



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/637

31 October 1990

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 34

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

Concerted international action for elimination of apartheid

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly has, since 1986, adopted annually a resolution on concerted action taken by States for the elimination of apartheid.
2. The latest is resolution 44/27 K of 22 November 1989, in which the Assembly encourages Governments to adopt concerted measures to bring about an end to apartheid through peaceful means.
3. The present report, which is the fifth on the subject, is presented by the Secretary-General, at the request of the General Assembly.
4. On 5 March 1990, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to the Permanent Representatives of Member States and to the Permanent Observers, requesting them to provide information on legislative and other measures adopted by their Governments to implement resolution 44/27 K.
5. Particular references were made to paragraphs 7 to 10 of the resolution, which read as follows:

"7. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to exert pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa, such as:

"(a) Cessation of further investment in and financial loans to South Africa;

"(b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;

"(c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;

"(d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;

"(e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

"(f) Cessation of export and sale of oil and petroleum products to South Africa;

"(g) Other measures within the economic and commercial fields;

"8. Recognizes the pressing need, existing and potential, of South Africa's neighbouring States for economic assistance, as a complement and not as an alternative to sanctions against South Africa, and appeals to all States, organizations and institutions:

"(a) To increase assistance to the front-line States and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference in order to increase their economic strength and independence from South Africa;

"(b) To increase humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of apartheid, to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and to all those struggling against apartheid and for a non-racial, democratic society in South Africa;

"9. Appeals to all Governments and organizations to take appropriate action for the cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations that would support the apartheid régime of South Africa, as well as relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;

"10. Commends the States that have already adopted voluntary measures against the apartheid régime of South Africa in accordance with General Assembly resolution 43/50 K of 5 December 1988 and invites those which have not yet done so to follow their example."

6. Substantive replies were received from 18 States, among which 3 referred to the replies of last year.

7. The Secretary-General considers that the present report and those which preceded, provide comprehensive information on action taken by Governments to bring an end to apartheid through peaceful means, in response to the appeals made in resolution 44/27 K.

8. The General Assembly may, therefore, consider that, since the issuance of the first report on this subject in 1986 (A/41/506 and Add.1-3), it has received sufficient information on the implementation of its resolutions concerning concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid.

9. It may be noted that, while most of the replies received involve action taken by Governments with respect to measures to isolate the South African Government and induce it to bring about a peaceful and speedy end to apartheid, the resolutions on concerted action also call for increasing assistance to the black majority in South Africa. Member States may want to consider that such assistance should be expanded and expedited now, in view of the increasing prospects of a peaceful solution to the conflict in South Africa.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

[Original: English]

1. In connection with General Assembly resolution 44/27 A to L, with specific attention paid to 44/27 K and its relevant paragraphs, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda lists below specific responses to the information sought with reference to paragraph 7. Antigua and Barbuda:

(a) Has no investment in South Africa, nor does it supply financial loans to that country;

(b) Has no promotion of or support for trade with South Africa;

(c) Does not allow the sale of krugerrand or any other coins minted in South Africa;

(d) Has absolutely no form of or police co-operation with South Africa;

(e) Has never and will never have any nuclear collaboration with South Africa;

(f) Does not export or sell oil to South Africa;

(g) Has banned all trading activities with South Africa since 1962.

2. With reference to paragraph 8, Antigua and Barbuda:

(a) Has rendered assistance to the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference;

(b) Has contributed to the Commonwealth Fund for educational and humanitarian assistance to the victimized people of South Africa.

3. With reference to paragraph 9, the Government of Antigua and Barbuda refrains from all sporting, cultural, academic and scientific relations with South Africa that would support the apartheid régime. Likewise it has no relations with any individuals, groups, institutions, or other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid.

4. With reference to paragraph 10, Antigua and Barbuda has in operation legislation covering all the requirements of 43/50 K of 5 December 1988. Antigua and Barbuda adheres to all requirements of the resolution as it is concerned with justice, equality and morality.

AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

The Permanent Mission of Australia submitted information provided by the Australian Government on legislative and other measures it has undertaken in connection with General Assembly resolution 44/27 K on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid, as follows:

Sanctions

1. Australia has taken action on all measures agreed at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Nassau in October 1985 and adopted by Heads of Government in the meeting in London in August 1986. These measures are set out in document A/44/533 (pp. 5-7, paras. 14-18).
2. Australia has played a leading role - including the provision of \$A 305,000 in 1990 - in the establishment of the independent London-based research centre to study the South African economy and the impact on it of international financial pressure.
3. With regard to paragraph 8 (a) of resolution 44/27 K concerning economic assistance to South Africa's neighbouring States, Australia announced on 2 July 1989 a three-year \$A 110 million extension to its 1987-1990 programme worth \$A 100 million (ends June 1990) of assistance to Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
4. With regard to paragraph 8 (b), Australia, through its Special Assistance Program for South Africans and Namibians (SAPSAN), has disbursed \$A 7.2 million since 1986/87 to persons disadvantaged by apartheid. On 17 May 1990, Australia announced that funding of up to \$A 15 million over the next three years will be channelled through SAPSAN to assist South Africans. The majority of the new funds will be earmarked for assistance to the African National Congress (ANC) for humanitarian and educational activities.

BELIZE

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Belize prohibits the importation of goods into Belize from South Africa in accordance to Statutory Instrument No. 87 of 1987.
2. The Government of Belize also prohibits the issuance of visas to South African nationals who apply to enter Belize. Furthermore, the Government of Belize discourages Belizean participation in sporting events with South African nationals.

CHAD

[Original: French]

1. With regard to the heinous system of apartheid, Chad has always taken a position which is in keeping with that of the international community.

A. Chad's principled position on apartheid

2. Chad forcefully condemns the segregationist and discriminatory policy established in South Africa. As a founding member of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), our country has actively participated in the adoption of all resolutions relating to the difficult and unacceptable situation in southern Africa. Likewise, at the United Nations, Chad has continually denounced apartheid and called for exemplary sanctions against South Africa.

3. However, our country is not satisfied merely to condemn the racist régime in Pretoria; it also advocates methods of combating this régime.

4. The Chadian Government believes that it is only when the black majority takes power in South Africa that peace can come to the region.

5. This position was strongly reaffirmed at the second congress of l'Union Nationale pour l'Indépendance et la Révolution by the President of the Republic, His Excellency Al-Haj Hissene Habre: "Chad unconditionally supports the struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples and the battle of the front-line countries against the South African racists".

6. The President of the Republic went farther in condemning the sluggishness and the lack of vigour shown by some countries in the struggle against apartheid:

"The whole world condemns this system, which is the utter negation of peoples' and human rights, but it survives and continues to cause suffering. The fact is that everyone fights apartheid, but not everyone fights it in such a way as to put an end to it, particularly those who have the means to do so. For our part, while recognizing the validity and importance of political pressures and economic sanctions, we remain convinced that what will hasten the end of apartheid, and thus the freedom of southern Africa, is the armed struggle of the freedom fighter in South Africa and Namibia".

7. This statement by the Head of State plainly indicates Chad's important role in the struggle against apartheid. Like other members of the international community, Chad has taken part in United Nations debates and supported the resolutions that have been submitted to the General Assembly on this question. Thus, it supported resolution 44/27 K of 22 November 1989, with which we are concerned below. In addition to fully endorsing all the measures recommended in that resolution, Chad remains convinced that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations constitutes the most appropriate and effective means to bring about an end to apartheid and should not be delayed any longer.

8. Moreover, our country also urges the Security Council to strengthen the mandatory arms embargo imposed by its resolution 418 (1977).

B. Chad's contribution to the struggle against apartheid

9. The views expressed by the Head of State on this odious phenomenon could not be clearer; Chad was, is and always will be in the forefront of the struggle against apartheid. In its tortured history, our country has undergone periods of humiliation, subjugation and domination, and it was through the courage of the Chadian people, and the unrivalled bravery of its military arm, the Chadian National Armed Forces, that Chad was freed.

10. While the Chadian people, through the clearsightedness of its leaders, succeeded in regaining its dignity, sovereignty and freedom, the same cannot be said of peoples in other regions of the world, especially in Africa. For our brothers in southern Africa, the battle must continue. Thus, in accordance with resolution AHG/Dec.2 (XXII) adopted at the twenty-second ordinary session of the Assembly of State and Government of OAU, held at Addis Ababa in July 1986, in which the Assembly recommends to Governments and schools that the first lesson of the 1986-1987 school year be devoted to apartheid, Chad proposes to organize at the national level the programme outlined by the General Secretariat of OAU:

Children's drawing competitions to condemn apartheid;

Film showings presenting the ugly face of apartheid;

The opening of the school year in each school with a class on the topic "apartheid is a crime against humanity";

The broadcasting of radio and television discussions in which young people, women, workers and trade unions can participate;

The publication of placards and posters.

