



General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/41/506
12 August 1986
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Forty-first session
Item 33 of the provisional agenda*

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid
Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	4
II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	5
Afghanistan	5
Barbados	5
Botswana	6
Brazil	6
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	6
Czechoslovakia	8
Democratic Kampuchea	9
Denmark	9

* A/41/150.

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
German Democratic Republic	12
Ghana	13
Haiti	14
India	14
Ireland	14
Japan	16
Kenya	18
Mexico	18
Mongolia	19
Netherlands	19
New Zealand	20
Norway	21
Pakistan	21
Peru	21
Portugal	22
Rwanda	22
Seychelles	22
Singapore	23
Spain	23
Syrian Arab Republic	24
Tunisia	24
Turkey	26
Uganda	26

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	29
Yugoslavia	31

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted, inter alia, resolution 40/64 A of 10 December 1985 on comprehensive sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and resolution 40/64 I of the same date on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid.

2. In paragraph 9 of resolution 40/64 A, the General Assembly requested all States that had not yet done so, pending action by the Security Council, to adopt legislative and/or other comparable measures to ensure the following:

(a) Strict implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa, including the prohibition of imports of arms from South Africa and the enactment of appropriate legislation to ensure such a ban;

(b) Prohibition of any form of collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields;

(c) Effective implementation of ban on all trade with South Africa, in particular, the sale of krugerrands and the import of gold, uranium, coal and other minerals;

(d) Prohibition of the supply of oil and oil products to South Africa as well as technology to its oil industry;

(e) Prohibition of financial loans and investments as well as the withdrawal of investment in South Africa;

(f) Speedy accession to or ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

(g) Observance of sports, cultural, academic, consumer, tourism and other boycotts of South Africa.

3. In paragraph 7 of resolution 40/64 I, the General Assembly appealed to all States that had not yet done so, pending mandatory sanctions by the Security Council, to consider national legislative or other appropriate measures to increase the pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa, such as:

(a) Cessation of further investments 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 krugerrands and all other coins minted in South Africa;

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

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

(f) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa.

4. Furthermore, in paragraph 13 of resolution 40/64 I, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of that resolution.

5. In a letter dated 10 February 1986, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid requested information from all States Members of the United Nations on measures taken by their respective Governments to implement the above-mentioned resolutions, to put an end to the exchange of military attachés, to abrogate cultural agreements and to cancel international and double-taxation agreements, if there were any, between their Governments and South Africa. The information requested was also circulated at the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986 (see A/CONF.137/CRP.3 and Add.1).

6. The replies received from Member States in response to the above-mentioned letter are reproduced in section II below.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AFGHANISTAN

[Original: English]

Afghanistan fully adheres to the implementation of the United Nations resolutions against apartheid; thus it considers the Pretoria régime illegal. In this context, Afghanistan has no agreements whatsoever in terms of economic, military or cultural relations with the existing apartheid régime in South Africa.

BARBADOS

[Original: English]

1. Barbados maintains no relations whatsoever with the Government of South Africa.

2. Barbados acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid in February 1979 and recently, on 16 May 1986, was the first signatory to the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports.

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

1. Although Botswana does not oppose economic sanctions against South Africa, it cannot itself impose such sanctions for reasons that are well known to Members of the United Nations. It should be pointed out, however, that we have never had any military and nuclear dealings with South Africa. Our dealings with South Africa are economic. We do not even have sports or any cultural exchanges with that country. This is the little we can do in our geopolitical circumstances.
2. Botswana does not exchange military attachés with South Africa, a country with which we have no diplomatic relations. We also have no cultural and/or double-taxation agreements with that country.

BRAZIL

[Original: English]

Most of the recommendations contained in paragraph 9 of resolution 40/64 A have already been formally transformed into Brazilian domestic law by the Presidential decree of 9 August 1985 (for the text of the decree, see document A/40/22/Add.1-S/17562/Add.1).

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, steadfastly pursuing its policy of principle in favour of the complete and final eradication of colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, has advocated and is advocating the immediate elimination of the apartheid régime in South Africa, which is engaged in the inhuman policy and practice of racial oppression and the ruthless exploitation of the overwhelming majority of the country's African population.
2. The Byelorussian SSR supports all United Nations resolutions and decisions on issues related to the struggle against the policy of apartheid of the Pretoria régime, which is incompatible with the norms and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of other international treaty documents, poses a serious threat to international peace and security and represents a crime against humanity.
3. Guided by the United Nations decisions aimed at the complete isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and the elimination of its apartheid system, and implementing them fully, the Byelorussian SSR does not maintain any relations with the Pretoria authorities, be it in the political, economic, military or any other sphere and, accordingly, has no treaties or licensing agreements with them.

4. The Byelorussian SSR advocates the further intensification of efforts by the United Nations to ensure the unconditional observance by all States of the embargo imposed under Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984) on trade with South Africa in weapons and various types of military equipment and on any co-operation with the racist régime in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.
5. In view of the fact that the South African racists are not only continuing, but intensifying, the policy and practice of apartheid, have not halted the brazen acts of aggression, destabilization and State terrorism against the independent States of the region, are constantly increasing their military potential and are seeking to manufacture nuclear weapons, thereby heightening the serious threat to international peace and security, the Byelorussian SSR fully supports the urgent appeals by the General Assembly to the Security Council for the immediate adoption of urgent and effective measures against the racist régime of Pretoria, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
6. The Byelorussian SSR condemns the policy of "constructive engagement" and active co-operation with the racist Pretoria régime pursued by the United States of America and its closest allies. The all-round co-operation of the Western Powers with the South African racists, which continues in circumvention and violation of the relevant Security Council resolutions, and the protection provided to them encourage the apartheid régime to step up its repression and persecution of the opponents of racism in South Africa itself, to intensify its aggressive behaviour towards neighbouring independent States and to disregard blatantly United Nations resolutions and decisions.
7. The Byelorussian SSR unswervingly and strongly condemns the acts of mass repression and violence carried out by the racist régime of Pretoria and demands that South Africa should immediately and unconditionally halt its despotic treatment of the African population of the country, guarantee freedom of action for the political and public organizations calling for the creation of a single and democratic society in South Africa, and release Nelson Mandela and the other political prisoners forthwith from the prison torture chambers.
8. Advocating the speedy exercise by the people of Namibia of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, the Byelorussian SSR fully supports the United Nations decisions aimed at the immediate cessation of the occupation of Namibia by the South African racist régime and the unconditional transfer of all power to the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as their sole and authentic representative.
9. In accordance with the United Nations decisions on questions concerning the struggle against apartheid, the Byelorussian SSR has rendered and is rendering all-round political, moral and material assistance and support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

