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GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL  
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Letter dated 21 October 1985 from the Permanent Representatives of  
Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, at their meeting at Oslo on 17 and 18 October 1985, adopted an extended and strengthened Programme of Action against South Africa as a follow-up to the Nordic Programme of Action of 1978. We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the new Nordic Programme of Action (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and the attached text circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 35, and of the Security Council.

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ANNEX

Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Nordic countries, at their meeting at Oslo on 17 and 18 October 1985, adopted the following Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa, which is a follow-up to and an extension of the 1978 Programme of Action:

1. Introduction

The Nordic countries regard the apartheid system in South Africa as a violation of fundamental human rights as laid down in the United Nations Charter and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Apartheid is unique in the world, as systematic racial discrimination has been made part of the legal foundation of the South African society. The apartheid policy of the South African Government and South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia are serious sources of tension in southern Africa.

Furthermore, the Nordic countries hold the view that apartheid constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. Consequently, they will work for the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of mandatory sanctions against South Africa as a means to achieve a peaceful abolition of apartheid.

Pending mandatory sanctions the Nordic countries have decided to take unilateral measures in order to reduce their economic and other relations with South Africa. They urge other countries to adopt similar measures to increase the international pressure on the South African Government and make the pressure more effective. In view of the unique character of the apartheid system, lack of agreement in the United Nations Security Council on mandatory sanctions against South Africa should not prevent individual countries from taking measures of their own adapted to their present relations with South Africa.

2. International measures against South Africa

Within the framework of the United Nations the Nordic countries will:

(a) Work actively for the adoption by the Security Council of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, e.g. in the fields of investment, trade and transport. An effective oil boycott against South Africa would be an important element of such a policy. The Nordic countries will work for an oil boycott and will undertake consultations with other shipping nations with a view to reaching agreement on a joint boycott of oil transports to South Africa;

(b) Work for the implementation by other countries of the measures against South Africa recommended by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session in resolution 39/72 G on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid;

(c) Work for strict compliance with Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on an arms embargo against South Africa as well as for an extension and strengthening of that embargo, for example by including exports of equipment to South Africa which can be used for both civilian and military purposes;

(d) Work to ensure that the measures recommended in Security Council resolutions 558 (1984) and 569 (1985) be implemented by other countries and become mandatory.

### 3. Nordic measures against South Africa

The Nordic countries have adopted the following unilateral measures which they will implement on a national basis:

(a) Prohibition or discouragement of new Nordic investments in South Africa;

(b) Negotiations with Nordic enterprises with a view to restricting their production in South Africa;

(c) Recommendations to Nordic enterprises which export to or import from South Africa to seek other markets and suppliers with a view to reducing trade between the Nordic countries and South Africa;

(d) Implementation of the measures recommended in Security Council resolution 558 (1984) on refraining from importing arms, ammunition and military vehicles produced in South Africa;

(e) Implementation of those measures recommended in Security Council resolution 569 (1985) which have not already been implemented by the Nordic countries, i.e.:

(i) Prohibition of the importation of Krugerrands;

(ii) Prohibition of all new contracts in the nuclear field;

(iii) Prohibition of the exportation of computer equipment which may be used by the South African armed forces and police;

(f) Measures to prevent government procurement from South Africa;

(g) Prohibition of all government support for trade promotion in relation to South Africa;

(h) Prohibition or discouragement of granting loans, including participation in international loans, to South Africa. As long as the apartheid system and its negative effects on the economy of South Africa remain, loans from the International Monetary Fund to South Africa should be discouraged with due regard to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund;

(i) Prohibition or discouragement of leasing to enterprises in South Africa;

(j) Prohibition or discouragement of the transfer of patents and manufacturing licences to South Africa;

(k) Refraining from commercial air services to South Africa;

(l) Further restrictions of relations with South Africa in the fields of sports, culture and science;

(m) Strengthening of the joint Nordic guidelines for the administration of visa regulations for South African citizens with a view to enforcing the measures contained in this Programme of Action;

(n) Increase in the Nordic countries' humanitarian assistance to refugees and liberation movements, as well as to victims and opponents of apartheid;

(o) Increase in the Nordic countries' assistance to the front-line States, to other countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and to co-operation with SADCC in order to reduce the dependence of these countries on South Africa and thus increase their ability to withstand South Africa's policy of destabilization.

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The Nordic Working Group on Measures against South Africa will evaluate possible new measures against South Africa.

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