11. The aim of this campaign is to instil in the minds of Chadian youth that their overriding mission is to eradicate apartheid so that a non-racial, democratic and egalitarian society can be established in South Africa.

12. Raising the awareness of the Chadian public in general, and the youth in particular, with regard to the struggle against apartheid is possible only within a suitable framework.

13. Accordingly, consideration is being given to the immediate establishment of a Chadian anti-apartheid committee.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

The far-reaching and restrictive anti-apartheid measures taken by the Danish Government has been set out in details in previous reports of the Secretary-General on the matter. Specific reference is made to document A/43/699, pages 8 to 10. The Danish sanctions against Namibia, adopted in 1985-1986 in connection with the sanctions against South Africa, have been lifted as of 21 February 1990.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

Regarding the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 44/27 D, E and K, the Government of Finland has implemented the measures enumerated in the above-mentioned resolution through various legislative and administrative acts. The Finnish measures, undertaken in co-ordination with the other Nordic countries within the framework of the Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid, are described in more detail in the Secretary-General's report A/43/699 of 12 October 1988.

FRANCE

[Original: French]

France's policy of condemnation of apartheid has been reflected in the adoption, nationwide, of a variety of restrictive measures. These measures, which are described in the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/533), have not changed and all of them remain in effect.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran, in keeping with its policies of principle against all manifestations of racism and apartheid and its attempt to put an end to the shameful and inhumane policies of apartheid, cut its diplomatic and economic ties with the Pretoria régime completely. It has also expanded diplomatic relations with African countries, which were targets of the aggression by the racist policies of apartheid.
2. To support the oppressed people of Africa, in particular the victim of apartheid, the Islamic Republic of Iran has had an active participation in international forums, including the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa (1986), the special session of the General Assembly on apartheid, the Special Committee against Apartheid, and has always been one of the co-sponsors of

resolutions adopted by the General Assembly against the racist policies of South Africa. It has also strongly condemned the policies of the continuation of co-operation of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Zionist entity with South Africa. In this context, on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, through a declaration we, once more, reiterated our position.

3. In support of the resolution on oil embargo against South Africa, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a close co-operation with the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, has banned the sale of oil to that régime, and to this end, to further ensure the observance of this embargo by the oil-purchasers, requires the discharge certificate from the oil purchasing companies.

4. In observing the boycott of apartheid in sports, the Islamic Republic of Iran joined the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports in 1987; consequently, the Islamic Consultative Assembly ratified the International Convention, depositing the instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 January 1988.

5. The Islamic Republic of Iran has also supported the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people in liberating themselves from the devious claws of the South African régime, before and after the independence of Namibia, by issuing decisive statements on different occasions, and supporting the resolutions on granting of independence to Namibia and denouncing the racist policies of the Pretoria régime. In this regard, it has made contributions to the Namibia Fund, the United Nations Fund for Decolonization, the United Nations Fund for South Africa, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, as well as financial assistance to Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other front-line States.

6. Being a member of the observer Mission of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Islamic Republic of Iran discharged effectively its responsibilities during the election in Namibia.

ISRAEL

[Original: English]

1. During the past year, the Israeli Government, in accordance with the Cabinet's Resolutions of March and September 1987, has confirmed its endeavours to curtail its relations with South Africa in all areas, as set out in document A/44/533 (pp. 21-22).

2. All necessary steps have been taken in order to prevent Israel from becoming a transit station of any kind for goods and services from and to South Africa, if that might involve circumventing sanctions imposed by a third party.

3. Israel has continued to refrain from new undertakings between itself and South Africa in the realm of defence.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

The Government of Japan, steadfast in its opposition to the apartheid system of the Government of South Africa, pursues various policies and has taken a series of measures aimed at hastening the abolition of that system. They are summarized below.