10. On the initiative of the public organizations, mass rallies, meetings of the general public, the showing of films and other activities take place each year in the Byelorussian SSR to commemorate dates which are significant in relation to the struggle to eliminate the vestiges of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

11. The Republic's mass information media give these activities wide coverage. The publication of special issues and articles and the broadcasting of radio and television programmes exposing the criminal nature of the policy and practice of apartheid and the collaboration with the Pretoria régime of the Western Powers and their monopolies, which help to maintain the apartheid system, are scheduled to coincide with such activities; the acts of aggression by South Africa against neighbouring independent States are strongly condemned; and the multifaceted activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the struggle against apartheid and for the elimination of colonialism and racism in southern Africa are publicized.

12. Guided by the fundamental "Principles for building an all-embracing system of international security", which were put forward at the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and implementing, inter alia, their important provision concerning the "eradication of genocide, apartheid, advocacy of fascism and every other form of racial, national or religious exclusiveness, and also of discrimination against individuals on these grounds", the Byelorussian SSR will continue in the future its consistent and unswerving support for more active and effective measures by the United Nations aimed at the complete and final elimination of the criminal system of apartheid.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

1. In accordance with the principles of Czechoslovak foreign policy, Czechoslovakia resolutely condemns the racist régime of apartheid in South Africa. In the spirit of General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, Czechoslovakia discontinued all co-operation with South Africa. Since that time, Czechoslovakia has not maintained with that country any diplomatic, political, economic, scientific, military, cultural, sports-related or other relations. We condemn those States Members of the United Nations which, in contravention of numerous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, have been supporting the racist Government in South Africa and, especially by means of military supplies, encouraging Botha's régime to repress the local population and to carry out acts of aggression against the neighbouring African countries. Owing to its policy of aggression and aggravated racism, South Africa constitutes a permanent hotbed of tension, threatening not only the neighbouring countries, but even peace and security in the world.

2. Czechoslovakia fully supports the just struggle of the people of southern Africa against the criminal régime of apartheid and gives them political, moral and also material assistance, as far as possible.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

[Original: French]

1. The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea has, on many occasions, unambiguously expressed its vigorous condemnation of the inhuman policy of apartheid and its support for the just struggle of the South African people to abolish the racist system.
2. On 2 October 1985, speaking before the General Assembly at its fortieth session, the President of Democratic Kampuchea, His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, on behalf of the people of Kampuchea and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, reaffirmed that: "... the apartheid régime cannot be reformed ... only its elimination can bring about the establishment of a free, united and democratic society in South Africa. We welcome the sanctions adopted by developed countries against the Pretoria régime. Those sanctions, which should undoubtedly be more stringent, in combination with increased moral, material and diplomatic assistance to the just struggle of the South African peoples, are likely to induce the defenders of apartheid to listen to reason" (A/40/PV.18).
3. Democratic Kampuchea has always expressed its support for United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to the policy of apartheid of the South African authorities. Democratic Kampuchea participated in the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981, and fully endorsed the Paris Declaration adopted at the Conference.
4. Democratic Kampuchea maintains no relations - whether economic, military or diplomatic - with the South African authorities.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

1. The objective of Denmark's policy towards South Africa is to contribute to a complete and peaceful abolition of the apartheid system and to the institution of equal and democratic rights for all South Africans. Denmark holds the view that increased international pressure on and isolation of the apartheid régime of South Africa is urgently needed to bring about a peaceful dismantling of the apartheid system. Denmark considers mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council to be the most effective means. Pending such sanctions, however, Denmark has decided unilaterally or with other countries, i.e., the other Nordic and Economic Community countries, to adopt a number of restrictive and positive measures against South Africa.
2. Together with the other Nordic countries, Denmark adopted a new and strengthened Joint Programme of Action against South Africa in October 1985. The Programme contains a number of restrictive measures in the economic and other fields, as well as a number of positive measures aimed at alleviating the negative effects of the apartheid system on individuals as well as on South Africa's

neighbouring countries. Besides, in June 1985, Denmark, Norway and Sweden decided with immediate effect to terminate their respective air transport agreements with South Africa, thus bringing the Copenhagen-Johannesburg route of the Scandinavian Airlines System to an end.

3. Within the framework of European political co-operation, Denmark and the other countries of the Economic Community in September 1985 decided to harmonize their attitudes on a series of restrictive measures against South Africa. At the same time, they adopted a number of positive measures designed to support the victims of the apartheid policy and South Africa's neighbouring countries. In announcing the measures, the 12 countries of the European Community stated that they would monitor the developments in South Africa closely and that they might consider other measures, including sanctions, should South Africa fail to produce significant progress towards the abolition of apartheid within a reasonable period of time.

4. Over the years, Denmark has gradually severed its contacts with the apartheid régime. Within the last year alone, the Danish Government has prohibited new investments in South Africa, closed its diplomatic representation and introduced legislation leading to a total ban on all imports of coal and a general cessation of all other imports from and exports to South Africa before the end of 1986.

Arms embargo

5. Denmark's strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the arms embargo against South Africa has, inter alia - most recently in 1984 - resulted in the imprisonment of offenders and confiscation of their profits from illegal transactions. In May 1985, the penalty for violations of the embargo was raised, the maximum penalty now being four years of imprisonment.

6. Denmark also faithfully observes the ban on military imports from South Africa requested by Security Council resolution 558 (1984). Denmark feels strongly that the recommendations contained herein should be generally respected and preferably made mandatory by the Security Council.

7. Denmark favours an extension and a strengthening of the arms embargo and has committed itself to work for the inclusion of "dual-purpose" equipment especially designed for military use.

Military and nuclear collaboration

8. Denmark has never had any collaboration with South Africa in the military field. Military attachés have never been exchanged between Denmark and South Africa.

