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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	3
II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS	4
Argentina	4
Belgium	5
Bulgaria	5
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	7
China	7
Denmark	8
Dominican Republic	10
Finland	10
German Democratic Republic.....	11

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Ghana	12
Greece	12
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	13
Iraq	14
Ireland	15
Israel	17
Italy	18
Japan	19
Mexico	20
Netherlands	20
Nigeria	21
Norway	24
Pakistan	26
Peru	27
Republic of Korea	27
Suriname	28
Syrian Arab Republic	29
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	29
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	32

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Since 1985, the General Assembly as requested the Secretary-General to report on concerted action taken by States for the elimination of apartheid.
2. The General Assembly, in its resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987 on concerted international efforts, requested the Secretary-General to reports to it at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution. In paragraph 7 of that resolution, 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 investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa;
 - (b) An end to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa;
 - (c) Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa;
 - (d) Cessation of all forms of military, police or intelligence co-operation with the authorities of South Africa, in particular the sale of computer equipment;
 - (e) An end to nuclear collaboration with South Africa;
 - (f) Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa.
3. On 15 June 1988, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to Member States and non-member States requesting information on the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and, in particular, its paragraph 7.
4. The Secretary-General has received replies from a number of States. Some of the replies emphasize that the Governments concerned do not maintain any relations with South Africa in conformity with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and/or regional organizations. Others reaffirm previous policies concerning cessation of links with South Africa and newly adopted measures against the latter. All replies affirm commitment to these policies and adherence to this resolution as well as to other relevant General Assembly resolutions.
5. The replies received from States in response to the Secretary-General's note verbale are reproduced in section II of the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

ARGENTINA

[Original: English]

1. The Permanent Mission wishes to recall that the Argentine authorities have issued the following statements regarding their bilateral relations with South Africa and have in recent years taken the following actions:

- (a) Suspension since 1931 of Aerolineas Argentinas flights to South Africa;
- (b) Statement of 7 July 1985 by the Chamber of Deputies that it would favour breaking off all types of relations, diplomatic, commercial and otherwise, with the Republic of South Africa;
- (c) Statement of 18 June 1988 by the Argentine Government, joining the international community's call for the release of Nelson Mandela.

2. Furthermore, steps such as these which bring pressure on the apartheid régime are in keeping with the actions taken by the Argentine Republic in various international forums, namely:

- (a) Meetings of non-aligned countries:
 - (i) Argentina participates actively in non-aligned initiatives seeking to achieve the imposition of broad sanctions against South Africa. Accordingly, it was part of the delegation on comprehensive sanctions against South Africa set up to visit Western capitals and Japan by the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare in 1986;
 - (ii) It is also a member of the AFRICA Fund (Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund) established at the same Harare summit to assist the front-line States and national liberation movements;
- (b) Argentina took part in the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa held at UNESCO headquarters in 1986, the final declaration of which sets out a system of mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa;
- (c) Argentina was a member and Vice-Chairman of the United Nations Seminar on International Assistance and Support to Peoples and Movements Struggling against Colonialism, Racism, Racial Discrimination and Apartheid, held in Cameroon in April 1986, and supported its conclusions and recommendations;
- (d) In 1968, Argentina ratified the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and one of its experts, re-elected in 1987, is a member of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination;

(e) In 1985, Argentina ratified the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

BELGIUM

[Original: French]

The following measures were taken by Belgium:

On 10 September 1985, 16 September 1986 and 27 October 1986, Belgium, in agreement with the other States Members of the European Economic Community, adopted a series of restrictive and positive measures designed to put increased pressure upon the apartheid régime. These measures correspond to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of resolution 42/23 G, in favour of which Belgium voted, and have already been brought to the attention of the General Assembly. The Belgian Government is gravely concerned at developments in the internal situation in South Africa and it reserves the possibility of adopting further measures in agreement with its European partners.

BULGARIA

[Original: English]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always followed the development of events in southern Africa with great attention and concern. The good prospects for improving international relations and the ever-growing awareness of the need to find political means to resolve the contradictions that have been accumulated so far require a joint effort on the part of the world public for reaching a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the conflicts in the southern part of the African continent. It is against this background that the People's Republic of Bulgaria congratulates the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the political good will and flexibility it demonstrated in its search for a peaceful solution to the problems through negotiations. We hope that the signing of the tentative agreement between Angola, Cuba and the Republic of South Africa through the United States' mediation will serve as an initial impetus for getting under way a process that could lead to the resolving of this conflict by granting true independence to Namibia, by halting South Africa's aggressive policy towards its neighbouring independent States and by eliminating the system of apartheid. We are firmly convinced that no stability and progress are possible in the development of the States of that part of the world without the complete eradication of the disgraceful system of apartheid.

