## **RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty -third Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 February to 1 March 1991,

<u>Having considered</u> the reports of the Secretary-General CM/1645 (LIII) and the Fifty-fifth Session of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, CM/1646 (LIII) as well as the briefings by the ANC and PAC on the current developments inside South Africa,

<u>Cognizant</u> of the fact that the limited reform measures announced thus far by Mr. F.W. de Klerk of the Racist South African Regime were a direct result of internal and international pressure, especially the armed struggle, economic sanctions and polit ical isolation,

<u>Noting with deep concern</u> that the institutionalized pillars of <u>Apartheid</u> have not been abolished and are still intact,

<u>Gravely concerned</u> over the continued brutal repression, continued arrests, incarceration of political prisoners and political trials of opponents of <u>apartheid</u>,

<u>Deeply concerned</u> about the continued murderous activities of hit squads of the racist regime against opponents of <u>apartheid</u> and the orchestrated wave of violence sweeping through South Africa,

<u>Further gravely concerned</u> that the recurring violence resulting largely from the continued existence of <u>apartheid</u> poses a threat towards the creation of a climate conducive to negotiation,

<u>Noting further with grave concern</u> the growing military cooperation between the Racist Pretoria Regime and the Zionist Israel, as well as the territory of Taiwan, particularly the collaboration in the recent production and testing of nuclear missiles by that regime,

<u>Indignant at decisions</u> by some countries to lift or relax sanctions and other forms of pressure, and at the increasing violations of the UN Oil Embargo against South Africa,

<u>Noting with satisfaction</u> the growing determination of the oppressed and dispossessed People of South Africa to rid themselves of the scourge of <u>apartheid</u>, and establish a democratic, non-racial and unitary state,

<u>Further noting with satisfaction</u> the overwhelming demand by the oppressed and dispossessed majority for the establishment of an elected Constituent Assembly to draw up a genuine non-racial democratic constitution,

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<u>Recalling</u> the Harare Declaration on the question of South Africa adopted by the OAU <u>Ad-Hoc</u> Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa in Harare, Zimbabwe on 21 August 1989,

<u>Further recalling</u> the Declaration on <u>apartheid</u> and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its 16 <sup>th</sup> Special Session in December 1989:

- 1. CONDEMNS the continued incarceration of political leaders and activists, including the Upington 14 and the Sharpeville 6, as well as the growing brutal acts of repression perpetrated by the racist regime;
- 2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the Pretoria regime for orchestrating, coordinating and abetting the destructive wave of violence engulfing South Africa, particularly the African townships around Johannesburg;
- 3. CONDEMNS the African National Congress for initiating the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes with the aim of removing obstacles to Genuine negotiations;
- 4. CONDEMNS the Pretoria regime for its bad faith and unwillingness to fully implement undertakings under the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minutes;
- 5. NOTES WITH SATISFACTION efforts by the National Liberation Movements, internal and international progressive forces to intensify the Struggle and mobilize support for the elimination of apartheid;
- 6. WELCOMES recent improvement in relations between ANC, PAC and other anti-<u>apartheid</u> movements in South Africa, and CALLS UPON them to forge greater unity and establish a united front of all anti-<u>apartheid</u> organizations to confront the common enemy;
- 7. FURTHER CALLS on the International Community, especially OAU Member States to extend increased assistance to the National Liberation Movements To facilitate their re-emergence in South Africa and to enhance their pursuit Of the struggle;
- 8. REITERATES Africa's preference to end the <u>apartheid</u> system through genuine negotiations as provided for in the Harare Declaration and the United Nations Declaration on <u>apartheid</u> and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;

- FURTHER REITERATES Africa's determination, in the absence of a negotiated settlement, to continue to support the legitimate struggle of the oppressed People of South Africa on all fronts, including the armed struggle;
- 10. APPEALS to the International Community, as well as OAU Member States to maintain existing sanctions and other forms of International Pressure against the racist Pretoria regime "until transitional arrangements And modalities on the process of the drawing-up and adoption of a new Constitution and of the transition to a democratic order, including the Holding of elections are agreed upon", in accordance with the United Nations Consensus Declaration on apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;
- 11. FURTHER URGES the International Community, particularly the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other Financial Institutions, in the same vein, not to extend loans and credits to the Pretoria regime "until transitional arra ngements and modalities on the Process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution and of the transition to a democratic order, including the holding of elections are Agreed upon", in accordance with the United Nations Cons ensus Declaration on <u>apartheid</u> and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa;
- 12. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the establishment of diplomatic relations and various other contacts with the Pretoria regime and CALLS UPON countries engaged in such activities to urgently reconsider their decisions, and to put an and to such actions;
- 13. FUTHER CONDEMNS the migration of some Eastern Europeans to <u>apartheid</u> South Africa, which only serves to prop up the racist Pretoria regime;
- 14. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist Pretoria regime and Zionist Israel, as well as that regime's military cooperation with Taiwan, and accordingly, CALLS f or the strict observance of the United Nations Arms Embargo Against South Africa as demanded in Security Council Resolution 418 (1977);

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- 15. ALSO CONDEMNS the increasing violations of the United Nations Oil Embargo Against South Africa, and REQUESTS all States to adopt Effective measures to broaden the scope of the embargo in order to ensure The complete cessation of the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum Products to South Africa, whether directly or indirectly;
- 16. CALLS ON THE OAU Member States to maintain their common position, and continue with the complete isolation of the racist regime, as well as the maintenance of sanctions and other forms of pressure until apartheid is eradicated.