9. Co-operation in the nuclear field will be totally excluded through the new legislation leading to a general trade embargo against South Africa.

Trade

10. It is expected that the legislation in preparation will lead to a general halt of all trade between Denmark and South Africa before the end of 1986. Export credit insurance and trade promotion with regard to South Africa were discontinued in 1978.

Oil

11. Denmark does not export Danish oil to South Africa.

12. The Danish Government has notified Danish oil companies and shipowners that trade in and transport of oil to South Africa is in contravention of Denmark's policy. An investigation into the amount of oil transported to South Africa by Danish vessels since 1979 shows that such transports have now virtually ceased.

13. In Denmark's view, an oil boycott must be respected by producers and transporters alike to be effective. As a beginning, Denmark and the other Nordic countries have agreed to undertake consultations with other shipping countries in order to reach agreement on a joint boycott of oil transports to South Africa.

Loans and investments

14. In May 1985, the Danish Parliament enacted a bill prohibiting new Danish investments in South Africa and Namibia. According to the same bill, it is prohibited to enter into leasing contracts of any nature with respect to South Africa and Namibia.

15. Government loans and government-financed loans to South Africa are not granted. Private loans are insignificant, and as a consequence of the investment bill, any granting of such loans is expected to have stopped completely.

Coal imports

16. The Danish Parliament is expected before the summer of 1986 to adopt a bill stipulating a total ban on all imports of coal from South Africa and Namibia before the end of 1986.

Sports, culture and science

17. In 1978, the Nordic countries made visas compulsory for all South African citizens. The admission to the Nordic countries of South African citizens was further restricted in January 1986 when new guidelines for the administration of visas for South African citizens were introduced.

18. In particular, visas will not be granted to enable South Africans to take part in sports, cultural arrangements, trade promotion arrangements and scientific arrangements, except where the need to promote broad international co-operation is clearly in evidence.

Development assistance

19. Denmark grants considerable bilateral development assistance to the front-line States and the countries belonging to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and to SADCC as such. Denmark also supports refugees, liberation movements and other victims of the apartheid system. Since 1978, Danish humanitarian and educational aid to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa has increased significantly. In 1986, approximately one third of Denmark's total bilateral assistance will be channelled to the region of southern Africa.

Double-taxation agreement

20. The double-taxation agreement between Denmark and South Africa is currently being considered with a view to its termination.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

1. The German Democratic Republic has always vigorously condemned South Africa's policy of apartheid. It fully supports all resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations that are aimed at the elimination of this policy.
2. Not only is the régime of apartheid making itself guilty of the brutal and massive violations of the most elementary human rights, it also jeopardizes international peace and security through continued acts of aggression, destabilization and State terrorism against independent neighbouring countries. In disregard of all relevant United Nations resolutions, particularly Security Council resolution 435 (1978), Pretoria persists in the illegal occupation of Namibia and seeks to further delay independence by the installation of a puppet régime.
3. The people and the Government of the socialist German State most resolutely denounce the terror of the racist régime against the black majority and all other people opposing apartheid, which has been ever more aggravated over recent months.
4. The German Democratic Republic strongly supports the growing international demand for comprehensive sanctions to be imposed on the apartheid régime pursuant to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the imposition by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of a weapons embargo on South Africa, to which it has strictly adhered. The same is true of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) calling upon all States to refrain from importing any weapons and other military equipment from the racist State. The German Democratic Republic deems it necessary also in future to close all gaps still existing in the weapons embargo that was imposed on the apartheid régime.
5. The socialist German State has always opposed any kind of collusion with the South African racist régime. The German Democratic Republic and the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations share the view that such collusion

is the main obstacle to the elimination of apartheid. At the recent eleventh Congress of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the German Democratic Republic Council of State again very strongly demanded that the imperialist countries discontinue support for the racist régime in Pretoria.

6. The German Democratic Republic declares again that it does not maintain any political, economic, military or other relations with South Africa. This is in line with its principled support for the peoples' struggle for peace, security and social progress, against imperialist predomination, racism and apartheid, just as it is prescribed in the basic provisions of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic.

7. In the process of its anti-Fascist and anti-racist policy, which the German Democratic Republic has always consistently pursued since its founding, soon after its accession to the United Nations the German Democratic Republic became a member of the Special Committee against Apartheid and has adhered to United Nations conventions aimed at eliminating racism and racial discrimination, among them the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The German Democratic Republic strictly observes their provisions, and as the author of the General Assembly resolutions pertaining to the status of the latter Convention, it makes specific efforts to attain universality of that important instrument of international law in the struggle against apartheid.

8. The German Democratic Republic will continue to extend its firm solidarity to the just struggle of the oppressed popular masses in South Africa and Namibia under the leadership of their representatives, the African National Congress of South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization.

GHANA

(Original: English)

1. Consistent with Ghana's abiding commitment to the eradication of apartheid, the Government of Ghana has, over the years, strictly adhered to all provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council banning all forms of collaboration with the racist régime, in particular, the measures enumerated in paragraphs 9 (a) to (g) and 7 (a) to (f) of General Assembly resolutions 40/64 A and 40/64 I respectively.

2. The Government of Ghana implements all United Nations resolutions on apartheid. As the Government of Ghana has no relations with the racist régime, the question of the exchange of military attachés and the cancellation of cultural and double-taxation agreements with South Africa does not arise.

HAITI

[Original: French]

1. The commitment of the Republic of Haiti, shoulder to shoulder with the South African people in their struggle to free themselves from colonialism and racism in all its forms, in particular apartheid, is absolute and unwavering.
2. Accordingly, the Haitian Government maintains no relations, whether military, diplomatic, trade, cultural or other, with the Pretoria régime.

INDIA

[Original: English]

The Government of India maintains no links whatsoever with the racist régime of Pretoria and practises a complete boycott of South Africa in the economic, political, military, social and cultural fields. As such, the question of having any exchange of military attachés and cancellation of cultural and double-taxation agreements with South Africa does not arise.

