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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 473 (1980)

1. At its 2231st meeting on 13 June 1980, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 473 (1980), which reads as follows:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter dated 29 May 1980 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Morocco to the United Nations contained in document S/13969,

Gravely concerned over the aggravation of the situation in South Africa, in particular the repression and the killings of schoolchildren protesting against apartheid, as well as the repression against churchmen and workers,

Noting also with grave concern that the racist régime has intensified further a series of arbitrary trials under its racist and repressive laws providing for death sentences,

Convinced that this situation has been brought about by the continued imposition by the South African racist régime of apartheid in defiance of resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the question of South Africa, in particular resolutions 392 (1976) of 19 June 1976, 417 (1977) of 31 October 1977 and 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977,

Recalling further resolutions 454 (1979) of 2 November 1979 and 466 (1980) of 11 April 1980, in which South Africa was condemned for the flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring African States,

Reaffirming its recognition of the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in accordance with their inalienable human and political rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Taking note of the extensive demands within and outside South Africa for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners,

Gravely concerned over reports of supply of arms and military equipment to South Africa in contravention of resolution 418 (1977),

Taking note of the letter dated 27 March 1980 by the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid concerning an oil embargo against South Africa (S/13869),

Mindful of its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

1. Strongly condemns the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 417 (1977);
2. Expresses its profound sympathy with the victims of this violence;
3. Reaffirms that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and is incompatible with the rights and dignity of man, the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and seriously disturbs international peace and security;
4. Recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a democratic society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny;
5. Calls upon the South African Government urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent measures to eliminate apartheid;
6. Expresses its hope that the inevitable change in South Africa's racial policies can be attained through peaceful means, and declares, however, that the violence and repression by the South African racist régime and its continuing denial of equal human and political rights to the great majority of the South African people greatly aggravate the situation in South Africa and will certainly lead to violent conflict and racial conflagration with serious international repercussions and the further isolation and estrangement of South Africa;
7. Calls upon the South African régime to take measures immediately to eliminate the policy of apartheid and grant to all South African citizens equal rights, including equal political rights, and a full and free voice in the determination of their destiny. These measures should include:
 - (a) Granting of an unconditional amnesty to all persons imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their opposition to apartheid;

(b) Cessation forthwith of its indiscriminate violence against peaceful demonstrators against apartheid, murders in detention and torture of political prisoners;

(c) Abrogation of the bans on political parties and organizations and the news media opposed to apartheid;

(d) Termination of all political trials;

(e) Provision of equal education opportunities to all South Africans;

8. Urgently calls upon the South African régime to release all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country;

9. Demands that the South African racist régime refrain from committing further military acts and subversion against independent African States;

10. Calls on all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;

11. Requests the Security Council Committee established under resolution 421 (1977) in pursuance of resolution 418 (1977) on the question of South Africa to redouble its efforts to secure full implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa by recommending by 15 September 1980 measures to close all loopholes in the arms embargo, reinforce and make it more comprehensive;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. Decides to remain seized of the question and to consider the situation again not later than 30 September 1980.

2. By a telegram dated 13 June 1980, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa.

3. In a note dated 2 July 1980 [see annex I] addressed to the Permanent Representatives [Permanent Observers] of all States, 1/ the Secretary-General drew attention to paragraph 10 of resolution 473 (1980), by which the Security Council called on all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977)

1/ In accordance with the established practice of the Secretariat, the term "all States" refers to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

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and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose. The Secretary-General also indicated that he would appreciate receiving information on the measures taken by their Governments in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980), as he was required, under paragraph 12, to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution. As of 12 September 1980, the Secretary-General has received 26 replies, the substantive parts of which are reproduced in annex II.

Annex I

Note dated 2 July 1980 from the Secretary-General addressed to
the Permanent Representatives /Permanent Observers/ of all
States

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative /Permanent Observer/ of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to draw the attention of His Excellency's Government to paragraph 10 of resolution 473 (1980), adopted unanimously by the Security Council of 13 June 1980 in connexion with the item "The question of South Africa", a copy of which is enclosed.

