DECISION ON SOUTH AFRICA

It is evident that, in the light of the evolution of the situation in South Africa, the question of a phased approach to sanctions has now become a reality. At the same time, however, there is a need for international pressure. That pressure can, in the present circumstances, be best achieved with the scrupulous maintenance of financial sanctions. Clearly, the issue of military sanctions should be maintained, in accordance with, mandatory arms embargo by the Security Council.

The relaxation of economic pressures on South Africa to impose on the international community and in particular those countries with influence on South Africa, a special responsibility to maintain diplomatic pressure and guard against retrogression. African Member States should likewise be in the forefront in exerting this pressure.

OAU should support the negotiating process leading to the ending of Apartheid. One such important framework is the CODESA Process. In this respect, the Council mandates the Secretary-General to establish and pursue whatever contacts are essential in support of the process of negotiations, both outside and inside South Africa. In the pursuit of this objective, the Secretary-General would work in close consultation and cooperation with the National Liberation Movements.

Considering the value of having a monitoring group at this stage of the struggle, the Council invites the ANC and PAC to submit urgently to the Secretary-General, their views on the nature, scope, functioning and location of the monitoring group which will be reconstituted pursuant to the decision of the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee on Southern Africa held in Abuja, Nigeria, in July 1991.

The Council urges all Member States to strengthen the negotiating capacity of the National Liberation Movements.

During this phase of the struggle and taking into consideration that with the decision to lift people to people contacts, there is bound to be frequent visits to South Africa by South Africans to independent African States, the Council considers that these contacts be fully utilized to promote the goal of ending the system of Apartheid.

Finally, the Council requests the Heads of State on Frontline States, as well as the Heads of State of the OAU Ad-Hoc Committee to do the utmost to bring about the understanding, unity and cohesion of Liberation Movements. This unity, especially between ANC and PAC, is all the more urgent at this phase of the negotiating process.