IRELAND

[Original: English]

1. The Irish Government remains deeply concerned that the vast majority of South Africa's citizens are wilfully deprived of their basic human rights, are denied political representation and are subject to the arbitrary and capricious harassment of South Africa's racial laws. The Government is concerned by the further entrenchment of apartheid in South Africa's new Constitution and also by the creation of "bantustans", which render black citizens aliens in their own country. Ireland does not recognize the independence of the "bantustans".
2. Apartheid, in the Government's view, is not only intrinsically wrong, it is also a danger to the peace and stability of the entire southern African region.
3. Ireland condemns South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and looks for the early independence of that country in accordance with the United Nations plan embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Ireland does not accept that Namibian independence should be delayed or set aside for extraneous reasons or for arrangements incompatible with the United Nations plan.
4. It is, therefore, government policy to urge continually the need for peaceful change to bring about an end to apartheid and to support appropriate international action designed to force that change.
5. Ireland's steady opposition to apartheid is voiced in international forums such as the United Nations. It is also expressed in concrete terms through our

support for the United Nations funds and the non-governmental organizations that help the victims of apartheid. Because of the special situation and needs of southern African countries, Ireland participates in the work of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference where it supports projects designed to ensure food security. Two southern African countries are also among the priority partners in our bilateral development operation programme.

6. Within the European Community, Ireland has taken a forward position in helping to formulate an agreed policy by the 12 States members of the Community towards South Africa. On 10 September 1985, Ireland, together with its partners, agreed on a series of measures both positive and restrictive regarding South Africa, details of which were outlined by the delegate of Luxembourg during the debate in the General Assembly at its fortieth session. These measures included, inter alia, an end to the exchange of military attachés, discouragement of cultural contacts and cultural agreements with South Africa, a cessation of oil exports and a rigorously controlled embargo on arms trading, as well as positive programmes to assist victims of apartheid. Ireland fully implements these measures, whether through existing legislation or through administrative practice.

7. In addition to these measures, Ireland has taken other steps nationally to express its opposition to apartheid and to seek, through pressure, to persuade the South African Government to end the policy of apartheid. It is government policy to support the introduction of graduated mandatory sanctions by the Security Council as a means of applying pressure on South Africa to abandon apartheid. In line with this policy, Ireland co-sponsored resolution 40/64 I on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid. Ireland has previously co-sponsored resolutions urging the imposition of an oil embargo and a ban on new investment in South Africa.

8. Ireland strictly enforces its international legal obligation under the United Nations mandatory arms embargo on South Africa, established under Security Council resolution 418 (1977). Ireland's currently valid export regulations require licences for the export of arms and military equipment and, in accordance with Security Council resolution 418 (1977), none are granted for export to South Africa. Prior to 1977, Ireland had maintained a voluntary embargo on such exports since 1963. As a matter of policy, arms, ammunition or military vehicles are not imported from South Africa for use by the Irish security forces. In addition, under existing licensing controls for the importation of firearms into Ireland, the private importation of South African arms and ammunition is precluded. Ireland would support a mandatory ban by the Security Council on imports of arms and related equipment from South Africa.

9. As a matter of policy, Ireland does not maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa, and the Government does not encourage emigration to that country. Official contacts with South Africa are avoided. There are no cultural agreements between Ireland and South Africa. The Government does not encourage trade or other economic relations with South Africa. State-funded export or trade development bodies are not permitted to maintain offices there or to provide assistance or information to exporters wishing to trade with South Africa. There is no Irish public investment in South Africa. In September 1984, the Minister for Health

issued a directive to ensure that no Irish health agencies purchase items of South African origin or engage in commercial or other dealings with South African agencies. There are no Irish companies with subsidiaries in South Africa and thus none reporting under the European Community Code of Conduct. Ireland's exchange control regulations effectively prevent the sale of krugerrands in Ireland.

10. Ireland supports the principle of non-discrimination in sport. The Government, therefore, does everything possible to prevent international sporting contacts between Ireland and South Africa and refuses to provide grant aid to Irish sports organizations that engage in contacts with South Africa. The Government has also prevented representative South African teams from taking part in sports competitions in Ireland.

11. In March 1986, the Government announced measures to prohibit the importation into Ireland of South African fruit and vegetables from 1 January 1987, unless it can be shown to the satisfaction of the Minister that the South African system of prison labour in that area has been abolished. The necessary legislative action to give effect to the Government's decision is currently in preparation. Details and texts of the action, when taken, will be provided to the Special Committee along with details of any other action, legislative or executive, that Ireland may take in the future with respect to the areas covered in the relevant resolutions.

JAPAN

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Japan has sought to ensure that all sectors of Japanese society are familiar with and heed the various United Nations resolutions on apartheid adopted in the Security Council and in the General Assembly, including General Assembly resolution 40/64 A, adopted at its fortieth session, and related discussions in the United Nations. Copies of the resolutions are distributed, as necessary, to all the Japanese ministries concerned, and are published in the official gazette of the Government. The Government of Japan has also taken all possible measures to induce South Africa to end its apartheid policy, including the following.

2. Japan has no diplomatic relations with South Africa, and it does not recognize the so-called bantustan states.

3. In the field of economic relations:

(a) The Government of Japan prohibits direct investment in South Africa and Namibia by Japanese nationals or corporate bodies under its jurisdiction. No Japanese national or enterprise maintains mining concessions in Namibia. Japan has no economic or financial agreement, including a double-taxation agreement with South Africa;

(b) The Government of Japan has called upon Japanese commercial banks and their branches abroad not to extend loans to South Africa. In the past year, as in previous years, Japanese banks have faithfully observed this appeal;

(c) Thus, Japan limits its economic relations with South Africa to normal commercial transactions, and the Government of Japan does not in any way encourage trade with South Africa. On the other hand, Japan has been making every possible effort to expand its economic relations with other African countries. Over the past 10 years, Japan has achieved a dramatic increase in its economic assistance to the countries of Africa. In fact, Japan is already the second largest non-regional contributor to the African Development Bank and the second largest contributor of all the member countries to the African Development Fund. In the field of technical co-operation, over 40 per cent of Japan Overseas Co-operation Volunteers ("youth corps") are sent to Africa, where they are promoting co-operative activities at the grassroots level.

4. There is absolutely no military co-operation between Japan and South Africa, nor is there any exchange of military personnel, including military attachés. Japan maintains a basic policy of not exporting arms to any country, particularly South Africa. Its vigorous observance of the arms embargo against South Africa (as decided by Security Council resolution 418 (1977)) is strictly enforced and recorded in the relevant documents of the United Nations, including those of the Security Council's Sanctions Committee.