2. The People's Republic of Bulgaria was among the first countries to support the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and has since been extending aid to the struggling peoples and has been contributing to the complete implementation of that document and to the elimination of the last remnants of colonialism. Bulgaria has always given unreserved backing to the right of peoples to self-determination and national independence. This policy is based on the Bulgarian Constitution, which undertakes this country's obligation to

support the just struggle of the peoples for independence and social progress. Racism, racial discrimination and apartheid are incompatible with the ideology and practice of socialism and this determines the Bulgarian Government's attitude to these anti-human phenomena.

3. Long before the United Nations General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, its basic principles had been embodied both in the Bulgarian Constitution and in the country's Penal Code. The latest amendments to the Penal Code of December 1985 included the adoption in Part III, Chapter XIV, of special regulations, including measures against the crime of apartheid, which are fully in line with the United Nations Convention.

4. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is resolutely condemning the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist South African régime. This country gives its full support to the world public's calls for imposing comprehensive and obligatory sanctions against South Africa in concord with the text of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is not maintaining any political, economic, trade or cultural relations with the Republic of South Africa and is abiding strictly by the United Nations resolutions calling for international isolation of the South African régime.

5. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Asian and African Peoples' Solidarity Committee, as well as the other public organisations, are rendering effective assistance to the oppressed peoples in the southern part of Africa and to their national liberation movements by granting them material aid and the possibility of sending students to Bulgarian secondary and higher educational institutions. This country is also providing to the United Nations five scholarships for citizens of dependent territories.

6. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is developing mutually advantageous trade and economic relations with the front-line States and is extending material and other aid in order to strengthen their economic stability and national independence. Currently, there are over 200 Bulgarian experts working in the spheres of education, the designing of industrial enterprises, in agriculture and medicare in Angola alone. The People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to view with understanding the needs of those States and will continue to provide aid for the overcoming of the great difficulties that have arisen as a result of the apartheid régime's years-long policy of destabilisation.

7. The elimination forever of colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid will continue to be one of the cornerstones of the Bulgarian foreign policy as pursued by this country's Government.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a firm advocate of the prompt elimination of apartheid, a crime against humanity and one of the principal sources of tension in the south of the African continent.
2. The Byelorussian SSR complies unwaveringly with United Nations resolutions on the subject, including resolution 42/23 G, for whose adoption it voted at the forty-second session of the General Assembly. At the same session, it sponsored six resolutions on the subject of the policy of apartheid.
3. The Byelorussian SSR has not had and does not have any relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other field; similarly, it has no contractual or licensing agreements with the racist régime in Pretoria.
4. The competent organisations and governmental authorities in the Byelorussian SSR strictly monitor practical compliance with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly aimed at securing the complete international isolation of the South African apartheid régime.
5. The Byelorussian SSR favours the adoption of more concerted and strictly monitored measures against South Africa, compliance by all States Members of the United Nations with the relevant resolutions of the Organisation, and the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The eradication of apartheid from South Africa should be an inseparable element in the construction of a comprehensive system of international peace and security.
6. The Byelorussian SSR sides with the peoples of southern Africa, calling for a political settlement in the south of the continent and effective action by the United Nations to do away with the inhuman and criminal apartheid system.

CHINA

[Original: Chinese]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of China has always strongly condemned the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid pursued by the South African authorities and their suppression of the black people, and resolutely supported the South African people in their heroic struggle for democracy and racial equality. The Chinese Government strongly condemns the South African authorities for their aggression and activities of destabilisation against their neighbouring countries, and firmly supports the African front-line States in their just struggle for safeguarding sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. The Chinese Government will continue to do its utmost to render assistance to the southern African liberation movements and the front-line States.

2. The Chinese Government has all along strictly abided by and implemented the United Nations resolutions on the South African apartheid policies. It has refused to have any political, economic, trade, military, sports and cultural relations with South Africa.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

1. In implementing paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987 on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid, the following measures have been undertaken:

Cessation of further investment in, and financial loans to, South Africa

2. Act No. 243 of 6 June 1985 prohibits making new investments and entering into leasing contracts of any nature with respect to South Africa and Namibia.