Paragraph 10 of resolution 473 (1980) reads as follows:

"Calls on all States strictly and scrupulously to implement resolution 418 (1977) and enact, as appropriate, effective national legislation for that purpose;"

Under paragraph 12, the Secretary-General is requested "to report by 15 September 1980 on the implementation of the present resolution". The Secretary-General would, therefore, appreciate receiving information on the measures taken by His Excellency's Government in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980).

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Annex II

Replies received from States

ANGOLA
AUSTRIA
BENIN
BRAZIL
BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
CANADA
CHINA
COLOMBIA
CUBA
DENMARK
EGYPT
FINLAND
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
INDIA
IRELAND
JORDAN
MEXICO
NETHERLANDS
NORWAY
POLAND
REPUBLIC OF KOREA
SWEDEN
UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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ANGOLA*

/Original: English/
/22 August 1980/

The Government of the People's Republic of Angola condemns any form of collaboration with the racist, minority, apartheid régime of South Africa. True to its revolutionary principles, the People's Republic of Angola rejects the practices and principles of racism and imperialism.

The Government and people of Angola have no political, diplomatic, economic or military ties with the racist régime in Pretoria. This includes military arms and equipment, of which the people of Angola are often the victims as the racist armed forces of South Africa launch a series of armed aggression, invasion, attacks and raids, including bombing and shelling, against the people and territory of Angola.

In this connexion, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola condemns all ties and relations with the racist régime of Pretoria which strengthen it and maintain the inhuman apartheid structure.

* See S/14128.

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AUSTRIA*

/Original: English/
/5 August 1980/

The Acting Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to document S/12632 of 6 April 1978, which contains extensive information about national legislation enacted in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980).

The existing Austrian legislation, especially the Federal Law on Import, Export or Transit of Military Material of 18 October 1977 (Federal Law Gazette No. 540), which entered into force on 1 January 1978, contains the provision that any import, export or transit of military equipment and material (as specified in the Federal Government's Ordinance of 22 November 1977, also in force since 1 January 1978, Federal Law Gazette No. 624) is subject to specific permission by the Federal authorities. The Federal Government of Austria takes this opportunity to repeat the assurance that the competent Austrian authorities do not authorize arms export to South Africa and will not grant such permission for the export or transit to South Africa of any military material, as specified in the ordinance mentioned.

* See S/14105.

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BENIN

/Original: French/
/17 July 1980/

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Benin would like to confirm the legislative and political measures taken from the outset against the racist Pretoria régime, which prohibit relations of any kind whatever with that régime.

Accordingly, the measures in force ever since Benin became independent in 1960 already include those called for in resolution 473, paragraph 10, which is addressed primarily to certain Western countries that are encouraging the violation of resolution 418. It is those countries that must firmly take rigorous action to enforce the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.

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BRAZIL*

/Original: English/
/5 September 1980/

Brazil continues to abide by Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) concerning the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. On several occasions the Brazilian Government has expressed its determination to ensure that the provisions of the above-mentioned resolutions are carried out at the national level. In particular, note verbale No. 128, of 26 July 1980, communicates to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the adoption of the necessary internal legislative measures for strict compliance with resolution 418 (1977). The position of Brazil on the matter remains unchanged.

* See S/14150.

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BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC*

/Original: Russian/
/1 August 1980/

In matters relating to the effort to combat the policies of apartheid practised by the racist South African régime, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is guided by its position of principle. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic has never maintained in the past and does not at present maintain any relations with South Africa in the economic, military or any other field and accordingly has no contractual or licensing agreements, including agreements for

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the supply of weapons, military technology and equipment, with the racist régime in Pretoria.

On the basis of that position, the Byelorussian SSR supports Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) concerning the arms embargo against South Africa and, accordingly, government departments and organizations in the Byelorussian SSR are strictly complying with the provisions of these resolutions in their practical activities.