5. Japan has never extended co-operation of any kind to South Africa in the field of nuclear development. As for the development of nuclear weapons, Japan strictly upholds the "three non-nuclear principles" namely, of not possessing nuclear weapons, not producing them and not permitting their introduction into Japan. Thus, it is impossible for Japan to extend co-operation to any country in this regard. With regard to peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Japan has not exported nuclear reactors or related materials, nor has it extended any technical assistance, to South Africa.

6. Cultural, educational and sports contacts with South Africa are strongly discouraged in Japan. Japan has no cultural agreement with South Africa. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan does not issue visas to South Africans who apply for entry into Japan for the purpose of cultural, educational or sporting activities.

7. In order to assist the victims of apartheid, the Government of Japan has been supporting international humanitarian and educational efforts through the various funds and programmes of the United Nations. Japan's pledged contributions in fiscal year 1986 are as follows:

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa	\$ 20 000
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	\$300 000
Trust Fund for Publicity against <u>Apartheid</u>	\$ 10 000

8. In addition to those measures mentioned above, on 9 October 1985, the Government of Japan decided to take the following measures:

/...

(a) To prohibit, by reinforcing existing laws and regulations, the export to South Africa of computers that might assist the activities of organizations, such as the South African armed forces and the police, that enforce apartheid;

(b) To urge all Japanese to co-operate by not importing krugerrands and all other South African gold coins;

(c) To take measures to increase Japanese assistance in the area of human resources development in southern African countries, with a view to contributing to the improvement of the status of black people in the region;

(d) To call upon Japanese companies that have offices in South Africa to follow equal and fair employment practices.

KENYA

[Original: English]

The Government of Kenya has no connection or collaboration with racist South Africa.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

1. The Government of Mexico, in accordance with the principles underlying its foreign policy, has fully complied with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 421 (1977) and 558 (1984), and of General Assembly resolutions 2671 (XXV), 37/69 J, 38/39 D and 39/50 A on economic, political, military and cultural sanctions against South Africa, intended to put an end to the illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and to eradicate the apartheid régime.

2. To that end, and in compliance with the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 40/64 A and I, paragraphs 9 and 7 respectively, Mexico has adopted the following measures:

(a) The Government of Mexico has complied with the Security Council's provisions relating to the arms embargo against South Africa. In that connection, it should be noted that, in 1981, Mexico held the chairmanship of the Special Committee entrusted with the task of finding ways and means to improve the effectiveness of the arms embargo against South Africa;

(b) The Government of Mexico holds the view that the embargo on nuclear collaboration with the Pretoria régime must be total, and has acted accordingly;

(c) The Government of Mexico has scrupulously complied with the oil embargo against South Africa, and is a member of the Group of Experts on the Supply of Oil and Oil Products to South Africa, established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 37/69 J;

(d) The Government of Mexico does not maintain economic, financial or trade relations with South Africa, or engage in cultural, sports, academic and any other kind of exchanges;

(e) The Government of Mexico deposited its instrument of accession to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 4 March 1980, and the Convention entered into effect on 3 April of that year.

MONGOLIA

[Original: English]

Mongolia resolutely rejects the criminal and inhuman policy of apartheid pursued by the racist régime of South Africa against the indigenous population of the country and has consistently supported all United Nations resolutions on apartheid. Mongolia strictly abides by and carries out all the provisions of relevant United Nations resolutions and maintains no relations whatsoever with the racist régime.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

1. Together with the other States members of the European Community, Spain and Portugal, the Netherlands on 10 September 1985 committed itself to a series of measures vis-à-vis South Africa, both restrictive and positive, which were enumerated by the delegate of Luxembourg during the debate in the General Assembly at its fortieth session (see A/40/PV.51). Where necessary, legislation for the implementation of these measures is in progress. It is useful to point out further that the Twelve have made clear their intention to reconsider their attitude in the absence of significant progress towards the abolition of apartheid within a reasonable period.
2. In addition, the Netherlands has repeatedly voiced certain national positions with regard to restrictive measures vis-à-vis South Africa. In general, the Netherlands is in favour of selective mandatory sanctions against South Africa to be decided upon by the Security Council. The Netherlands scrupulously observes the arms embargo instituted by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and, as a member of the Council at that time, it sought to increase the effectiveness of this embargo through a mandatory ban on imports of arms from South Africa. It is of the opinion that, since Security Council resolution 558 (1984) is not of a binding nature, the adoption of a mandatory resolution to stop imports of arms from South Africa would be a step forward.
3. Furthermore, the Netherlands has consistently supported the calls for an oil embargo and measures to limit new foreign investment on the basis of a mandatory decision by the Security Council. With regard to oil, an embargo on the export of oil to South Africa was included in the package of Luxembourg, referred to earlier.

/...

4. Pending the adoption by the Security Council of a mandatory resolution on investment, the Netherlands is prepared to consider unilateral action to prohibit new investment in South Africa, provided that agreement can be reached on measures of this kind with a sufficient number of countries with economic interests in South Africa, so that effective influence could be exerted on that country. In the present situation, the presence of foreign companies in South Africa should be used to contribute to the emancipation of South Africa's black workers. The Code of Conduct of the European Community, which was strengthened recently, plays an important role to that effect.

5. In the area of sports, the Netherlands Government pursues an active policy of discouraging sporting links and contacts between South Africa and the Netherlands. The visa régime for South Africans, introduced in 1983, is applied, inter alia, to enforce the Government's strict policy in this field. Official cultural links between the Netherlands and South African Governments were severed by a decision of the Netherlands to repeal the cultural agreement with South Africa.

NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

1. The New Zealand Government is totally opposed to the policies of apartheid practised by the Government of South Africa. To demonstrate this opposition, the Government has taken the following steps, as called for in the two resolutions:

(a) New Zealand has no diplomatic relations with South Africa. The former South African Consulate-General in New Zealand has been closed;

(b) New Zealand has imposed and strictly enforced the arms embargo against commodities to South Africa;

(c) The importing of arms ammunition and military vehicles from South Africa is banned;

(d) There is no collaboration between New Zealand and South Africa in the military or nuclear fields;

(e) There are no imports of oil or coal from, or exports of those commodities to, South Africa;

(f) The importing of krugerrands is prohibited;

(g) The export of computer equipment to South Africa is prohibited;

(h) There are no New Zealand Government loans to South Africa;

(i) Government contracts for the purchase of goods originating in South Africa are banned;

(j) The Government Export Guarantee Organisation no longer enters into export guarantee commitments for business with South Africa;

(k) The Government Export-Import Corporation does not provide assistance to companies in respect of business with South Africa;

(l) No New Zealand companies have investments in South Africa;

(m) There is no New Zealand Government support given to trade missions to South Africa;

(n) The New Zealand Government fully supports and abides by the Gleneagles Declaration of 1977 on sporting contacts with South Africa;

(o) Representative South African sports teams and players are not permitted to enter New Zealand to participate in sports competition.

2. The New Zealand Government is committed to implement the programme of common action agreed by Commonwealth Heads of Government in Nassau at their recent meeting. In addition, the Government has announced that it will also move to implement the second tier of measures agreed in Nassau if the Commonwealth judges it necessary.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

Reference is made to the pro memoria of 5 July 1985 concerning Norwegian measures against South Africa [see A/40/22/Add.1-S/17562/Add.1 and A/40/22/Add.4-S/17562/Add.4].

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

The Government of Pakistan has implemented all recommendations contained in various United Nations resolutions on apartheid and maintains no diplomatic, military, cultural or trade links with South Africa.

PERU

[Original: Spanish]

Peru maintains no cultural ties and has no double-taxation agreement with that country, nor is there any exchange of military attachés.

PORTUGAL

[Original: English]

Portugal does not import arms or other military supplies of the type covered by Security Council resolution 558 (1984) from South Africa and has no intention of doing so.

RWANDA

[Original: French]

1. Rwanda does not maintain, and never has maintained, any relations whatsoever with the South African régime.

2. Below is the text of Presidential Decree No. 15/10 dated 1 February 1974 (as amended by Presidential Decree No. 465/16 of 1 October 1979) on political and economic sanctions against South Africa.

"1. No diplomatic or consular relations shall be established between the Rwandese Republic and South Africa as long as the Government of the latter persists in its current attitude toward decolonization.

"2. All imports of South African goods into the territory of the Republic shall be banned.

"3. Airports located in Rwandese territory shall be closed to aircraft registered or chartered by South Africa.

"4. All aircraft registered or chartered by South Africa shall be prohibited from flying over Rwandese territory.

"5. Our Ministers of Foreign Trade, Aviation and Foreign Affairs shall execute this Decree, which shall enter into force on the date of its signature."

3. Furthermore, Rwanda has signed and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. It also intends to sign the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.

SEYCHELLES

[Original: English]

1. Seychelles revoked South African Airways' landing rights in May 1980. Landing rights have not been reinstated since.

2. Seychelles has also found alternate trading partners for most of the domestic goods imported into Seychelles from South Africa during the colonial period and is actively exploring new trading patterns to complete the implementation of all resolutions on this subject.

3. Seychelles has no diplomatic, cultural or military exchanges of any kind with South Africa.

4. There are no double-taxation agreements with South Africa or trade offices.

SINGAPORE

[Original: English]

1. Singapore has consistently supported resolutions condemning the apartheid policies of South Africa at the United Nations and in other international forums, as well as resolutions that call, inter alia, for cultural, sporting and economic boycotts of South Africa.

2. In compliance with these resolutions, Singapore does not have diplomatic relations with South Africa. Imports from South Africa are banned from Singapore under the Prohibition of Imports (South Africa) Order, 1965. In addition, Singapore has no cultural, sporting and other economic links with South Africa.

3. Singapore has participated in and supported international conferences on South Africa's apartheid policies. It may be recalled that Singapore hosted the Regional Symposium of the United Nations Council for Namibia in Singapore in May 1985.

SPAIN

[Original: Spanish]

In this regard, the Spanish Government has decided to take the action summarized below:

(a) Embargo on arms and paramilitary equipment. Spain complies scrupulously with the resolutions of the United Nations on this matter. Responsibility for ensuring compliance has been assigned to the Interministerial Board established on 15 December 1978 (Royal Decree 3150/1978) to regulate foreign trade in arms and explosives;

(b) Withdrawal of military attachés. Spain has informed the Embassy of South Africa in Madrid, by note verbale, that the Government of South Africa must withdraw its military attaché before 15 February 1986;

(c) Prohibition of the export of sensitive equipment capable of being used by the South African army or police. In this respect, Spain is following the guidelines approved by the European Economic Community;

(d) Termination of cultural and scientific co-operation agreements. Spain has not concluded any such agreements with the Republic of South Africa;

(e) Embargo on petroleum products. There is no trade in such products between Spain and South Africa;

(f) Establishment of a visa régime. A visa régime is already being applied by Spain to South Africa;

(g) Presence of South African sportsmen in Spain. The Spanish Government has decided, as a matter of general policy, to deny visas to South African sportsmen participating in competitions in Spain as official representatives of their country;

(h) Spain has decided to increase its technical co-operation, at both the bilateral and multilateral levels, with the front-line States.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: English]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic wishes to reaffirm that pursuant to its policy of struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid and of active support for the national liberation movements fighting to assert the right to self-determination and independence, it has consistently acted in strict conformity with all the provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolutions 40/64 A and I, and of the Security Council.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic is firmly convinced that measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations must be taken to apply fully a total arms embargo and other provisions of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly against the racist régime of South Africa, in order to bring about the eradication of the odious policy of apartheid. In this context, the Syrian Arab Republic will not only continue and intensify its unswerving support of and its solidarity with the just struggle waged by the people of South Africa, under the leadership of their national liberation movements, but will also continue to work, without respite, in the international community for the isolation and the liquidation of the régime of South Africa.

TUNISIA

[Original: French]

1. Tunisia's position on apartheid has been formulated on the basis of the following ideas.

2. Tunisia has been opposed at all times to apartheid and to the racist régimes of southern Africa. Tunisia has continuously pursued an active policy along these lines, based on its espousal of the principles of self-determination of peoples and of their right to freedom and independence, and on the condemnation of racism in the name of human rights.

