

### **RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA**

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifty-first Session in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 19 to 24 February 1990,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General and the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa as well as the briefings by the ANC and PAC on the current developments inside South Africa,

Recognizing that the limited policy declarations made by President F.W. de Klerk of the racist Pretoria regime on 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1990 was a direct result of internal and international pressure,

Noting the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, the Veteran Nationalist Leader of South Africa,

Gravely concerned over the continued state of emergency, intensified repression, incarceration of political prisoners, political trials and judicial murders of opponents of apartheid,

Noting with regret that the institutionalized pillars of apartheid have not been repealed,

Convinced that apartheid cannot be amended or reformed, but must be totally eradicated,

Having noted with satisfaction the increased resistance of the oppressed and dispossessed majority of South Africans on all fronts,

Further convinced that existing economic sanctions and other forms of pressure against the apartheid regime are having the intended effect.

Recalling the Harare declaration on South Africa, adopted by the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee of Heads of State and Government on Southern Africa, at its Third Session held in Harare on 21<sup>st</sup> August 1989, endorsed by the Ninth Summit of NAM held in Belgrade, and recognized by the Commonwealth Summit in Kuala Lumpur, and welcomed by the UN General Assembly at its Sixteenth Special Session held from 21<sup>st</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> December 1989 in New York,

Further recalling Resolution (A/Res.S-16/1) adopted by consensus at the Sixteenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly held in New York, from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> December 1989, which adopted the Declaration on apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in South Africa (A/S-16/A/C/1),

Noting further with grave concern the growing military cooperation between the racist Pretoria regime and some countries, such as Chile, Turkey and Taiwan:

1. WELCOMES with profound joy the unconditional release of Comrade Nelson Mandela, the veteran freedom fighter and the militant leader of the oppressed people of South Africa and expresses the conviction that his release will further inspire the struggle of the people of South Africa to accelerate the dismantling of apartheid and establishment of a democratic and non-racial society;
2. CONDEMNS the continued state of emergency, incarceration of political leaders and activists, and increased repression perpetuated by the racist regime;
3. COMMENDS the struggling people of South Africa and the efforts of the International community for securing the un-banning of the ANC and PAC and 34 other organizations through pressure;
4. ENCOURAGES the growth, unity and cohesion of all the anti-apartheid Forces, and reiterates that only unbreakable unity of purpose and concerted action will thwart the efforts by the racist regime to undermine the struggle for the ultimate elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa;
5. NOTES WITH SATISFACTION efforts by the National Liberation Movements internal and international progressive forces to advance the struggle and mobilize support for a preference for a negotiated elimination of apartheid;
6. REITERATES Africa's preference to end the apartheid system through genuine negotiations as provided for in the Harare Declaration, and the Declaration on apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in South Africa, adopted by the Sixteenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly and rejects categorically the National Party's 5 year Manifesto aimed at entrenching and perpetuating racism and white minority domination;
7. REAFFIRMS that negotiations shall be aimed at the total eradication of Apartheid and the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa;
8. FURTHER REITERATES Africa's determination in the absence of a negotiated settlement to continue to support the legitimate struggle of the people of South Africa, including the armed struggle;

9. CONDEMNS the racist regime of South Africa for incarcerating South African patriots for over a quarter of a century under inhuman and harsh conditions which resulted in a sad deterioration of their health, and, whilst welcoming the unconditional release of these stalwarts, some of whom have been rendered sick by adverse prison conditions, DEMANDS the immediate and unconditional release of all other political prisoners and detainees;
10. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the growing military and nuclear cooperation between the racist Pretoria regime and Israel, as well as that regime's military cooperation with Turkey, Chile and Taiwan and certain Western countries, and accordingly CALLS for the strict observance of the UN Security Council Resolution 418 (1977) on arms embargo against South Africa;
11. STRONGLY CONDEMNS the visit to Hungary by the racist South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, and CALLS UPON the Government of Hungary and all other countries to desist from further collaboration with the racist regime;
12. ALSO CONDEMNS the current tour of racist South Africa by a rebel English cricket team, contrary to the Gleneagles Agreement, UN and other international resolutions discouraging sporting and cultural links between racist South Africa and the international community;
13. VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS the decision of the British Government to lift the ban on new investments in South Africa and DECLARES that such a decision is in contravention of the international consensus on the matter; as reflected in the Declaration adopted by the Sixteenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly;
14. COMMENDS the EEC Council of Ministers for its decision to maintain Existing sanctions against the Pretoria regime;
15. RECOMMENDS that Member States observe February 11, each year, as MANDELA DAY in recognition of his sacrifices and absolute dedication to the total emancipation of Africa;

16. STRONGLY URGES the international community to maintain existing National and international sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa, as any relaxation of such sanctions would constitute a violation of Resolution (5A/Res/S-16/1) of the Sixteenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly which adopted the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in South Africa (A/S-16/A/C/1) and further CALLS UPON the international community to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa;
17. CALLS on the OAU Member States and the international community to Increase all round support for the ANC and PAC.