

The delegates recommended for the previous three Sessions had been from both the Economic and Legal Units.

Since the ANC does not dispose of ships, attendance at these meetings had the objective of familiarisation of our members with UNCTAD Structure and operational methods as well as collecting information on the wide range of activities carried out by UNCTAD - which are of direct interest to our Unit. The movement as a whole.

It also transpired that, unknown to the Unit, the London Research Group concerned with the Oil Boycott had made approaches to the UNCTAD Shipping Division with the aim of getting UNCTAD endorse the Oil Boycott VS SA.

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Discussions

In this respect I had discussions with the Director of the UNCTAD Shipping Division - Mr. Abdeirahmane Bouyad (together with his African assistant Mr. Kalindaga of Tanzania). assured us of his readiness to assist in whatever way he can.

We then reached the following agreement:

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(a) That we would ensure that at the next possible

occasion we (ANC) would send somebody conversant with the activities carried out by the Shipping Research Group in Amsterdam, who would discuss the areas of cooperation between ANC and the UNCTAD Shipping Division.

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(b) Such a person would also discuss with the Secretary

General of UNCTAD on how best to prepare for a resolution on the Oil Boycott and arms embargo, which would be within the competence of UNCTAD.

3) 'OUTCOME'

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We have since been able to arrange that Cde Frere

G'walla should attend the closing Session of the Human Rights Commission (about 5th-14th March 1986) and use, this opportunity to conduct discussion with both the UNCTAD Shipping Division and the new Secretary General of UNCTAD Mr. Dadzie (former High Commissioner of Ghana to UK).

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period.

Brussels Conference to be on Namibia specifically.

It was further reported that SWAPO wanted the

We then advanced the alternative of organising an NGO Conference on Sanctions VS SA to precede the expected UN Conference on Sanctions in June in Paris. It was agreed that all efforts should be deployed to ensure the feasibility of such an alternative, in which event approaches should be made to the UN Committee on NGO's to organise, in cooperation with UN Unit on Apartheid and other interested organisations, an NGO Conference on Sanction a few days before the UN Conference.

This idea was further raised With the Africa Group during the Conference of the UN Commission in Human Rights.

It is crucial that the ANC organ of 'consultation' should

Comment:

tion and coordination with SWAPO should function continuously {and engages in immediate discussions to avert what could become an unhealthy development in the liberation efforts in Southern Africa.

2) T30 Commissions. pp Di salmameht

A meeting of this Special Commission of the WPC took place over the weekend (26-27 January) where I was also invited to attend on behalf of ANC.

This was a Working

Session which elaborated a Programme of Action of the WPC in the field of Disarmament and Peace for the Year 1986. The final programme will be sent from Helsinki to headquarters.

B.

The UNCTAD Conference

This Was the fourth and final Session of this Conference whose objective was to reach an International Agreement on the conditions which would govern Registration Of Ships and ensure accountability for any fraudulent actions which may take place on the high seas.

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1)\_ Background

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The Economic Unit had correctly assessed these

200\230 meetings as having both an economic and legal content.

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The Conference was opened by Madam Papandreaus as Special Guests}She set the tone of Conference With her lucid exposition on the urgency for nuclear disarmament as the only guarantee for the future of mankind.

The newly-announced Soviet proposal following on the USâ\200\224USSR Summit was the subject of thorough discussion and was accepted by the Conference as theâ\200\231 most dramatic breakthrough in the long-drawn-out negotiations on Disarmament.

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Ms ANC was asked to make closing remarks on behalf of the Developing Countries and Liberation Movements; It turned out that we were the most acceptable candidate for this task (SWAPO was unfortunately not represented).

A copy of our speech is with the International Department, together with other documentation and the Conference declaration.

There were no resolutions.â\200\234â\200\230

Special Meeting 9g Agagtheid quferenhoe  
During the course of the MGO Conference we also participated in a Special Consultative meeting which included representatives of AAPSO, WPC, Belgium and British Anti-Apartheid MovementS. The meeting received a report from the Belgian AAM representative Ms Paulette Pierson. Briefly, a meeting of European AAM had been held in Brussels in November 1985, where agreement had been reached to set up a for an International Conference in Solidarity with the Struggle of the people of S.A. to be held in May 1986 in Brussels. approached the Belgian AAM and asked them to assist in organising a 2nd International Conference in Solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people.

â\200\230 Preparatory Committee to prepare

Subsequently, the SWAPO President had personally

Ms Paulette then reported that her Committee had no option but to accede to this request. This meant that the other Conference on S.A. had to be cancelled (at least in Brussels). The meeting also felt that it would be politically damaging to pursue the idea of the Conference on SMA. for the same

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B. The UNCTAD Conference (comm) . ,

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The final Session of the Shipping Conference took place on Friday 7th February and ended at 1.30 a.m. on the 8th. The Final Agreement was adopted and the final corrected version will be sent to HQ.