3. Tunisia has strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and considers the United Nations Council for Namibia the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence. Tunisia intends to support the struggle of the Namibian people until it realizes its legitimate aspirations to independence and freedom. It further requests the Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions on South Africa, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions and with Chapter VII of the Charter, and it deplores the impunity enjoyed by Pretoria.
4. Tunisia has always tried to draw a parallel between the South African régime and that of Israel and denounces this military and nuclear alliance, which constitutes a threat to world peace.
5. Tunisia further believes that the international community should grant no recognition to the bodies that the illegal South African administration has set up in Namibia. The status of this Territory should be discussed by representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization and South Africa. Free elections should be held under United Nations auspices.
6. Moreover, Tunisia has responded favourably to the request of the United Nations to participate in the Organization's civilian and military operations in Namibia. This decision was communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 7 March 1979 and of the Organization of African Unity on 9 March 1979.
7. After the Sharpeville massacre on 21 March 1960, 29 African and Asian States, Tunisia among them, submitted an urgent request, as a result of which the Security Council took up the question for the first time.
8. The scandal of Steve Biko's death and the subsequent wave of repression prompted a series of meetings of the Security Council (from 24 October to 4 November 1977), at the request of Ambassador Mahmoud Mestiri, in his capacity as Chairman of the Group of African States.
9. Tunisia also participated in the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris in 1981, and supported the sanctions decided upon at that Conference. Earlier, it had been gratified by the Security Council's unanimous decision in May 1980 to request the imposition of an arms embargo on the Pretoria régime.
10. Lastly, Tunisia has ratified or acceded to a number of conventions aimed at eliminating all forms of racial discrimination. They were adopted by the National Assembly, promulgated by the President of the Republic and published in the Journal Officiel. Among them are the following:
 - (a) The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, adopted by Act No. 66-70 of 28 November 1966 (Journal Officiel de la République tunisienne No. 61 of 29 November and 2 December 1971);
 - (b) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, adopted by Act No. 68-30 of 29 November 1968 (Journal Officiel No. 51 of 3 December 1978);

(c) The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (to which Tunisia acceded on 29 November 1956);

(d) The International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid;

(e) The Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutory Limitations to War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity.

TURKEY

[Original: English]

1. The position of Turkey against the policies of apartheid of the South African Government was expressed in its statement delivered at the General Assembly on 29 October 1985. On that occasion, it was once again stressed that Turkey does not maintain diplomatic and consular relations with the Government of South Africa.
2. Furthermore, there are no relations in the fields of sports, culture, education and tourism between Turkey and South Africa.
3. Turkey has actively supported the resolutions of the General Assembly adopted under the agenda item "Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa" and has consistently condemned the policies and practices of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the South African authorities. Turkey has resolutely supported the people of South Africa in their just struggle for the attainment of basic human civil and political rights and racial equality in that country.
4. Turkey emphatically supports and complies with the Security Council resolutions on apartheid. With regard to the purchase from or sales to South Africa of arms and military equipment, Turkey fully supports and meticulously complies with Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 558 (1984).
5. Finally, Turkey has expressed that it welcomes the ever-growing international demands for international economic sanctions to be imposed against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and is prepared to support such actions.

UGANDA

[Original: English]

For well over two decades, Uganda has severed relations with that régime in every sphere. Uganda has no political, military, economic, diplomatic or cultural links with apartheid South Africa whatsoever. My country has and will continue to abide by all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations in this regard.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic fully subscribes to the view that the chief cause of the continuing explosive situation in southern Africa is the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist régime of South Africa, a policy which has been declared a crime against humanity by the international community and the United Nations General Assembly. The Ukrainian SSR takes a firm stance in favour of the complete and rapid elimination of the shameful policy and practice of apartheid and it categorically condemns and rejects this misanthropic system imposed by the racist régime of South Africa on the vast majority of the population of that country and extended by Pretoria to Namibia, which it illegally occupies. This stance was confirmed in the political report of Mr. M. S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, in which foundations were proposed for a comprehensive system of international security. The elimination of genocide and apartheid, and of the propagation of Fascist and all other racist, nationalist or religious exclusiveness, as well as discrimination against people on this basis, must be an essential component of that system.
2. The policy of apartheid is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the generally recognized principles of international law.
3. The continuing acts of aggression perpetrated by the South African régime against independent African States clearly confirm that in pursuing a policy of apartheid, the Pretoria racists do not hesitate to infringe upon international peace and security.
4. The Ukrainian SSR supports all United Nations decisions and recommendations condemning apartheid and aimed at eliminating it and securing the boycott and isolation of the South African racist régime, and it faithfully abides by them; it maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other field. The Ukrainian SSR takes an active part in the work of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, of which it has been a member for 15 years, and also in the work of the United Nations as a whole on questions of the struggle against apartheid, and in particular it participated actively in drawing up the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.
5. The Ukrainian SSR condemns and rejects any political manoeuvring of the South African racist régime and its protectors in respect of the so-called gradual "transformation" of apartheid. These machinations should deceive no one, and they have been declared null and void by the United Nations. The criminal policies and practices of apartheid cannot be transformed, they must be completely and permanently eliminated.

6. In advocating the complete isolation of the South African racists and the severing of all forms of political, economic, military, cultural, scientific and sports ties with the apartheid régime, the Ukrainian SSR fully supports the call made to the Security Council by African and other non-aligned countries, supported by the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 40/64 and elsewhere, to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. The negative position taken on this question by certain Western countries must be overcome. In order to compel the South African régime to renounce the system of apartheid, the concerted will and co-ordinated efforts of the entire international community, including the members of the Security Council, are needed. The Ukrainian SSR hopes that the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, to be held in June of this year in Paris, will be an important step in this direction.

7. The Ukrainian SSR firmly condemns the policy of "constructive engagement" with the South African racist régime and the policy pursued by the United States, a number of other Western countries and Israel of maintaining extensive co-operation with that régime, which nullifies international efforts in the struggle to eliminate apartheid and leads to an intensification of repression within the country and an increase in aggressiveness against independent African countries.