3. Financial loans to South Africa and Namibia are also prohibited according to Danish law.

4. Furthermore, on 27 October 1986, the member States of the European Community made a decision to suspend new direct investments in South Africa.

End to all promotion of and support for trade with South Africa

5. According to act No. 289 of 4 June 1986, all commercial trade in goods and services between Denmark and South Africa and Namibia has been prohibited as of 15 December 1986 with the general exception of Danish export of products for strictly medical purposes.

6. Furthermore, act No. 267 of 22 May 1986 prohibits all imports of coal originating in South Africa and Namibia.

7. In addition, on 16 September 1986, the member States of the European Community made a decision to suspend imports of certain iron and steel products originating in South Africa.

Prohibition of the sale of krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa

8. The ban on trade also applies to krugerrand and all other coins minted in South Africa.

Arms embargo

9. Denmark's strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the arms embargo against South Africa has, inter alia, 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.

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

11. Denmark favours an extension and a strengthening of the arms embargo.

Military collaboration

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

Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa

13. The ban on trade also applies to oil and to transports of mineral oil and mineral oil products on Danish-owned vessels to and from South Africa and Namibia.

14. In Denmark's view, an oil boycott must be respected by producers and transporters alike to be effective. Denmark and 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.

15. Denmark does not export oil to South Africa.

16. Trade in and transport of oil to South Africa is excluded through legislation.

17. Co-operation in the nuclear field is totally excluded through the legislation leading to a general trade embargo against South Africa.

Assistance to the front-line States

18. Denmark supports strongly the endeavours of the front-line States and other border States to overcome the critical problems arising from the situation in southern Africa. This is done primarily through bilateral development assistance, assistance through SADCC, which includes the front-line States, and assistance through multilateral organisations. This assistance is primarily allocated with the purpose of enabling the countries in question to obtain sustained economic growth and hence to increase self-reliance and independence of South Africa.

19. At the annual SADCC conference held at Arusha in 1988, Denmark pledged an amount of DKr. 750 million (approximately \$US 115 million) for the five-year period from 1988 to 1992 for regional co-operation within SADCC. In addition to this, the Danish bilateral co-operation with the front-line States and other bordering States is for the same period estimated to amount to approximately \$US 646 million.

20. In 1987, the Danish contribution to emergency aid to the front-line States amounted to \$US 0.5 million in Angola, \$US 5.5 million in Mozambique, \$US 0.8 million in the United Republic of Tanzania, and \$US 0.4 million in Zimbabwe.

Humanitarian aid

21. Denmark has increased its humanitarian, legal, educational and other such assistance and support to the victims of apartheid and to the liberation movements from \$US 11 million in 1987 to \$US 12 million in 1988.

Cessation of academic, cultural and sports contacts

22. In 1978, the Nordic countries made visas compulsory for all South African citizens. Admission to the Nordic countries of South African citizens was later further restricted when new guidelines for the administration of visas for South African citizens were introduced.

23. 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.

24. The total dismantling of the apartheid system in the most peaceful way possible remains the objective that Denmark shares with the vast majority of the Member States of the United Nations.

25. The anti-apartheid measures summarised above serve as a platform for Denmark's active involvement in all relevant international forums for increasing the pressure on the apartheid régime. Mandatory sanctions adopted by the Security Council remain the most effective means. Pending such sanctions, Denmark is convinced that its own measures will inspire other countries to take similar national steps.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

[Original: Spanish]

In implementation of resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987, the Government of the Dominican Republic does not maintain diplomatic, consular, trade, academic, cultural, scientific or sports links with the South African apartheid régime.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

In the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987, the following actions were taken by the Finnish Government:

1. It is a firm opinion of the Government of Finland that mandatory sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council according to Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations are the most effective instruments to a peaceful change in South Africa and to the independence of Namibia. Pending mandatory sanctions, Finland, together with the other Nordic countries, has committed itself

to intensifying its efforts to achieve decisions as soon as possible on effective measures by the United Nations Security Council. The Joint Nordic Programme of Action (1978) against apartheid was revised and expanded in 1985 and in 1988. The latest revision is a result of the trade boycott that has been introduced in 1987 by Finland and other Nordic countries against South Africa and Namibia. We consider this programme of action an example of how to increase the international pressure on the South African Government. The fundamental elements in the continued Finnish policy towards South Africa are assistance and various forms of sanctions. The objective of the assistance is to consolidate the basis for development and democracy in southern Africa. Such assistance entails co-operation beneficial for the future of the entire region.