In view of the fact that the racist régime in Pretoria, whose policies represent a threat to international peace and security, is actively continuing to build up its military strength and seeking to acquire nuclear weapons, the Byelorussian SSR deems it its duty once again to call attention to the need for the adoption, by the Security Council, of suitable measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations to prohibit all forms of nuclear co-operation with the racist South African régime.

* See S/14092.

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CANADA

/Original: English/
/11 July 1980/

The Canadian Government has been and remains wholly committed to the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa. In 1963, the Canadian Government took the decision to terminate exports of military equipment to South Africa. In 1971 this embargo was extended to spare parts. An embargo on the export of military equipment to South Africa was thus in effect almost eight years before the Security Council embargo of 1977.

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CHINA*

/Original: Chinese/
/9 September 1980/

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations ... is authorized to reiterate the position of the Chinese Government as follows:

The Chinese Government and people have always firmly supported the people of southern Africa in their just struggle for national independence and liberation

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against the South African racist régime and strongly condemned the South African authorities' barbarous system of racial discrimination, oppression and apartheid. The Chinese Government has never entered into any political, economic or trade relations with the South African racist régime and has strictly abided by the Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) concerning the imposition of arms embargo upon South Africa. The Chinese Government will continue its adherence to this just position.

* See S/14157.

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COLOMBIA

/Original: Spanish/
/14 August 1980/

The Government of Colombia has strictly complied with resolution 418 (1977) by refraining from supplying any arms or military equipment to South Africa.

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CUBA

/Original: Spanish/
/15 August 1980/

We would inform you that the Republic of Cuba, in article 12 of its Constitution, espouses the principles of proletarian internationalism and of the combative solidarity of peoples and condemns imperialism, the promoter and supporter of all fascist, colonialist, neo-colonialist and racist manifestations, as the main force of aggression and of war and the worst enemy of peoples; condemns imperialist intervention in the internal or external affairs of any State and, therefore, armed aggression and economic blockade, as well as any other form of economic coercion and of interference with or threat to the integrity of States and to the political, economic and cultural elements of nations; considers wars of aggression and of conquest international crimes. recognizes the legitimacy of wars of national liberation, as well as armed resistance to aggression and conquest and considers that its help to those under attack and to the peoples that struggle for their liberation constitutes its internationalist right and duty; recognizes the right of peoples to repel imperialist and reactionary violence with revolutionary violence and to struggle by all means within their reach for the right to determine freely their own destiny and the economic and social system in which they choose to live.

The Republic of Cuba therefore strictly and scrupulously implements resolution 418 (1977) and enforces it to the fullest extent, and urges the capitalist Powers, which are the main supporters of the South African racist régime, to cease forthwith any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned, and to cease as well the provision of all types of equipment and supplies, and grants of licensing arrangements, for the manufacture or maintenance of the aforementioned. It also urges States to refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

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DENMARK*

Original: English
27 August 1980

The Permanent Representative of Denmark has the honour to refer to his note of 27 February 1978, forwarding the text of a Royal Decree on certain measures against South Africa which entered into force on 10 February 1978. The note and the Royal Decree were circulated as Security Council document S/12510/Add.1 of 1 March 1978. This Decree constitutes the national legislation enacted by the Danish Government in order to ensure strict and full compliance with resolution 418 (1977).

* See S/14134.

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EGYPT*

Original: English
22 August 1980

The Arab Republic of Egypt would like to reaffirm once again its unwavering policy of condemning and resisting apartheid, and that it does not have, and will not have relations of any kind, direct or indirect, with the racist régime of South Africa.

Egypt would like also to express its full support for Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) and state that the competent Egyptian authorities and all its organizations apply strictly the provisions of these resolutions. Accordingly, Egypt has no licensing or any contractual agreements with that racist régime relating to manufacturing, maintenance or delivery of arms, ammunition of all types, military equipment or vehicles.

* See S/14130.