8. The Ukrainian SSR attaches great importance to the need to intensify the efforts of the United Nations to secure full and strict compliance with the arms embargo against South Africa and the adoption of specific and effective measures to eliminate existing loopholes in it. The Ukrainian SSR approved of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and voted in favour of Security Council resolution 558 (1984), calling for a ban on the import of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa. The Ukrainian SSR fully supports and strictly abides by these resolutions. It is important to put a complete stop to nuclear co-operation with the South African racist régime, thanks to which Pretoria is continuing to build up its nuclear capability, posing a particular danger to international peace.

9. In resolutely condemning the mass repression and bloody terror perpetrated by the Pretoria régime in South Africa, the Ukrainian SSR calls for an immediate end to the tyranny of the racists in South Africa, the release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, and freedom of action for the African National Congress and other organizations that advocate the establishment of a truly democratic, united, non-racist society in South Africa.

10. It is essential to put an immediate end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, accord Namibia true independence, and transfer full power to the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization, their authentic and sole representative recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

11. The Ukrainian SSR is in full solidarity with the national liberation movements in southern Africa, which are waging a legitimate struggle against apartheid and for freedom and independence, and in accordance with United Nations decisions, it affords them appropriate political, moral and material assistance and support. It makes regular contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern

Africa and provides fellowships to activists in the national liberation movements of southern Africa for study in educational establishments of the Republic.

12. The mass information media of the Ukraine give broad coverage to the work of the United Nations and its bodies and other organizations in the struggle against apartheid and inform the population about the just struggle of the oppressed people of southern Africa. Every year the international days of solidarity with the struggling peoples of South Africa and Namibia are widely observed in the Ukrainian SSP, and numerous public meetings and assemblies are held, which contribute to the further mobilization of public opinion in support of the struggle against apartheid and of the elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism. Regular information is provided to the United Nations about the events held in the Republic, and that information appears in the News Digest published by the United Nations Centre against Apartheid.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

1. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, following its position of principle with regard to the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid, firmly and consistently advocates the speediest elimination of apartheid in South Africa - an inhuman system of racial oppression and exploitation condemned by the United Nations as a crime against humanity. The USSR supports and complies with the decisions of the United Nations aimed at the complete isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and the eradication of apartheid.
2. In accordance with United Nations resolutions, the Soviet Union maintains no political, economic, military or other relations with South Africa and, accordingly, has no contractual or licensing arrangements with the Pretoria régime.
3. The Soviet Union considers that United Nations efforts must be intensified to achieve full compliance by all States with the embargo instituted under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on supplies to the South African racist régime of arms, related matériel and military vehicles, including grants of licensing arrangements for their manufacture, and on any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons. Effective implementation of Security Council resolution 558 (1984) concerning an embargo on the import of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles manufactured in South Africa must also be ensured.
4. The Soviet Union fully supports the call contained in General Assembly resolution 40/64 for the Security Council to adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African régime under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Soviet Union considers that the Security Council should respond to this call by the General Assembly without delay and take urgent and effective measures against the racist régime of Pretoria, whose policies and practices both in South Africa itself and in the adjacent region constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

5. The Soviet Union joins in the General Assembly's condemnation of the policies of "constructive engagement" and active collaboration with the South African racists followed by the United States and a number of other Western States. It is precisely with the complicity of its Western protectors that the Pretoria régime is carrying out bloody repressive measures inside South Africa itself and intensifying its aggressive and subversive activities against independent neighbouring African States.
6. The Soviet Union strongly condemns the mass repression being carried out by the South African racists and demands an immediate halt to the tyranny being perpetrated against the country's African population and the release from prison of the courageous African freedom fighter Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees. The freedom of action of the African National Congress and all organizations struggling to create a united and democratic society in South Africa must be ensured.
7. The USSR calls for an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, opposes the extension of apartheid policies to that Territory and calls for the immediate transfer of all powers to the Namibian people through the South West Africa People's Organization, which is recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.
8. The Soviet Union demands that South Africa's aggressive forays against neighbouring African countries be halted.
9. The decisions of the United Nations regarding the apartheid policies being pursued by the South African authorities call for the provision of every possible moral and material support and assistance to the peoples struggling against colonialism, racism and apartheid, and for their national liberation. In accordance with these decisions, the Soviet Union has provided and continues to provide all-round support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa.
10. In accordance with United Nations decisions, the Soviet Union takes an active part in efforts to mobilize world public opinion in favour of the elimination of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa. Active measures in this regard are being taken by Soviet public organizations such as the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee, the Committee of Soviet Women, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR and the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
11. The mass media in the USSR provide extensive coverage of the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies aimed at the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa. Materials exposing the criminal nature of the policies and practices of apartheid and the collaboration of the Western Powers and their monopolies with the South African authorities to preserve the apartheid régime are constantly broadcast and published in the Soviet Union, and South Africa's acts of aggression against neighbouring African countries are strongly condemned. Public rallies and meetings, as well as film shows and press conferences devoted to important dates connected with the struggle against

colonialism, racism and apartheid by the peoples of southern Africa, are held regularly in Moscow and other cities.

12. The new edition of the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, adopted at the Twenty-seventh Congress of the Party, emphasizes that "the Soviet Union is on the side of States and peoples in their efforts to repulse the attacks of the aggressive forces of imperialism and defend their freedom, independence and national dignity. Solidarity with them, moreover, is an important part of the common struggle today for peace and international security. The Party considers it to be its internationalist duty to support the struggle of peoples who are still under the yoke of racism and victims of the apartheid system".

YUGOSLAVIA

[Original: English]

1. In its reply (document A/40/22/Add.4-S/17562/Add.4) to the request contained in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 39/72 G, the Government of Yugoslavia pointed out that it has been implementing a comprehensive and complete boycott of the racist régime in South Africa in all forms of international co-operation.
2. Proceeding from the relevant decisions of the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as from the provisions of its positive national legislation, Yugoslavia does not maintain political, economic, financial, military, sports, cultural or any other relations with South Africa. In 1963, Yugoslavia passed a bill prohibiting the maintenance and establishment of economic relations with South Africa, which prohibits the trade of goods and services with South Africa, trade of goods of South African origin, utilization of Yugoslav airports, ports and harbours by vessels and aircraft of South Africa and vice versa.
3. In accordance with its principled position regarding the policy of apartheid, Yugoslavia ratified the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 1 July 1975.
