the need for an integrated approach, covering preparedness, prevention, response and rehabilitation aspects. Joint efforts should focus on the following: moving from emergency food relief to household food security; rehabilitating and strengthening basic services, especially primary health care and shelter; providing special assistance to vulnerable groups; and enhancing the capacities of key institutions and programmes to address the emergency situation.

Noting that rehabilitation needs were not receiving adequate support, the meeting stated that long-term support of rehabilitation programmes should go hand-in-hand with emergency assistance; both the United Nations system and OAU had an important role to play in mobilizing assistance from the international community for self-sustained recovery and long-term self-reliant development. The meeting recommended that donors establish a capacity within their aid structures to deal specifically with rehabilitation programmes. The United Nations was seen as having an important role to play in supporting the implementation of rehabilitation efforts and the establishment and maintenance of permanent national emergency mechanisms.

The meeting called for intensified efforts to address the root causes of emergency situations and agreed on the need to give priority to environmental aspects of such situations. It also called for co-ordination with regard to programmes for refugees and displaced persons, with new approaches to allow them to become self-reliant and to channel their energies into genuine development.

The meeting emphasized the need for the United Nations to intensify its co-ordination efforts in order to provide timely and effective support to Governments in the field of disaster prevention and preparedness and related areas. Emphasis was further placed on specific responsibilities and capabilities within the United Nations in assisting OAU and African countries in early warning systems, needs assessment, resource mobilization, pipeline management, disaster preparedness, training and support and socio-economic research.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 25 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/12 by recorded vote.

Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the enhancement of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and the practical measures taken for their implementation,

Recalling also its resolutions S-13/2 of 1 June 1986, the annex to which contains the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, and 42/163 of 8 December 1987 on the Programme,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions, decisions and declarations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its forty-eighth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 19 to 23 May 1988, and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization at its twenty-fourth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 25 to 28 May 1988,

Considering the important statement made by the current Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity before the General Assembly on 4 October 1988,

Mindful of the need for continued and closer co-operation between the United Nations and the specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation in southern Africa arising from the continued domination and oppression of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia by the minority racist régime of South Africa and conscious of the need to provide increased assistance to the peoples of the region and to their liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism, racial discrimination and the policies of apartheid,

Conscious of its responsibilities to provide economic, material and humanitarian assistance to independent States in southern Africa to help them cope with the situation resulting from the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid régime of South Africa,

Deeply concerned at the gravity of the situation of the refugees in Africa and the urgent need for increased international assistance to help African countries of asylum,

Recognizing the important role that the United Nations information system could play in disseminating information to bring about a greater awareness of the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa as well as the social and economic problems and the needs of African States and their regional and subregional institutions,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen such co-operation;

2. Notes with appreciation the increasing and continued participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work;

3. Commends the continued efforts of the Organization of African Unity to promote multilateral co-operation among African States and to find solutions to African problems of vital importance to the international community;

4. Reaffirms that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commends the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment;

5. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, as well as in the search for solutions to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987, and within the terms of the Medium-term Review of the Programme of Action, to consult the Organization of African Unity with a view to establishing a group of experts to undertake an in-depth assessment of the question of commodities of interest to Africa and the scope for export diversification;

6. Reaffirms that all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, should continue to give their maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990;

7. Requests all Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and all other relevant organs of the United Nations, as well as non-governmental organizations, to activate and increase their programme of assistance to African subregional organizations for drought and desertification control such as the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and the Intergovernmental Authority for Drought and Development;

8. Reiterates its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for those African States facing grave economic difficulties, the front-line States and other independent States of southern Africa to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the apartheid regime of South Africa;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to keep the Organization of African Unity informed periodically of the response of the international community to those special programmes of economic assistance and to continue to co-ordinate efforts with all similar programmes initiated by that organization;

10. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research for the assistance so far rendered to the African States in dealing with the emergency situation as well as with the critical economic problems that exist on the African continent;

11. Reiterates the determination of the United Nations, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to intensify its efforts to eliminate colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa;

13. Urges the international community to contribute generously to the Assistance Fund for the Struggle against Colonialism and Apartheid established by the Organization of African Unity and to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund, established by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

14. Calls upon the competent organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies to continue to ensure the just and equitable representation of Africa at all levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional and field operations;

15. Urges all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence in their countries of large numbers of refugees;

16. Calls upon the United Nations organs-in particular the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia-to continue to associate closely the Organization of African Unity with all their activities concerning Africa;

17. Congratulates the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity for reactivating the machinery for co-operation of the two organizations and encourages them to further strengthen the said machinery;

18. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990;

19. Also requests the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, as required;

20. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the development of co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the organizations within the United Nations system.

General Assembly resolution 43/12
25 October 1988 Meeting 36 140-1 (recorded vote)

Draft by United Republic of Tanzania (A/43/L.1 & Corr.1.2): agenda item 26.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom.

United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States.

The Assembly called for United Nations/OAU co-operation in a number of other resolutions. Among them was resolution 43/46, requesting the Secretary-General to continue to disseminate information on decolonization and to maintain a close relationship with OAU by holding periodic consultations and exchanging information. In resolutions 43/71 A and B, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to assist OAU in preparing and implementing a convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa.

REFERENCES

⁽¹⁾YUN 1987, p. 183, GA res. 42/9, 28 Oct. 1987. ⁽²⁾A/43/497 &: Add.1.