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FINLAND*

/Original: English/
/7 August 1980/

By virtue of the Act of 29 December 1967 relating to the implementation of binding decisions of the Security Council a presidential decree was issued in December 1977, whereby the mandatory provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) were given legal force in Finnish law, with immediate effect. This information was conveyed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of Finland in his note of 28 December 1977 (S/12511). The legislation in question has been scrupulously complied with.

* See S/14142.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC*

/Original: English/
/12 August 1980/

Fully in line with its principled policy of supporting the peoples' quest for national and social liberation, and their struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and apartheid, the German Democratic Republic has been strictly abiding by the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) adopted by the Security Council. The support and solidarity of the socialist German State go to the South African patriots and their just struggle against the apartheid régime. Now as before, the GDR does not maintain any relations with the apartheid régime in South Africa, be it in the political, economic, military or other fields. Consequently, the GDR has no licensing or other contractual agreements with that régime concerning the production or servicing of weapons, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles.

The German Democratic Republic advocates the persistent and comprehensive implementation of the Security Council resolution regarding the arms embargo against South Africa. It emphatically supports the demands for further coercive measures under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations for the complete international isolation of the racist régime and for its final elimination. The holding of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, decided upon at the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, would be a significant step in this direction. The acts of aggression the South African racists have perpetrated against sovereign African States, abusing the illegally occupied Namibian Territory, as well as massive terror against the majority of the South African people, demonstrate the urgency of effective steps to be taken against the policy of apartheid which represents a permanent and gross violation of human rights and a threat to peace. In compliance with relevant

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resolutions of the General Assembly, such measures must be aimed at prohibiting and discontinuing any collaboration with the apartheid régime, and at preventing it, above all, from realizing its nuclear-weapon plans.

During his call at the seat of the Organization of African Unity on 14 November 1979, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the German Democratic Republic Council of State, Erich Honecker, emphasized, inter alia: "As a non-permanent member of the Security Council, the German Democratic Republic will, also within the United Nations, speak out for effective sanctions against the Republic of South Africa".

* S/14104.

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INDIA*

/Original: English/

/9 September 1980/

The Government of India have fully complied with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977). As previously intimated to the Secretary-General, the Government of India have never supplied arms to South Africa and have strongly supported measures for ensuring that all States including non-member States of the United Nations effectively implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977). The Government of India have never had contractual arrangements with and licences granted to South Africa relating to the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition of all types and military equipment and vehicles.

In view of the abhorrent policies of racial discrimination and apartheid followed by the South African régime the Government of India imposed comprehensive sanctions against South Africa by a Gazette Notification No. 2-C(6)/46(I and II) dated 17 July 1946 issued by the Indian Department of Commerce. This Gazette Notification prohibited bringing by sea or by land into India of all goods which had been consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in the Union of South Africa with certain minor exceptions such as personal effects of passengers, newspapers, magazines, etc. Similarly, the Notification prohibited taking by sea or by land out of India of goods which were destined for any port or place in the Union of South Africa or in respect of which the Chief Customs Officer was satisfied that the goods, although destined for a port or place outside the Union of South Africa, were intended to be taken to the Union of South Africa. India, therefore, effected a comprehensive trade boycott of South Africa, including an arms embargo, much before the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions such as General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) and Security Council resolutions 181 (1963) and 418 (1977).

Subsequently in order to further strengthen existing legislation, the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue and Company Law, Government of India, issued Gazette Notification No. 135/Customs/F.No.2/3/63-Cus VIII dated 3 October 1964, in supersession of the 1946 Gazette Notification. This Notification prohibited the exports to and imports from the Republic of South Africa of all goods with the exception of certain minor items such as post cards, letters, books and periodicals.

The Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations would like to add that the Government of India have not only scrupulously complied with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) imposing an arms embargo on South Africa, but have repeatedly called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the South African régime.

* See S/14162.

