30 September 1985

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RESOLUTION 1

on

southern Africa

The ACP-EEC Joint Assembly
- meeting in Inverness (United Kingdom) from 23 to 27 September 1985

- A. indignant at the increasing repression in South Africa where, as the authorities themselves admit, confrontations between the public and the police have led to the death of more than 700 civilians since the last Consultative Assembly meeting in Luxembourg,
- B. aware that black South Africans have renewed their fight against all forms of apartheid and expressing its support for the ANC and the UDF for their courageous opposition to the apartheid system in South Africa,
- c. aware also that this deterioration has now spilled in many forms over into the neighbouring SADCC States through acts of aggression as a result of economic measures now being exerted on the South African regime by the international community,

¹ Adopted on 26 September 1985 with one abstention

- D. desiring the earliest possible end of apartheid and the granting of political rights to all the people of South Africa,
- E. welcoming the initiative taken by leading business men to meet representatives of the black opposition,
- Again condemns the South African apartheid regime for its crimes and for the repeated violations of human rights of which it is guilty;
- Stresses the need to find a peaceful solution to South Africa's problems through negotiations involving all major political leaders;
- 3. Calls upon the South African government to create the conditions for such negotiations by ending the state of emergency, with its associated special powers and restrictions;
 - 4. In the circumstances, considers the sole aim of the "reforms" announced by Peter Botha to be to uphold the underlying principles of apartheid;
- Notes that South Africa has not ceased its attempts to destabilize its neighbours and refuses to comply with the non-agression pacts concluded with them;
 - Oalls on the Community to insist more firmly on the application of United Nations Resolution 435 calling for the independence of Namibia;
 - 7. Condemns in the strongest terms the installation of a puppet government in Windhoek by the Botha regime and calls upon the international community to give it no recognition;
 - 8. Calls upon the South African government:
 - i) to end the state of emergency,
 - ii) to open as a matter of urgency a dialogue with representatives of all the people of South Africa, without distinction of race or colour, with a view of providing them with South African citizenship and their share in the government of the country,

- iii) to abolish the discriminatory legislation,
- iv) to end detention without trial;
- 9. Urges the South African government to listen to the views of the business community (on which the economic development of all South Africans ultimately depends) and welcomes the recent meeting of prominent South African businessmen with representatives of the opposition as a step towards a fruitful dialogue;
- 10. Notes the first measures taken against South Africa by certain countries; considers, however, that the measures finally adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Ten on 10 September are very inadequate as a response either to the aggravation of the situation in South Africa or to the legitimate demands of the black South African people and organizations representing them;
- 11. Demands that the Member States of the European Community and the institutions of the EEC urgently consider, unless the South African government, no later than the next meeting of this Assembly;
 - a) introduces a programme of measures to dismantle apartheid,
 - b) enters into negotiation with black leaders, leading to black participation in government,
 - i) an end to all new foreign investment in South Africa,
 - ii) bringing an end to state-guaranteed bank loans for exports to South
 Africa;
 - jii) step-by-step reduction of commercial contacts;
- 12. Further demands from the European Community and its institutions;
 - i) adherence to the UN arms embargo and an end to all forms of military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa, and also an end to the supply of oil products,
 - ii) suspension of sports and cultural links with South Africa,

- iii) the strengthening of the Code of Conduct adopted in September 1977 for European companies with subsidiaries, branches of representatives in South Africa, while the application of the Code should be the object of a thorough report both to the European Parliament and to the Joint Assembly;
- iv) the granting of means to the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) which would enable it to fulfil its
 mission in the areas of regional cooperation, transport and
 communications infrastructures, energy, etc., in such a way as to
 reduce rapidly the involuntary dependence of the states of the
 region on South Africa;
- 13. Congratulates those racing drivers and teams that have already announced their refusal to participate in the Kyalami Grand Prix; calls on the Council of Ministers of the Ten to come out against participation by drivers and teams from the Member States in the South African Grand Prix scheduled for 19 October;
- 14. Recognises that the Member States of the European Community have now taken their first joint measures against the government of South Africa and hopes that such a significant political step will convey to the government and people of South Africa that the international community is no longer prepared to stand apart from their situation and that external pressures will steadily increase;
- 15. Further calls on the Council of Foreign Ministers to:
 - a) bring to an end all cooperation involving advanced technology;
 - b) impose more restrictive export controls than hitherto on products purporting to be for non-military uses, but capable of military use;
- Supports all opponents of apartheid, both inside and outside of the country, especially those detained in the past and those now detained under the present state of emergency;

- 17. Urges the Presidency of the EEC Foreign Ministers meeting in political cooperation and the Commission of the European Communities to prepare the way for further measures to be taken, if possible jointly with the United States and other leading nations, so that they can be introduced speedily if there is no appropriate response from the Government of South Africa;
- 18. Calls on the Member States in particular to make stronger representations for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, as requested expressly and unanimously by the last Consultative Assembly, and of all political prisoners;
- 19. Requests the Commission to provide an annual report on trade flows between the Community and South Africa and to facilitate the gathering of the necessary information to introduce a system of statistical supervision by customs authorities;
- 20. Commends the actions of SADCC States in their effort to Liberate themselves from economic ties with South Africa and their determination to forge greater cooperation among themselves;
 - 21. Commends members of the EEC who have categorically supported some measures of sanctions against South Africa;
- Welcomes the invitation from Swaziland to the Joint Assembly to meet there, thanks that country warmly, and takes this opportunity to invite all those involved in the problems of southern Africa to come and speak to it at the next meeting;
- 23. Welcomes the fact that the Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to the South African Bishop Desmond Tutu for his fight against apartheid and decides to renew its invitation to him to address the next meeting of the ACP-EEC Joint Assembly;
- 24. Calls on the Commission and the EEC Social and Economic Committee to start consultations with representatives of all South African social and economic organizations, in order to accurately assess needs and requirements;

- 25. Condemns the policy and practice of state terrorism being perpetrated by the racist regime of Pretoria against the neighbouring states in the region through acts of sabotage and the training and financing of armed groups and mercenaries in the territories of these states in a bid to overthrow their governments;
- 26. Condemns South Africa's recent invasion of Angola which was aimed at lending support to the armed group of Unita, and considers this invasion an act of flagrant violation of international norms;
- 27. Condemns further South Africa for its continued violation of the Nkomati Accord;
- 28. Asks its Co-Presidents to forward this resolution to the ACP-EEC Council of Ministers, the Commission, the EEC Economic and Social Committee and the governments of all the signatories of the Lomé Convention.

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