RESOLUTION AGAINST MILITARY AND NUCLEAR COLLABORATION WITH APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-ninth Ordinary Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 20 - 25 February, 1989,

<u>Recalling</u> Resolution 490 (1976) adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers in its Twenty-seventh Session in Mauritius and other subsequent resolutions condemning nuclear and military collaboration with apartheid South Africa,

<u>Further recalling</u> the United Nations Security Council Resolution 418 (1977) calling for a total arms ban on South Africa,

<u>Gravely concerned</u> by the continuing violation of sanctions by certain countries particularly the illicit transfers of arms and related material of all types to South Africa and increased imports of arms and material from South Africa,

<u>Convinced</u> that the total isolation of the racist white minority regime in South Africa would decisively contribute towards the collapse of the regime,

<u>Stressing</u> the imperative necessity for the OAU Member States and the international community as a whole, of ensuring the vigorous application of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa:

- 1. REAFFIRMS the urgent need for the total isolation of the apartheid regime with utmost priority for the cessation of all military and nuclear co-operation with that regime;
- 2. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the violation of the arms embargo against South Africa by some Western Countries as well as Israel and declares that such co-operation is a hostile act against Africa,

- 3. URGENTLY CALLS on all the countries concerned to observe strictly the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and recommends:
 - (i) All States should undertake concrete steps to close existing loopholes in the embargo. In this regard a comprehensive list of items which would automatically fall within the scope of arms embargo should be drawn and made mandatory to all States;
 - (ii) The voluntary embargo on imports of arms, ammunition of all types and vehicles, from South Africa adopted by the Security Council Resolution 558 (1984) must be rendered mandatory and be expanded to include related military material of all types;
 - (iii) States still engaged in strategic, economic, military and other forms of collaboration with racist South Africa should cease forthwith any such collaboration. In particular, States should terminate all licences previously concluded with South Africa to manufacture arms and prohibit Government Agencies and Corporations under their jurisdiction from transferring technology or using technology subject to their control in the manufacture of arms and related material of all types in South Africa;
 - (iv) No State should contribute to South Africa's arms production capability through export or import of arms and related material from South Africa;