

REPORT OF COMMISSION A

REPORT ON COMMISSION ON SANCTIONS for Arusha Conference 1 - 4 December 1987.

The commission discussed the following:--

1. Effective measures on Economic sanctions
2. Oil & Arms Embargo
3. Cultural & Academic Boycott

Preamble

Sanctions are an urgent effective way to end the life of the apartheid regime. That the weeks, months and years roll by as we await effective sanctions to allow the regime to continue its violence and killing. Those who avoid or resist sanctions are direct collaborators with the bloody machine of apartheid.

1. Effective measures on economic sanctions:--

The conference recognised the urgent need for comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions to be imposed on the apartheid regime. It was agreed that all sections of the international community should intensify their efforts to achieve this through concerted, intensive and specific action. Specifically the commission discussed particularly means by which these sanctions can be achieved and did so in three areas:--

- implementation
- monitoring
- response to sanctions breaches.

2. Implementations:--

- \* Governments worldwide must be persuaded to impose sanctions. This is greatly assisted by raising public opinion on apartheid and the sanctions question.
- \* All financial loans to the regime should be denied and conference calls upon the IMF to ensure that there are no further loans to S.A. Member countries of IMF must be encouraged to pursue this within the organisation. In addition all short-term loans to the regime should not be rescheduled
- \* The commission recognised the importance of stopping the import and sale of Krugerrands and gold bullion.
- \* Trade in metal alloys and similar by-products should be also recognised as crucial to South Africa. Iron, coal, uranium, steel.
- \* The coal boycott is an effective measure against the regime and sources can be easily identified and investigated. (Note feasibility study in KAIROS and Shipping Bureau Information reports on coal).
- \* Methanol and similar products which can be used as oil substitutes must be included in the oil embargo.



- \* All sanctions legislation must be monitored carefully by NGO's and MP's to ensure the wording of all legislation and regulations do not have loopholes.
- \* small countries should be encouraged to build alliances and co-operate in concert with others in their region for sanctions (eg. Cricket boycott).
- \* Conference calls upon ANC to convene a world seminar on people's sanctions as a follow up to this conference.

#### Monitoring of sanctions:-

- \* There is a crucial need for concerted international action to ensure effective monitoring of all sanctions imposed.
- \* Secondary relabelling to disguise the country of origin must be carefully watched; (Special attention need to be paid to imports from Israel).
- \* Governments and NGOs should be urged to contribute necessary information to the UN <sup>Sanctions</sup> Monitoring Committee.
- \* Regarding the oil embargo the Shipping Research Bureau should be contacted (Refer to excellent report 'Closing the loop-holes' by the Shipping Research Bureau).
- \* African countries excluding the Front line States should strictly implement and help in monitoring the imposed sanctions.
- \* Monitoring of all air links with the regime is needed and mobilisation of effective sanctions against SAA and other countries who fly into SA.

#### Response to Breaches:-

- \* There is a need to concentrate on the deliberate evasions of sanctions of the main collaborating countries through intensive publicity and solidarity action. (eg. Counter protest action against FRG over the sale of submarines plans to S.A.)
- \* Collaborating countries like FRG, USA, UK and Japan need to be faced with a counter campaign as they take up bans, etc. when others have withdrawn.
- \* Urgent international action is required by governments and individuals to persuade the UK government not to undermine sanctions imposed by local authorities and popular actions.
- \* The commission requests the conference to appeal to the UK government to this planned legislation.

#### Arms Embargo

- \* As well as recognizing the singular importance of the arms embargo on SA the commissions saw the need to enforce the arms embargo in order to avoid a precedent of circumvention of their embargoes.



- \* The definition of the UN Arms Embargo must include civilian equipment which can be used for military purposes eg. communications radar, planes, etc.
- \* Action should be taken to ensure that the UN arms embargo is supported by national legislation so that breaches should invoke severe penalties.
- \* Action needs to be taken to ensure that licences for manufacture of military equipment in SA should be terminated and cancelled. Exports to SA of spare parts and similar equipment for military use must also be terminated and cancelled.

#### Oil Embargo

Action at international, governmental and NGO levels is necessary to stop the fuelling of apartheid.

- \* within the context of the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions action by the Security Council is necessary to make oil embargo mandatory.
- \* Pending action by the Security Council, governments should act to close the many loopholes in the existing embargo, by enacting legislation which includes <sup>enforcement</sup> machinery and commensurate penalties against violators. End user clauses which are not accompanied by vigilance and enforcement machinery with penalties, serve only to monitor oil supplies, not to stop them. Experience has shown that it is necessary to place full contractual liability on the initial purchaser who must be held accountable for any resale that results in oil reaching South Africa.
- \* NGO's and governments should take action such as confiscation, black-listing and boycotts against all those who violate the oil embargo and continue to fuel apartheid.
- \* Existing sources of information such as Shipping Research Bureau, Kairos, the Maritime Unions against Apartheid should be used widely in order to expose the various <sup>manoeuvres</sup> of the SA regime such as using third countries and flags of convenience in order to combat the bridge of the oil embargo.
- \* National monitoring mechanisms should be set up in each country.
- \* Strengthening control of oil embargo through political pressure on governments and private sectors.
- \* Actions must be taken to ensure the termination and cancellation of existing contracts such as scientific knowledge, training and exchanging of personnel in turning coal rich oil (fuel).
- \* Shell campaign should be intensified and internationalised.
- \* African governments and the people inside SA and Namibia should openly denounce Shell.



Academic & cultural boycott:-

- \* As a natural consequence of the development of the struggle within the country, a new situation is emerging in relation to the academic and cultural boycott. Conference calls upon the ANC to initiate as a matter of urgency consultations with the democratic forces inside the country and the world anti-apartheid movements in order to establish the criteria and mechanisms to continue the intensification of the academic/cultural boycott while strengthening support for the forces of resistance.

Conference recognised the need to expose the myth that SA is self-sufficient militarily and in the manufacture of aircraft and weapons. The opposite is true and SA has received and continues to receive tremendous assistance.

- \* As well as exports to SA action must be taken to stop the importation and sale of arms and accessories by SA as this assist their own military programme tremendously.

Nuclear Collaboration

Action must be taken to ensure:-

- \* governments legislate to ensure that the private sector prohibits the recruitment of scientists and engineers for SA nuclear programmes. This must apply to exchanges of scientific and nuclear personnel as well.
- \* The export of uranium from Namibia and SA must be prohibited along with the delivery of enriched uranium to SA.
- \* A monitoring mechanism should be set up to report and stop nuclear collaborations with SA.
- \* Concerted international action by governments and NGOs is needed to ensure SA is expelled from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1988.