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

Since the issuance of his report on 12 September 1980, the Secretary-General has received replies to his note dated 2 July 1980 (annex I of the report, S/14167) from the following 11 States: Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Pakistan, Rwanda and Suriname.

The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced below.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA\*

/Original: English/

/12 September 1980/

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not maintain any relations with the apartheid régime of South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other field. Accordingly, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has no contractual or licensing agreements with that régime relating to the manufacture, maintenance or supply of arms, ammunition, military equipment or vehicles.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports the Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) on arms embargo against South Africa, and the relevant authorities of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and all its organizations are scrupulously complying with all the provisions of these resolutions.

The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic would like once again to assure the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it will continue to fulfil consistently all its obligations resulting from the decisions adopted in the United Nations in support of the struggle against apartheid. In this regard, it would like to reiterate its full support for the demands for further effective measures, under the terms of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, for the complete international isolation of the racist régime of South Africa and for its final liquidation. Of exceptional urgency currently is, in the view of the Czechoslovak Government, the adoption by the Security Council of necessary measures, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to prohibit all forms of nuclear co-operation with the racist régime in Pretoria.

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FRANCE

/Original: French/

/23 September 1980/

The Permanent Mission of France wishes to point out that, as stated in its notes verbales of 30 October 1978, 22 October 1979 and 27 May 1980, addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established by resolution 421 (1977), the French Government has, since the adoption of resolution 418 (1977), taken the necessary measures to put an end to the supply of all weapons and related matériel to South Africa. French arms exporters and manufacturers were immediately informed of these measures on 6 December 1977, according to the applicable notification procedure.

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\* See S/14177.

Under the Decree-Law of 18 April 1939, the order of 2 April 1971 and the circulars concerning their implementation, the export of any armaments is subject in France to prior authorization by the competent government authorities. No authorization of this kind has been granted in respect of South Africa since 4 November 1977, the date of the adoption of Security Council resolution 418. Moreover, all previously granted authorizations have been revoked.

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HUNGARY\*

/Original: English/  
/29 September 1980/

The Hungarian People's Republic, by the nature of its social system, attaches great importance to the complete elimination of all forms of racism and colonialism. Accordingly, in keeping with its policy of principle, consistent with the provisions of earlier relevant United Nations resolutions, the Hungarian People's Republic terminated all its trade activities and broke off relations of all kinds with the Pretoria régime in 1963, by virtue of a Government decision, as we stated on 13 December 1977, and repeatedly on 14 July 1978 and 9 July 1979 in Security Council documents S/12485 and S/12810, as well as in General Assembly document A/AC.115/L.513.

Reaffirming the validity of the decision referred to above, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic would like to lay stress upon the fact that Hungary has never shipped any kind of weapons to South Africa and has not entered into any contractual arrangements with it promoting the manufacture of military equipment, and that the Hungarian position of principles in these matters will consistently be maintained in the future, too.

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic would like once again to assure the Secretary-General that it will strictly abide by the provisions of United Nations resolutions adopted in support of the struggle against apartheid. In this regard it would like to reiterate its full assistance for the demands for further effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations for the complete isolation and final liquidation of the racist régime of South Africa.

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IRAQ

/Original: English/  
/8 September 1980/

Iraq reiterates its decision stated in its letter dated 16 January 1978 (S/12535).

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\* See S/14204.

ISRAEL

/Original: English/  
/16 September 1980/

The Permanent Representative of Israel wishes to reconfirm Israel's undertaking of 3 April 1978 (S/12475/Add.1) to comply with Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

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JAPAN\*

/Original: English/  
/17 September 1980/

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following measures which the Government of Japan has taken for the strict implementation of Security Council resolution 418 (1977).

As part of its national policy, Japan has long adhered to its general principles on arms embargo, and has accordingly prohibited the provision, by Japanese nationals or corporate bodies, of arms and related equipment not only to South Africa but to the rest of the world.

In August 1958, even prior to any Security Council resolution on this matter, the Government of Japan amended its Export Trade Control Order (Cabinet Order No. 378), thereby unilaterally subjecting South Africa to arms export control.

In 1963, the Security Council adopted resolutions 181 and 182 which call upon all States to cease forthwith the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa, as well as the sale and shipment of equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition to South Africa. In 1964, the Council, by its resolution 191, reaffirmed the preceding two resolutions. Further, in 1970, it adopted resolution 282 which, in addition to reaffirming the above three resolutions, calls upon all States to strengthen the arms embargo by revoking all licences and military patents granted to South Africa, and by prohibiting investment in, or technical assistance for, the manufacture of arms and ammunition, aircraft and naval craft or other military vehicles. These resolutions are not of a mandatory character; nevertheless, the Government of Japan, as announced in its replies to the Secretary-General's inquiries contained in documents S/5438 dated 11 October 1963, S/5658/Add.1 dated 21 April 1963, and A/8208/Add.1 of 15 December 1970, has consistently and faithfully imposed the arms embargo against South Africa.