2. Besides economic sanctions against South Africa and Namibia, within which the Government of Finland earlier has also implemented a ban on the granting of loans, involvement in lending consortia, leasing operations, sale of new patents and investments to South Africa and Namibia, the Nordic Programme of Action contains assistance to alleviate the effects of South Africa's policy of apartheid and destabilisation. The Finnish Government has significantly widened its co-operation with the members of the South African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) so as to help the countries of the region to increase their economic strength and reduce their dependence on South Africa. One third of Finland's direct development assistance goes to SADCC countries.

3. The Finnish Government has also increased humanitarian assistance through multilateral channels and directly to the victims of apartheid. Finland is one of the main contributors to the United Nations funds and programmes for southern Africa. Our direct and indirect assistance to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and to the African National Congress (ANC) and oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia has also been considerably increased. SWAPO opened its information office in Finland on 1 May 1988 and ANC has decided to open an information office in Helsinki also during this year.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

[Original: French]

1. On many previous occasions, the German Democratic Republic has forcefully rejected the crimes of the racist South African régime, its policy of apartheid, destabilization and aggression against sovereign States in the region, and its ongoing illegal occupation of Namibia. This policy threatens international peace and security and calls for a firm response by the United Nations. Consequently, the German Democratic Republic supports the Security Council's demand for mandatory comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Owing to the destructive attitude of certain Western members, the Security Council has as yet been unable to take appropriate action.

2. Under these circumstances, partial sanctions help to bring about the international isolation of the apartheid régime, even though they cannot have the

same effect as the actions called for by the Security Council. Accordingly at the forty-second session of the General Assembly, the German Democratic Republic voted in favour of resolution 42/23 G, which invites States to impose sanctions against South Africa. This is consistent with the country's position of principle in support of sanctions against Pretoria. The German Democratic Republic maintains no political, economic, military or other relations with South Africa. International pressure on Pretoria must be accompanied by effective assistance to the victims of the régime's racist policy.

3. In keeping with the fundamental provisions of its Constitution, the German Democratic Republic fully supports the struggles of peoples for peace, security and social progress and against imperialist hegemony, racism and apartheid. Article 6, paragraph 3, of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic says: "The German Democratic Republic supports States and peoples struggling against imperialism and its colonial system, for national independence and freedom and for social progress."

4. A member of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the German Democratic Republic is working actively to bring about the total elimination of apartheid in South Africa. It has acceded to United Nations conventions for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, including the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. In addition, the German Democratic Republic was the original sponsor of the resolution on the status of that International Convention which seeks to increase further the number of parties to that instrument of international law.

5. International solidarity is a cause cherished by all citizens of the German Democratic Republic. In 1987, the population contributed 200 million marks to that cause, with much of that sum going to support the front-line States, ANC and SWAPO. The German Democratic Republic will continue to provide these movements with such support out of solidarity.

GHANA

[Original: English]

As a matter of policy, and faithful to the United Nations and Organisation of African Unity resolutions, the Government of Ghana maintains no relations whatsoever with the racist régime in South Africa. In the event, no special measures would appear required to implement the above-mentioned resolution.

GREECE

[Original: English]

1. Greece is profoundly concerned at the deterioration of the situation in South Africa as a result of the recent measures taken against the overwhelming majority of the populace. Greece very much regrets that the South African Government has

extended the state of emergency aiming at entrenching the apartheid system. It repeatedly and in the strongest possible terms condemned that iniquitous system and called for its total abolition and its replacement by a democratic and non-racial society in South Africa. Greece has given effect to this policy through, inter alia, the co-sponsorship of General Assembly resolution 42/23 G on concerted international actions for the elimination of apartheid.

2. On a national basis, Greece continues to work for the adoption of measures, a detailed account of which is contained in our Note 3650/112a/AS 1960 dated 14 August 1987, aimed at putting pressure on the Government of South Africa to abandon peacefully the system of apartheid. Greece also hosted the symposium on Culture against Apartheid in Athens from 2 to 4 September 1988, thus contributing further to the dissemination of information on the nature of apartheid.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

1. Since the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has severed its relations with the apartheid régime of South Africa.