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For the past two ~3f.ea:c's the Economic Unit has sought to organise an ANC project in cooperation with UNCTAD. This is in keeping with the principle adopted by the Econ. Unit to get the various U.N. Agencies operating in the economic field to organise joint projects with the ANC in their respective areas of competence. This would ensure:

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(i) that the Econ Unit gets intimately acquainted with all the U.N. Agencies in the field. of economics;

(ii) that we realise our overall programme for a Socio\200\224economic Survey of South Africa, not by engaging in a broad, superficial socio\200\224economic project sponsored and executed by one Agency (o.f. the cases of Zimbabwe and Namibia), but carry out in-depth research on various aspects of the South African economy, drawing on the wealth of experience available at the different specialised agencies.

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In pursuance of this objective, I had a meeting with the Acting Secretary General of UNCTAD -- Mr McIntyre and his aides (Mr Pleihn\200\224Mejer of Memo and Mr Seigal of India, the latter formerly a consultant with IDEP). It transpired that a study on the South African economy had been earlier approved and staffed under Mr Mensah of Ghana but had to be aborted because, in the preliminary report, the author had mentioned by name some Third World countries which were implicated in trade with South Africa. This preliminary report is found in UNCTAD document TD/B/869/Add.1 26th Aug 1981.

Mr McIntyre expressed his readiness to assist the ANC in the realisation of a project within the competence of UNCTAD. He would, however have to

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adopt the following procedure:- \200\230

(i)

the ANC Hq should write a letter proposing the project and addressed to the UNDP, copied to S.G. of UNCTAD.

(ii) The project should contain the following components

- The Monetary and Financial system in S.A.

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- South African Trade Relations; the impact of economic sanctions on the S.A. economy.
  - An analysis of: S.A.-'s external economic relations; policy options. for future trade relations under majority rule (democratic 3.14.)
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a â\200\230lme To:- ANC economists.

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Such a project would be acceptable aMUNCTAÃ©Dw-ulÃ© follow it W\*9  
ensure approvalby UNDP. 9

(iii) UNCTADisreadyto prepare afamllllarlsa\$10n.programme for ANC  
economists on UNCTAID STRUCTURE AND OPERATION. We must however, on  
each occasion we have a delegate to UNCTAD who requires such a  
programme, inform the UNCTAl)

8.6. 1.11 advance.

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REPORT FROM GENEVA

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I was originally delegated to attend the 4th and final Session of the UNCTAD Conference on â\200\234The Conditions for the RegistratiOn of Ships", scheduledfor 20th .Ianuary to 7th February, 1986 in Geneva on behalf of the ANC Economic Unit. I ended up participating in 3 interna~ tional events, namely: ~

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B.

The NGO Conference for PeacÃ©520~25 January..  
The UNCTAD Conference.

0. >The UN Gommission on Human Rights 7-14 Febfuary.

II.

The'\_nfereno,s

A.

The NGO\_ ConferenceforPeace

This Conference was Qrganised by the UN Committee of NGO's to mark the year\_1986jas.the "Year for Peaceâ\200\235 as declared by the UN General Assembly. There were about 800 dele~ gates from 115 international organisations and 45 national Peace an,d; Solidarity Committees, concerned with peace and disarmament.

There were 5 commissions which dealt With problems of peace, development, soocial progress, inter-national seourity, national independence and justice.

As can be seen from the themes, prominence was also given to the National Liberation Movements particularly from Southern Africa.

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1) ANC Partic\_ipat\_ion

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For some reason there was no ANC delegate.

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Cingi, who was part of the AAPSO delegation received instructions to repreSent the ANC only when he made enquiries to headquarters on his arrival in Geneva. In view of the fact that Cde Cindi had to carry out

heavy assignments on behalf of AAPSO we agreed that I register and attend the Conference as the ANC delegate.

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Ter0 were four separatL itcms which dealt with Apartheid, but spccakLrs WLC frcc to deal witL all items simultaneously. WL decided to LXploit tLL situation and registered for four conscquntial sLssiOLs, S:Lakiug OL 011L item at a time. This mlablLd us to avoid I

We also adoptLd the approach of not simply reciting the chnts unfolding in South Africa but\_triLd to respond to the various stances adoptcd by thL rLgimL and its supporters, T1115 proved more effective since this CommissiOL. scams to bc replete with all sorts of rLSLarthrs and experts on South Africa .

BLforc our dcparture (both of us could not stay longer) we WLC able to submit a draftersolutiOL on South Africa to the Africa Group, with assurances from our contiLLLtal friLnds to defend the positions we suggested.

CdL FILLL Ginwala will bL attLLdiLg the final sessions and should haVL no difficulty dLmands.

iL getting furthcr support for our

D. OtLer Hccting

We wcrc able to meet with officials of both tLL World Council of Churches, including Mr James Mutambirna from th WCC Programme to Combat Racism (PLR), as well as officials of the InternotiOLel Labour Organisation (ILO)..

The former gave us their pl?Ls of activity for the currLLt year based lelrngy on the results of t1.1c WCC Col:fororOL hold 111 Harare iL November ,1985.

T11L ILO officials WLC particularly corCLrnLd to ensure th success of tLL invitation thonde to thc ANC to address thL International Labour Conference scheduLd for June this years Matcrial and documents from both

hLSL organisaltionshas been

submitted to thL relevant organs and departments.

Conclusion It was a dLmaLdiLg occasiOL but rewarding. We have gained many supporters from tLL various organisations Which abound in GLLLvA. But tLL cry for a permhLLLt presence remains loud and clear.

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24/2/86

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