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\* See S/14188.

In November 1977, the Security Council further adopted resolution 418, and finally imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. While, to the best of its knowledge, there exists no licensing arrangement between Japan and South Africa for the manufacture of arms, the Government of Japan has taken the following measures to legally ensure the implementation of the same resolution with regard to the granting of licensing arrangements.

The Cabinet Order concerning Control of Foreign Exchange, which is the legal mechanism to deal with contracts concluded with foreigners on services (including technical assistance) was revised so as to allow for the exclusion of transactions with South Africa from the principle of liberalizing foreign transactions, including contracts on services.

More specifically, the competent Ministers, in accordance with the provisions of the said Cabinet Order, have designated technical assistance concerning the manufacture of arms such as firearms, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment as a category of transactions requiring their approval. It has been decided that the Ministers will not approve such transactions if made with South Africa.

For the purpose of drawing public attention to this matter, the translation of the entire text of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) was carried in the Official Gazette of 30 March 1978, and the above-mentioned measures were announced in the Official Gazette of 30 and 31 March 1978, and put into effect as of 1 April 1978.

The Government of Japan reaffirms its intention to continue its efforts in co-operation with the international community for the abolishment of the apartheid policy of South Africa.

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KUWAIT

/Original: English/  
/16 September 1980/

Kuwait has no diplomatic, consular, trade, cultural or any other relations with South Africa nor will it agree to the establishment of such relations until South Africa renounces its policy of apartheid, which is a crime against humanity, and until South Africa recognizes the independence of Namibia.

Kuwait regularly makes contributions to the United Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Education and Training Programme for South Africa, the United Nations Trust Fund for Namibia, and the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity Against Apartheid.

The mass media in Kuwait give sufficient coverage to reports about the atrocities committed by South Africa and will use all possible means and opportunities to expose the policy of South Africa.

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NEW ZEALAND

/Original: English/  
/15 September 1980/

In response to resolution 282 (1970), New Zealand voluntarily implemented an arms embargo against South Africa with the promulgation, on 15 March 1971, of the Customs Export Prohibition Order 1971. That Order prohibits the export to South Africa of arms, ammunition, vehicles and equipment for the use of armed forces or paramilitary organizations. The Permanent Representative also confirms that there is no co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons.

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PAKISTAN\*

/Original: English/  
/14 October 1980/

Ever since independence in 1947, Pakistan has firmly opposed South Africa's repressive and inhuman policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and has consistently supported all actions and resolutions of the United Nations, calling upon the Government of South Africa to put an end to its racist policies which are contrary to the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Pakistan has never established diplomatic relations with the racist minority régime in South Africa nor does it intend to do so. Pakistan has also imposed a complete embargo on trade with South Africa.

Pakistan does not grant landing and passage facilities to South African aircraft and has closed Pakistani ports to use by vessels flying the South African flag. Pakistan has banned the sale of arms, ammunition and all types of military vehicles and other strategic goods to South Africa. Pakistan does not sell or ship equipment and material for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa. This was the consistent policy of Pakistan even before the passage of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), which Pakistan supports fully.

In response to Security Council resolution 473 (1980), Pakistan calls upon the Pretoria régime to take measures immediately to eliminate apartheid and grant to all South African citizens equal rights in every sphere of life and a full and free voice to determine their own destiny.

In compliance with the resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly and the Security Council, Pakistan has also suspended all cultural, educational, and sports exchanges with South Africa.

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\* See S/14233.

## RWANDA

/Original: French/

/6 November 1980/

Ever since the Republic of Rwanda realized that the intensification of hostile acts of aggression and armed invasion perpetrated against neighbouring countries by the racist régime of South Africa might endanger international peace, it has spared no effort to condemn the apartheid policy practised by South Africa.

The Government of Rwanda also deplores the refusal of the South African Government to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. For that reason, it has taken a firm decision never to establish diplomatic or other relations of military, economic or technical co-operation with that State.

In conformity with the spirit of Security Council resolution 473 (1980), calling for an arms embargo against South Africa, the Government of Rwanda has repeatedly appealed for a strict arms embargo: it should be noted that it is not itself an arms producer. Moreover, the Government of Rwanda will not facilitate the sale or shipment of any weapons, munitions or military vehicles from or to South Africa.

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## SURINAME\*

/Original: English/

/16 December 1980/

Suriname remains consistent and firm in its opposition to the apartheid system of South Africa. For these reasons, the Government of Suriname does entertain no relations whatsoever with South Africa and does not intend to establish relations with that country as long as it practices the criminal system of apartheid.

Suriname does not manufacture arms nor ammunition. Its longstanding strict legislation on the import, sale and transit of arms and ammunition sufficiently enables it to implement the arms embargo of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and does not require enactment of additional legislative measures.

Suriname remains committed to the arms embargo against South Africa and will continue its strict observance.

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\* See S/14299.