- (a) The Government of Japan does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa, but limits its relations to the consular level;
- (b) The Government of Japan restricts investment and financing activities in South Africa;
- (c) The Government of Japan limits sporting, cultural and educational exchanges;
- (d) The Government of Japan prohibits the export of arms to South Africa;
- (e) The Government of Japan does not import arms from South Africa;
- (f) The Government of Japan prohibits the export of computers which might assist the activities of organizations that enforce apartheid, such as the police and armed forces;
- (g) The Government of Japan asks all concerned to co-operate by not importing krugerrand and other South African gold coins;
- (h) The Government of Japan prohibits the import of iron and steel;
- (i) The Government of Japan has suspended the issuance of tourist visas to South African nationals, and requests the Japanese people to refrain voluntarily from touring South Africa;
- (j) The Government of Japan has suspended air links with South Africa;
- (k) The Government of Japan prohibits the use by its officials of international flights of South African Airways;
- (l) The Government of Japan appeals to the business community to exercise restraint so as to reduce the level of bilateral trade with South Africa.

MALI

[Original: French]

1. The Government of the Republic of Mali adopted Decree No. 89-443/PRM, prohibiting trade between Mali and certain countries, on 11 December 1989. Article 1 of the Decree stipulates:

"In accordance with article 22 of Decree No. 890194/PRM of 15 June 1989 regulating foreign trade, any import or export operation between the Republic of Mali and the Republic of South Africa is prohibited ...".

Article 2 stipulates:

"Contraventions of the provisions of this Decree shall be penalized in accordance with the regulations in force."

MAURITANIA

[Original: French]

1. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania has always adopted a clear and consistent position on South Africa and its policy and practices of apartheid.

2. Mauritania has never had any kind of relations with South Africa, and its diplomacy very early made action in favour of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions on the apartheid régime one of its major preoccupations.

3. At its level, Mauritania has never had economic, commercial, financial, cultural, scientific, sports or any other kind of links with South Africa.

4. It has also always maintained solidarity with the fraternal front-line States and has always given its assistance to the liberation movements recognized by OAU.

5. Accordingly, Mauritania has ratified the principal international instruments relating to racial discrimination and apartheid and within the framework of the campaign, to sensitize African public opinion about the crime of apartheid, in 1988, Nouakchott hosted the second preparatory meeting on the issue of apartheid.

6. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is convinced of the need to maintain and intensify the pressure exerted by the international community against the apartheid régime until that system is eliminated and a democratic and egalitarian régime is established in South Africa.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

1. In keeping with the principles which have traditionally guided its foreign policy, the Mexican Government has advocated the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa. At the same time, it has taken various measures to step up the pressure on the South African authorities to abandon their discriminatory policies.

2. Mexico maintains no diplomatic or consular relations nor any financial, trade or military ties with South Africa. It has also suspended all cultural, educational, technical, sports and other exchanges with South Africa. The Government of Mexico further gives its assurance that the two countries have no financial ties whatsoever through the Mexican banking system.

3. On 30 October 1987, Mexico ordered a ban on the import or export of goods originating in, coming from, or bound for South Africa, including goods which pass through third countries but originate in or are bound for South Africa.

4. Mexico has also complied with the oil embargo against South Africa. To that end, all contracts for the sale of crude oil, concluded by Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), which is partially State-run, stipulate that Mexican crude oil shall be sold only to end-users, thereby precluding any attempt to resell Mexican crude oil. PEMEX also regularly informs its clients that they may not resell Mexican crude oil to South Africa or process it for that country, and that failure to comply with this obligation would result in termination of their contract.

5. The Government of Mexico ratified the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and has been a member of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports since 2 March 1989. Through its National Sports Commission, the Government of Mexico sees to it that Mexican nationals do not participate in events held and organized in South Africa.

6. The Government of Mexico, through its various departments, ensures that the measures it has taken with respect to South Africa are properly observed by Mexican citizens.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

1. For many years, the Nordic countries have played a leading role as regards measures designed to increase pressure on South Africa to abolish the apartheid system. In 1978, the Nordic Foreign Ministers adopted the first Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid. The Programme of Action was revised and further expanded in 1985 and 1988.

2. At the national level, the sale, negotiation of the sale, etc., of Norwegian petroleum to South Africa was prohibited by law on 20 June 1986. A comprehensive act relating to an economic boycott of South Africa and Namibia to combat apartheid took effect on 20 July 1987. The boycott of Namibia was formally abolished on 30 March 1990.

