

RESOLUTION
ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

Strasbourg,

9 Feb. 1983

The European Parliament,

- A. having regard to the continuation of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa and its effects throughout Southern Africa,
- B. having regard to the meagre results of the Code of Conduct for firms in the Member States with subsidiaries in South Africa,
- C. having regard to the dependence of Member States on trade in strategic raw materials with the Republic of South Africa,
- D. having regard to the strategic position of Southern Africa on major shipping routes to and from the Community,
- E. having regard to the close relations between the Community and several Lomé Convention States in Southern Africa,
- F. having regard to the significance of a free and independent State of Namibia for the whole of Southern Africa,
- G. having regard to the periodic incursions into neighbouring states by South African armed forces,
- H. having regard to UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the involvement of three Member States, acting with the USA and Canada on behalf of the UN, to achieve independence for Namibia,
- I. whereas, according to Resolution 432 of the United Nations Security Council, Walvis Bay forms an integral part of Namibia,
- J. recalling its resolution of September 1977 on the Code of Conduct¹,
- K. recalling its resolution of November 1981 on shipping routes for the supply of energy and strategic materials to the Community² and its³ resolution of 17 December 1981 on the situation in Southern Africa,
- L. having regard to the motions for resolutions tabled by Mrs BONINO and others (Doc. 1-487/79rev. Mr VAN MINNEN and others (Doc. 1-515/79), Mrs CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI and others (Doc. 1-525/79) Mr ENRIGHT and others on behalf of the Socialist Group (Doc. 1-652/79), Mr ENRIGHT and others (Doc. 1-24/80), Mr GLINNE and others (Doc. 1-80/80), Mr ANSART and others (Doc. 1-191/80), Mrs ROUDY and others (Doc. 1-411/80), Mr HUME and others on behalf of the Socialist Group and Mr LALOR and others (Doc. 1-801/80), Mr GLINNE and others (Doc. 1-925/80), Mrs LIZIN (Doc. 1-932/80), Mr GLINNE (Doc. 1-945/80), Mr ROGERS and others on behalf of the Socialist Group (Doc. 1-916/80), Mr SCHALL and others (Doc. 1-595/81), Mr SEGRE and others (Doc. 1-490/81) Mr IRMER and others on behalf of the Liberal and Democratic Group (Doc. 1-491/81), Mr LEZZI (Doc. 1-1007/81), Mrs CASTLE and others on behalf of the Socialist Group (Doc. 1-1071/81), Mr C. JACKSON and others (Doc. 1-24/82), Mr BOYES and others (Doc. 1-26/82), Mrs CLWYD on behalf of the Socialist Group (Doc. 1-1094/81), Mr SIEGLERSCHMIDT and Mr GLINNE on behalf of the Socialist Group (Doc. 1-1096/81), Mr VAN MIERT and Mr GLINNE on behalf of the Socialist Group (Doc. 1-1097/81) and Mr DENIS and others on behalf of the Communist and Allies Group (Doc. 1-144/82),

¹ OJ C 157, 21.5.79, p. 56
² OJ C 327, 14.12.81, p. 46
³ OJ C 11, 18.1.82, p. 91

- M. recalling the resolution of the ACP/EEC Joint Committee adopted in Zimbabwe on 4 February 1982 (AC/CP/275 fin.) on the situation in Southern Africa, and the resolution on the same subject adopted by the ACP/EEC Consultative Assembly on 4 November 1982 in Rome,
- N. having regard to the report of the Political Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on Development and Cooperation (Doc. 1-657/82),
1. a) **Condemns** unreservedly the policy of apartheid, in all its manifestations, pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa, which represents a permanent and extremely serious violation of human rights; and condemns also all violations of human rights perpetrated in all countries of Southern Africa;
 - b) Believes that all peoples of the free world and particularly in the European Community must continue to use all possible peaceful and constructive means to bring about an end to apartheid in a way that is acceptable to all sections of the Republic of South Africa and that provides all its people with the full voting and political rights available in democratic countries;
 2. Regrets that the proposals for internal reform put forward by the Prime Minister of South Africa are utterly inadequate insofar as the great majority of the South African population will continue to be deprived of basic human rights; and supports all measures in relations between the Republic of South Africa and the Member States of the European Community which seem likely to accelerate the process of internal reform with the aim of abolishing apartheid;
 3. Regrets that the commitment made by the Prime Minister to undertake far-reaching reforms in South Africa's racial policies has not yet been fully implemented, particularly in certain key areas:
 - (a) the lack of initiatives to allow South Africa's black population to participate meaningfully in the democratic processes of the country; the exclusion of blacks from the President's Council;
 - (b) the denial of freedom of movement, freedom of expression, freedom of the press and freedom of association to all citizens;
 - (c) the subjection of black trade unions to unacceptable pressure, in both legal form and by police practice, which deprives them of the normal opportunities of trade unions in a free society;