2. Based upon national legislations and government regulations and in order to strengthen the international sanctions, the Islamic Republic of Iran has stopped all interactions with the racist régime of South Africa, including the export of oil.

3. In order to enforce closely the national policy and the international oil embargo against South Africa, and in order to control the final destiny of oil purchased from the Islamic Republic of Iran so as to ensure that it is not delivered in unauthorized ports, the Islamic Republic of Iran requires a discharge certificate from each and every customer.

4. The Islamic Republic of Iran has, on every occasion, supported, both politically and financially, the just stands of the front-line States against South Africa's aggression and threats. In this context and in addition to economic assistance, the Islamic Republic of Iran has availed itself of various opportunities to issue public statements and declarations reiterating the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for the struggle against apartheid.

5. As a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Islamic Republic of Iran has actively promoted, sponsored and supported the resolution adopted at the forty-second session of the General Assembly against the apartheid régime of South Africa.

IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

Measures taken by the Government through the United Nations

1. The Iraqi Government continues to impose sanctions on South Africa, in that it maintains no diplomatic, economic, political or cultural relations with it.
2. Iraq continues to adhere to the embargo on the supply of oil and weapons to South Africa and does not permit Iraqi vessels to use its ports.
3. Iraq has supported all United Nations resolutions on the severing of relations with the Government of South Africa, and has demanded the application of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against it.
4. Iraq has supported all measures taken to end co-operation with South Africa in the nuclear field.
5. Iraq has, on numerous occasions and by all possible means, co-operated with the United Nations in its efforts to end the occupation of Namibia by the racist régime in South Africa and to secure its independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

Government measures

6. Iraq does not maintain any political, cultural, sports, commercial or diplomatic relations with South Africa, and there are no bilateral agreements between Iraq and that régime.
7. There are no Iraqi investments in South Africa, no credits are accorded and no agencies maintained.
8. Iraqi law prohibits emigration to South Africa.
9. Travel to South Africa for purposes of tourism is not permitted.
10. Iraq maintains cordial relations with South Africa's neighbouring States and provides them with financial and moral assistance and political support.
11. Iraq does not recognize the bantustans and conducts no investment activities with them.
12. The Iraqi Government supports all liberation movements as well as the black worker majority in their efforts for independence and human rights in South Africa and Namibia.
13. There are no impediments to trade union solidarity with the workers in their struggle against racial discrimination.
14. Iraq condemns the use of mercenaries in South Africa and regards them as criminals who should be punished by law.

IRELAND

[Original: English]

1. The Irish Government continues to be profoundly concerned at the situation in South Africa where the overwhelming majority of the populace are deliberately denied their basic human rights and excluded from participation in the political process solely because of the colour of their skins. The Irish Government deplores and unreservedly condemns the iniquitous system of apartheid in all its forms and believes the continuation of that system to be the cause of many of the problems in the southern African region. The only real solution is the total abolition of apartheid and its replacement by a democratic and multiracial society. The Government remains concerned at the failure of the South African Government to institute meaningful reforms and to suspend its policy with regard to the creation of the so-called independent "bantustans".
2. Ireland condemns South Africa's continued flouting of international opinion through its illegal occupation of Namibia. Ireland believes that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remains the basis for Namibian independence. 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 and has repeatedly called upon South Africa to desist from activity obstructing progress towards Namibian independence in accordance with resolution 435 (1978).
3. In the view of the Irish Government, apartheid is not only an affront to human dignity and intrinsically wrong; it also threatens the peace and stability of the entire South African region. The Irish Government condemns without reservation the armed incursions by South African forces into neighbouring States.
4. The policy of the Irish Government is to work towards the peaceful abolition of apartheid, a policy which is pursued both unilaterally and through our membership in international organizations. Ireland supports appropriate international action designed to bring about the peaceful and speedy abolition of apartheid.
5. At the United Nations, Ireland gives effect to this policy through, inter alia, co-sponsorship of the resolution on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid. It is government policy to support the introduction of graduated mandatory sanctions by the United Nations Security Council as a means of applying pressure on South Africa to abandon apartheid. Ireland has supported resolutions urging the imposition of an oil embargo and a ban on new investment in South Africa.
6. Ireland also supports the United Nations funds for southern Africa as well as 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 Africa Development Co-ordination Conference. Two southern African countries are also among the priority partners in our programme of bilateral development co-operation.