3. The purpose of the Act is to contribute to the international pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid. According to the Act, it is prohibited, inter alia:

- (a) To engage in commodity trade;
- (b) To transport crude oil by a Norwegian-owned ship or a ship that is registered in Norway or is under Norwegian management;
- (c) To carry passengers or goods by air;
- (d) To perform services;
- (e) To grant loans, credits or guarantees, or to enter into insurance contracts;
- (f) To make investments;
- (g) To transfer patent or production rights;
- (h) To organize or offer tours.

4. One of the primary purposes of the extensive measures instituted by the Norwegian Government has been to take part in a broader international boycott of South Africa to combat apartheid. The Norwegian Government is making an active effort, nationally, at the Nordic level, and internationally - not least through the United Nations - to help to abolish the apartheid system by peaceful means.

5. Norway also provides humanitarian assistance to liberation movements, refugees and other victims of apartheid. Norwegian assistance to victims of apartheid has increased considerably during the last years and, in 1989, reached approximately \$US 28 million.

6. The Norwegian Government considers that there is still a need to uphold international pressure against the South African authorities in order to contribute to the complete dismantling of the system of apartheid. For this reason Norway does not regard it opportune to lift Norwegian economic sanctions against South Africa.

7. Important and promising developments have taken place in South Africa over the past months. On 4 May 1990 the South African Government and ANC agreed on a common commitment towards the resolution of the climate of violence as well as a commitment to stability and a peaceful process of negotiations. The Norwegian Government welcomes this and other developments that have occurred since the election of F. W. de Klerk to the presidency.

8. The latest developments in South Africa have warranted a review of the Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid, which will be carried out by the Nordic Working Group on measures against South Africa. At their meeting held at Turku, Finland, on 6 and 7 March 1990, the Nordic Foreign Ministers adopted certain modifications in the joint guidelines concerning the administration of obligatory visas for South African citizens with the objective of widening possibilities for contacts that could contribute to further dialogue and democratization in South Africa.

9. At the third meeting between the Foreign Ministers of the front-line States and the Nordic countries, held at Oslo from 13 to 14 May 1990, the Ministers pledged their full support for the democratization process in South Africa through various measures, such as:

(a) Continued pressure on the South African Government, including existing economic sanctions, until irreversible and profound changes to eradicate apartheid had taken place;

(b) In this respect, also, firm support for the maintenance of an arms embargo against South Africa;

(c) Continued support to ANC and other organizations and groups working for a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

10. The Ministers also stated that the international community had a particular responsibility to promote dialogue between the South African Government and the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa with a view to achieving a successful outcome of the democratization process and to dismantling apartheid in South Africa. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for the South African Government to remove the obstacles standing in the way of negotiations aimed at dismantling apartheid in the framework of the Harare Declaration and the United Nations Declaration on Apartheid adopted by consensus at the United Nations special session in December 1989.

11. The Nordic countries and the front-line States agreed to continue their contacts with regard to the developments in South Africa and the consequences for the front-line States. They reconfirmed their support to alleviate the burden caused by the long-lasting destabilization and the hosting of refugees from South Africa. They reiterated the importance of the Nordic/SADCC initiative, which is as valid as ever.

QATAR

[Original: English]

The Permanent Mission of the State of Qatar to the United Nations referred to a note verbale dated 12 September 1989 addressed to the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, the text of which included information on measures

adopted by the Government of Qatar with regard to the South African régime's policy of apartheid. The following legislation on the question was also transmitted:

DECREE NO. 140 OF 1973, 1/ CONCERNING THE SEVERANCE OF
ALL ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH
SOUTH AFRICA, PORTUGAL AND RHODESIA

We, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar,

Having considered the revised Provisional Constitution, and in particular articles 23 and 34 thereof,

And Decree-Law No. 2 of 1967, concerning the economic boycott of Southern Rhodesia,

And Decree No. 130 of 1973, concerning the termination of exports of Qatar oil to South Africa and Portugal,

And the decisions of the Sixth Arab Summit Conference,

And the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs,

And the draft decree submitted by the Council of Ministers,

Have decreed as follows:

Article 1

All relations - whether economic, commercial, cultural or otherwise - with South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia shall be severed.

