

COMMONWEALTH COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

ON SOUTHERN AFRICA, LUSAKA, ZAMBIA

1-2 February 1988

EVALUATION OF THE APPLICATION AND IMPACT

OF SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A STUDY ARISING

FROM THE OKANAGAN STATEMENT (paragraphs 7-11)

Introduction

With the exception of Britain, Commonwealth Heads of Governments at their Vancouver meeting agreed that economic and other sanctions have had a significant impact on South Africa and that their wider, tighter and more intensified application must remain a part of the international community's response to apartheid. In this context, they agreed to evaluate on a continuous basis the application of sanctions in order to assess their impact; and also committed themselves to continuing efforts to secure a more concerted application of a global sanctions programme.

In order to assist in the fulfilment of the above decisions of the Heads of Government, the study will review the scope of the existing sanctions by the Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth governments, voluntary bodies and private sector, examine their implementation and evaluate their impact not only in economic terms but also in terms of the moral of the Pretoria regime and the political processes in South Africa.

The study will also identify efforts to frustrate sanctions and the manner and the extent to which the impact of sanctions is weakened as a result. In examining what action can be taken to strengthen the impact of sanctions, it will consider the scope for further concerted efforts by the Commonwealth and the wider world.

Possible Outline of Study

The areas of enquiry for the study may be set out as follows:

a) Review of Current Sanctions

Scope and legal status of sanctions adopted by country or group of countries, by major category of sanctions; the status of various United Nations measures (mandatory or