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IRELAND*

/Original: English/
/12 September 1980/

Ireland has always strongly opposed the repressive apartheid system of South Africa, and successive Irish Governments have, therefore, attached the greatest importance to strict compliance with decisions of the Security Council concerning South Africa.

Ireland has maintained a total embargo on supplies of arms and related material to South Africa for many years. In 1963 the Government of Ireland informed the Secretary-General that it had not permitted, and did not intend to permit, the sale or shipment of arms, ammunition or military vehicles to South Africa. Irish Governments have since acted accordingly as a matter of policy. The provisions of resolution 418 adopted by the Security Council on 4 November 1977 have been strictly implemented by Ireland by orders made under existing legislation relating to the control of exports.

The Government of Ireland wish to confirm that, in compliance with their obligations, they will continue to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) and resolution 473 (1980).

* See S/14172.

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JORDAN

/Original: English/
/14 July 1980/

Jordan strongly condemns the policies pursued by the racist Government of South Africa against the people of South Africa and against neighbouring independent States. The Government of Jordan strictly abides by the provisions of resolution 418 (1977) and resolution 473 (1980) and accordingly can state that no relationship whatsoever, economic, military or otherwise exist between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the racist régime of South Africa.

In taking this opportunity, the Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations would like to express the support of the Government and people of Jordan to the people of South Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

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MEXICO

/Original: Spanish/
/11 August 1980/

The Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to ... paragraphs 10 and 12 of Security Council resolution 473 (1980) and the provisions of resolution 418 (1977), both relating to the question of South Africa, ... has the honour to inform him, on express instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that Mexico does not export arms or related matériel to South Africa.

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NETHERLANDS

/Original: English/
/15 August 1980/

The Netherlands have (as has been stated in their note of 14 November 1978 (S/12947)) always attached the greatest importance to a strict implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa. Both the voluntary arms embargo which the Security Council called for in 1963, and the mandatory arms embargo established by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) have been implemented faithfully and scrupulously.

For the implementation of the embargo the Netherlands have available the Import and Export Act of 1962. In addition to already existing legislation, appropriate and effective arrangements concerning transport to, and licensing agreements with South Africa have been provided for, in order to ensure a full and strict implementation of the relevant provisions of resolution 418.

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NORWAY*

/Original: English/
/8 September 1980/

By virtue of the Act of 7 June 1968 (No. 4) relating to implementation of binding decisions of the United Nations Security Council, a Royal Decree was issued 16 December 1977, whereby the mandatory provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) were given legal force in Norway with immediate effect. The text of the Royal Decree was circulated as Security Council document S/12509/Add.1.

The provisions of the Decree have been strictly and fully complied with.

* See S/14161.

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POLAND*

/Original: English/

/11 September 1980/

The position of principle of the Polish People's Republic with regard to the racist South African régime and its criminal policies of apartheid has always been clearly defined and is a long-standing one, both, in the United Nations and elsewhere. As member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Polish People's Republic is particularly concerned with those policies and has particularly strong reasons to severely condemn that régime. In this connexion, the following statement may be recalled from the United Nations Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, initiated by the delegation of the Polish People's Republic during the thirty-third session of the General Assembly: "Every State has the duty to discourage all manifestations and practices of colonialism, as well as racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as contrary to the right of peoples to self-determination and to other human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Consequently, the Polish People's Republic has always been applying measures aimed at isolation of the Pretoria régime: It has always been strictly abiding by the provisions of the Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) concerning the embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa. It has never maintained any relations with the racist South African régime, be they political, economic or military, and it can only reiterate its demand for appropriate and effective steps to be taken against that régime including sanctions against it as well as prohibition of all forms of nuclear co-operation.

* See S/14171.

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA*

/Original: English/

/18 August 1980/

It is a firm policy of the Republic of Korea to oppose all forms of racial discrimination and to support the concerted efforts by the international community to terminate the system of apartheid in South Africa through the complete implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

In pursuance of this policy, the Government of the Republic of Korea, in its guidelines for export of military matériel, formulated for the implementation of the Special Military Supplies Procurement Act, 17 February 1973 as amended on 16 April 1979, has designated South Africa as a total export-ban country as regards military matériel. This law not only prohibits the export to South Africa of military matériel but also bans business negotiations thereof.