- (d) the persecution, by banning orders imposed without trial and by imprisonment, by the police and the government of individuals, such as Nelson Mandela and Beyers Naudé, who have tried to campaign peacefully against apartheid;
 - (e) the continued segregation of schools and the great disparity between the educational facilities and opportunities available to non-white and white children;
 - (f) the continued disparity in the quality of health care available to the different ethnic groups;
 - (g) the absence of the right of workers to live with their families in the areas where they are working, thereby accentuating the status of women as a segregated group of second-class citizens;
4. Calls for the liberation of all political prisoners in South Africa;
 5. Expresses its encouragement of the work carried out by all groups and individuals working towards the peaceful elimination of apartheid and the creation of a free non-racial and democratic society in South Africa;
 6. Criticises the arbitrary and unsatisfactory manner in which areas of South Africa have been turned into so-called 'independent or self-governing' black homelands which cannot be regarded as economically or politically independent states;
 7. Considers that the inhabitants of the homeland areas should have the right to participate in the governmental processes of South Africa as a whole and that any changes in their citizenship must be introduced with their consent;
 8. Calls urgently on the Government of South Africa to release political prisoners such as Nelson Mandela and to withdraw the banning orders such as the order relating to Mr Beyers Naudé;
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9. Takes the view that the Code of Conduct for European firms with South African subsidiaries has made a valuable contribution to progress within South Africa, particularly in the development of multi-racial trade unions, but criticises:
 - (a) the lack of control by Member States, which enables some firms to evade their responsibilities, thus reinforcing apartheid and gaining an unfair advantage over their competitors,
 - (b) the supervision of the Code exercised by the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, which is totally inadequate,

- (c) the lack of information provided by the Foreign Ministers to Parliament which prevents any exercise of proper parliamentary supervision at the European level;
10. Therefore calls for the submission of annual reports by the Commission in cooperation with the Governments of Member States to the European Parliament on the observance of the Code of Conduct by companies from Member States operating in South Africa;
 11. Insists that the Code of Conduct should be subject to adequate Parliamentary control and therefore urges that the European Parliament should be provided with 'full written and oral reports on the extent of the implementation of the Code';
 12. Demands full respect by the European Community of the embargoes against South Africa called for in various United Nations resolutions with regard to arms supplies;
 13. Believes that sporting links with South Africa should be maintained only with sporting organizations which are genuinely multi-racial, and urges the Member States to follow the example of the Commonwealth in discouraging sporting links except with sporting organizations that are entirely multi-racial;
 14. Calls upon the Commission, Council and Foreign Ministers to collaborate to ensure that the embargo on arms sales to South Africa is respected at all times and by all Member States and recommends that arms sales to neighbouring states be strictly controlled;
 15. Requests that Member States should examine ways of reducing their dependence on supplies of raw materials from South Africa, in particular by stockpiling and seeking other sources of supply, especially in the countries of the free world, and by reducing consumption;
 16. Calls upon the Commission to make a detailed study of the methods by which the European Community could exert peaceful pressure upon the government of South Africa by political or economic means and to report to Parliament the results of the study, identifying those measures which are likely to be most effective;
 17. Further, requests the Commission to include in the study an investigation of the probable effects of specific and limited sanctions against South Africa upon (a) South Africa, (b) neighbouring states in Southern Africa, and (c) the Member States of the European Community;

18. Calls on the Foreign Ministers of the Member States of the EEC to bring the strongest possible pressure to bear in order to prevent further military incursions by South Africa against neighbouring states and to bring about the withdrawal of Cuban and other forces from Southern Africa;
19. Calls for international supervision of the border between Angola and Namibia in order to prevent further incursions by SWAPO into Namibia and the intimidation of the Ovambo population by SWAPO guerillas;
20. Reaffirms the Community's will to help all nations in Southern Africa to develop closer relationships with each other and to help maintain peace and stability in the region;
21. Reaffirms its commitment to help developing States in Southern Africa outside South Africa to develop greater economic prosperity through the Lomé Convention and the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC);
22.
 - a) Welcomes the decision of Angola and Mozambique to participate in the negotiations relating to the drawing up of a successor agreement to the second Lomé Convention;
 - b) Reaffirms that, as in the case of Zimbabwe, prior to accession to this agreement, the two countries must benefit fully from Community instruments intended for the development of the non-associated countries;
23. Recognises the extent to which the states in Southern Africa are economically dependent on South Africa; points out that the Southern Africa Development Coordination Committee (SADCC) is of special importance in that its work will enable its member states in Southern Africa to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and asks therefore that SADCC be granted special aid;
24. Stresses that, by cooperating more actively with the SADCC and its Member States in the mining and energy fields, the European Community could find new ways of reducing its dependence on the Republic of South Africa for its raw materials supplies especially if it also cuts its internal consumption;
25. Stresses, furthermore, that increased cooperation with the SADCC should include appropriate technical assistance and should cover the following fields in particular:
 - aid for reconstruction and development of infrastructures, notably in the fields of transport and communications;
 - aid for the preparation of a collective agro-food strategy;
 - aid for industrial development;
 - aid for the development of the education and training system
 - aid for refugees;

26. Believes that all African states, including South Africa, have a responsibility to guarantee human rights for all their citizens, irrespective of their race, religion or tribe, and to contribute fully towards peace and stability in the African continent;
27. T Calls on all the parties involved to proceed without delay on the granting of independence to Namibia, in accordance with Resolution 435 of the United Nations Security Council, and calls on the governments of the Member States acting in political cooperation to use their influence to this end;
28. Emphasizes the need for democratic elections to be held in Namibia in conditions that are internationally accepted and supervised and allow all the political parties to participate freely;
29. Recognizes the importance of Walvis Bay for Namibia and the neighbouring landlocked States and hopes that the problems concerning its status will be resolved;
30. T Emphasizes the need for the Community to participate fully in the development of Namibia at this critical time and expresses the hope that an independent Namibia will become a signatory of the Lomé Convention;
31. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission, the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in Political Cooperation, the Parliaments of the Member States, the ACP/EEC Council of Ministers and Consultative Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Governments of the United States and Canada, the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe and the Government of South Africa.