Article 2

All competent authorities shall, within their respective jurisdictions, apply this Decree, which shall come into force with effect from the date of its proclamation and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani
Amir of the State of Qatar

Proclaimed at Doha Palace on 5 Dhu'hijjah A.H. 1393, corresponding to
29 December A.D. 1973.

1/ Published in Official Gazette No. 2 of 1974 and cancelled by Decree-Law No. 8 of 1980, published below.

DECREE-LAW NO. 8 OF 1980, CONCERNING THE CANCELLATION OF MEASURES
FOR THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT OF AND SEVERANCE OF ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL
AND CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH RHODESIA

We, Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of the State of Qatar,

Having considered the revised Provisional Constitution, and in particular articles 23, 27 and 34 thereof,

And Decree-Law No. 2 of 1967, concerning the economic boycott of Southern Rhodesia,

And Decree No. 140 of 1973, concerning the severance of all economic, commercial and cultural relations with South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia,

And Decree No. 128 of 1975, excepting the Portuguese Republic from the provisions of Decrees No. 130 and No. 140 of 1973,

And the decisions adopted at the Lancaster House conference of leaders of Southern Rhodesia,

And Security Council resolution 460 (1979) of 21 December 1979, concerning the termination, in view of the dissolution of the State in question, of the previously approved sanctions against and boycott of Southern Rhodesia,

And the declaration of the independent Republic of Zimbabwe, and its recognition by the State of Qatar,

And the proposal by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs,

And the draft Law submitted by the Council of Ministers,

Have confirmed the following Law:

Article 1

The provisions of Decree-Law No. 2 of 1967 and Decree No. 140 of 1973, with respect to boycott and embargo measures and the severance of relations with "Southern Rhodesia", shall be cancelled. The said measures shall remain in force with respect to South Africa.

Article 2

All competent authorities shall, within their respective jurisdictions, apply this Law, which shall come into force with effect from the date of its proclamation and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani
Amir of the State of Qatar

Proclaimed at Doha Palace on 27 Sha'ban A.H. 1400, corresponding to 9 July A.D. 1980.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM-EXPORTING COUNTRIES

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION NO. 8/24

The Council of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Agreement establishing the Organization,

Having considered the note of the Republic of Iraq requesting the incorporation of the provisions of the oil embargo against South Africa,

Has decided as follows:

1. The secretariat shall be instructed to submit a study which shall include survey of action taken by member countries in connection with the embargo against South Africa and details of the actual activity of companies dealing with that régime and operating in countries belonging to the Organization, as well as proposals and recommendations to consolidate the embargo against that State.
2. Member countries shall supply the secretariat with the information necessary for the completion of the aforementioned study.

For the United Arab Emirates
(Sgd.)

For the State of Bahrain
(Sgd.)

For the People's Democratic Republic
of Algeria
(Sgd.)

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
(Sgd.)

For the Syrian Arab Republic
(Sgd.)

For the Republic of Iraq
(Sgd.)

For the State of Qatar
(Sgd.)

For the State of Kuwait
(Sgd.)

For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya
(Sgd.)

Algiers, 23 Rajab A.H. 1400, corresponding to 7 June A.D. 1980.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

26th Meeting

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION NO. 5/26, CONCERNING CONSOLIDATION
OF THE ECONOMIC EMBARGO AGAINST THE SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME

The Council of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the Agreement establishing the Organization,

Having considered Decision No. 8/24 of 7 June 1980,

And the note of the secretariat concerning consolidation of the oil embargo against the South Africa régime, and the study attached thereto,

And the note of the secretariat concerning consolidation of the ban on delivery of Arab oil to "Israel",

And Executive Bureau note No. K40/1981-8 of 5 May 1981,

Has decided as follows:

Article 1

To recommend that the Governments of member countries adopt the attached recommendations and be guided by them when selling oil to customers and transporting and unloading it in foreign ports, in order further to consolidate the ban on the diversion of Arab oil to South Africa;

Article 2

To instruct the secretariat to carry out an in-depth study with respect to the contents of its note concerning consolidation of the ban on delivery of Arab oil to "Israel", and to submit a detailed report on that subject to the Council at its next meeting;

Article 3

To recommend that member countries assist the secretariat by providing their support and the information necessary for it to carry out the task referred to in article 2 of this Decision.