* See S/14112.

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SWEDEN

/Original: English/
/26 August 1980/

In response to the corresponding inquiry by the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 418 (1977), the legislative measures taken by the Swedish Government were detailed in a note verbale, reproduced as document S/12508 dated 28 December 1977, and S/12508/Corr.1 dated 15 March 1978.

As evidenced by those documents, Sweden strictly and scrupulously implements Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and has enacted appropriate national legislation for that purpose.

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UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC*

/Original: Russian/
/8 August 1980/

The Ukrainian SSR, consistently and firmly defending the principle of the equal rights of nations and peoples, has always unequivocally condemned the criminal policy of apartheid practised by the racist régime of South Africa. It has therefore never maintained political, economic or other relations with the racist régime of Pretoria and has accordingly concluded no agreements with South Africa on the supply of weapons, equipment or military technology.

The Ukrainian SSR expresses its support for Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980), on the embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa, and the competent authorities of the Ukrainian SSR and all its organizations apply the provisions of those resolutions strictly.

In view of the fact that the racist régime of Pretoria, whose policy is a threat to world peace and the security of peoples, is actively continuing to expand its military strength and trying to acquire nuclear weapons, the Ukrainian SSR again stresses the need for the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to adopt immediately measures banning any form of nuclear co-operation with the racist régime of South Africa.

* See S/14099.

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UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS*

/Original: Russian/

/23 July 1980/

On the basis of its policy of principle on the question of the struggle against the racist policy of apartheid pursued by South Africa, the Soviet Union maintains no relations with South Africa in either the economic or the military field or in any other field and, accordingly, has no contractual or licensing agreements, including agreements on the supply of armaments, equipment and military technology, with the Pretoria régime.

In pursuance of this policy, the Soviet Union supported the adoption of Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) on the arms embargo against South Africa, and the relevant Soviet organizations and departments are strictly complying with the provisions of these resolutions in their practical activities.

Since the South African racist régime, whose policy constitutes a threat to international peace and security, is continuing the intensive build-up of its military strength and is striving to gain access to nuclear weapons, the USSR once again calls attention to the need for the Security Council to take prompt action in accordance with the United Nations Charter to prohibit all forms of nuclear co-operation with the racist régime in Pretoria.

* See S/14091.

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UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

/Original: English/

/29 August 1980/

The measures taken by the United Kingdom to implement resolution 418 (1977) were described in notes of 1 May 1978 (S/12494/Add.1) and 6 February 1980 (S/14165). The Government of the United Kingdom remains determined to continue to comply fully with the obligations placed on it by resolution 418.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA*

/Original: English/

/27 August 1980/

The information requested by the Secretary-General's note of 2 July 1980 already has been supplied by the United States by its note to the Secretary-General of 8 December 1977 (S/12479) and its notes to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977) of 23 May 1979 (S/AC.20/15) and 10 April 1980 (S/AC.20/25).

To recapitulate briefly the position of the United States, the representative of the United States would like to state that:

The United States in February 1978 issued regulations pursuant to the Export Administration Act prohibiting the export of any goods to, or for the use of the South African military and police. This regulation, it should be noted, goes beyond the requirements of applicable Security Council resolutions;

The United States will not license the sale of computers destined for the South African Government military or police, or to agencies involved in administering apartheid;

The United States Government does not approve any third-party transfers of United States Government-origin defence items and services to South Africa;

There continue to be no valid United States licences for the manufacture of military equipment in South Africa;

The United States will continue to scrupulously uphold both resolutions of the Security Council through enforcement of United States domestic laws;

The United States will continue to co-operate with the Arms Embargo Committee in investigating any infractions of the ban on sale of military goods to South Africa.

* See S/14143.