Kuwait, 2 Rajab A.H. 1401, corresponding to 6 May A.D. 1981.

For the United Arab Emirates
(Sgd.)

For the State of Bahrain
(Sgd.)

For the People's Democratic Republic
of Algeria
(Sgd.)

For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
(Sgd.)

For the Syrian Arab Republic
(Sgd.)

For the Republic of Iraq
(Sgd.)

For the State of Qatar
(Sgd.)

For the State of Kuwait
(Sgd.)

For the Socialist People's Libyan Arab
Jamahiriya
(Sgd.)

SINGAPORE

[Original: English]

1. The Singapore Government is unequivocally against apartheid and the racist policies of the Pretoria régime. The position of the Singapore Government on the apartheid question is also reflected in its votes on the relevant General Assembly resolutions. In conformity with these resolutions and as a demonstration of solidarity with the African people, the Singapore Government, on 6 May 1965, passed legislation banning imports from South Africa known as "The Prohibition of Imports (South Africa) Order 1965" under the control of imports and exports ordinance. The Singapore Government firmly discourages contacts of any kind, including political, economic, military, cultural and sports, with South Africa.

2. In compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling for the complete cessation of the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, and with the Commonwealth Accord on Southern Africa calling for an oil embargo against South Africa, the Singapore Government has banned the carriage of oil to South Africa by Singapore-flagged ships with effect from 15 September 1989. Singapore-registered ships violating this ban are liable to have their registrations cancelled. From 1 September 1989, shipping companies owned by the Singapore Government have also included "end-user" clauses and other conditions in their charter agreements to ensure compliance with the embargo.

3. An administrative ban on the export of oil and petroleum products to South Africa has also come into effect on 15 September 1989. With this ban, companies trading in petroleum and petroleum products in Singapore will not be permitted to export these products to South Africa.

4. The Singapore Government is ready to co-operate in any collective international efforts that would effectively prevent oil trade with South Africa and isolate the Pretoria régime.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

1. The objective of Sweden's South Africa policy is to contribute to the elimination of apartheid by peaceful means and its replacement by a democratic, non-racial society with universal suffrage for all South Africans. Together with the other Nordic countries, Sweden has outlined the actions it is taking in this regard in the Nordic Programme of Action against Apartheid, which was first adopted in 1978 and subsequently revised and extended in 1985 and 1988.

2. Sweden has maintained a general trade boycott of South Africa since 1 July 1987. Sweden also applies a number of other economic measures, such as the prohibition of new investments in South Africa.

3. Apartheid is still entrenched in South Africa. However, a political process has been set in motion in which the so-called Groote Schuur Minute of 4 May 1990 represents a recent important step forward. It is the hope of the Swedish Government that all obstacles to substantive negotiations will be removed as soon as possible. Sweden does not intend to ease the pressure on South Africa until profound and irreversible change has taken place in that country.

4. More than half of Sweden's bilateral development assistance or the equivalent of 500 million United States dollars is destined to countries in southern Africa. Considerable support is extended to SADCC. Victims and opponents of apartheid receive sizeable humanitarian assistance. The Swedish Government intends to maintain and extend these aid programmes. In particular, Sweden plans to increase its assistance to the democratization process in South Africa.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

[Original: English]

1. Tanzania effectively cut off all links with racist South Africa on the day it gained its independence in 1961.

2. It has continued to abide by all United Nations resolutions calling for sanctions, mandatory and voluntary, on South Africa.

3. Tanzania has rendered unflinching support to all opponents of apartheid and has campaigned unremittingly through various international forums not only for the maintenance of all existing sanctions, but also for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure a speedy end to apartheid.

4. Resolution 44/27 E: No Tanzanian bank has any connection whatsoever with the banking system of racist South Africa. The question therefore of Tanzania passing credits to the private or public sector of that country does not arise.

5. Resolution 44/27 K: Tanzania has continued to apply mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria régime, and has put into place other measures aimed at bringing apartheid to an end. Tanzania has no investments in South Africa, no trade of any kind with that régime, including the sale of kruggerand, and no military co-operation whatsoever with the racist régime, and does not export goods or services to that country.

6. Resolution 44/27 D: Tanzania is a member of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa. In that capacity, it has continued to play its part in the effort of ensuring that those who violate the ban on oil and oil products to South Africa are exposed.