7. Within the European Community, Ireland has continued to work for the adoption by the twelve member States of the Community of further common measures aimed at pressurising the South African Government peacefully to abandon apartheid. In September 1986, a further set of common measures were adopted by the Twelve to supplement those measures adopted in 1985, details of which were contained in Ireland's replies of previous years regarding the implementation of this resolution. The measures adopted in 1986 include, inter alia, a ban on new investment in South Africa and bars on the importation of iron, steel, and gold coins from South Africa into the Community. The Twelve also strengthened their programme of positive measures to assist victims of apartheid. Ireland fully implements these measures as well as those adopted in 1985, whether through legislation or appropriate administrative practice.

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. Nationally, Ireland has taken a number of steps to express its opposition to and abhorrence of apartheid. The importation of fruit and vegetables from South Africa into Ireland ceased from the beginning of 1987 on foot of a Government order. 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. Ireland refuses to have any official cultural and scientific links with South Africa and discourages any such private relations. The Government does not encourage trade or other economic relations with South Africa and government or state-owned agencies do not import South African goods. 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 under the European Community Code of Conduct. In the case of export of computers to South Africa, an export licence is not granted until assurances have been received from the South African consignee that the goods in question are not destined for the South African security forces.

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 does not grant-aid Irish sports organizations which engage in contacts with South Africa. The Government has also in the past prevented representative South African teams from taking part in sports competitions in Ireland.

ISRAEL

[Original: English]

1. The Israeli Government, in accordance with the Cabinet's resolution of 18 March 1987, will continue its endeavor to curtail its relations with South Africa, and will refrain from new undertakings between Israel and South Africa in the realm of defence.
2. Also, the Israeli Government continues to implement constantly and practically the Cabinet Resolution adopted on 16 September 1987, as follows:
 - (a) No new investments in South Africa have been approved;
 - (b) Cultural ties have been completely severed with those institutes in South Africa that are connected in any way with the apartheid régime;
 - (c) No agreement in the field of scientific co-operation has been signed between Israel and South Africa;
 - (d) The Israeli inter-ministerial Committee forbids visits by Israeli civil servants in South Africa;
 - (e) The Israeli-competent authorities, including its Customs Services, have taken all necessary steps in order to prevent any situation by which Israel could serve as a transit point for the transfer of goods and services to and from South Africa.
3. As to the subject of the implementation of training programmes in Israel for candidates from the black and coloured communities in South Africa, Israel would have received 150 black leaders by the end of 1988, who took part in various courses in the fields of co-operative development at the world-renowned Afro-Asian Institute, at the Mount Carmel Centre for Community Development, at the Wingate Institute for Physical Studies and at the NAAMAT Institute for Women's Leadership.
4. In the course of 1988, four prominent black leaders from South Africa have been officially invited to visit Israel. They are:
 - (a) Dr. Nthanto Harrison Motlana, President of the Soweto Civic Association;
 - (b) Dr. Labamang Sebidi, Co-ordinator of the Adult Education and Training Resource Centre in South-Soweto;
 - (c) Mr. Franklin Sonn, President of the Teachers' Association of the Western Cape Province;
 - (d) Mr. Frank Chikane, Secretary-General of the South Africa Council of Churches.

ITALY

[Original: French]

The following actions concerning paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 of resolution 42/23 G of 20 November 1987 were undertaken by the Italian Government:

1. Pursuant to the decisions adopted by the European Community (EEC), in September 1986, the Minister for Foreign Trade promulgated a decree on 9 January 1987, prohibiting any further direct Italian investment, either public or private, in South Africa.
2. In response to United Nations resolution 31/93 A, paragraph 14 (c), Italy has not granted any further government loans to South Africa, even though the resolution was not mandatory. Consequently, financial activity with South Africa has been drastically reduced.
3. The Italian Government has also curtailed trade relations with South Africa by suspending guarantees of State insurance for medium- and long-term transactions. There is no officially recognized Italian-South African Chamber of Commerce.
4. Although Italy remains dependent to some extent on imports of South African coal, Italian exports dropped by 35 per cent between 1984 and 1987.
5. Italy fully enforces the European Community regulation of September 1986, prohibiting the import of South African gold coins.
6. All military, police or intelligence co-operation between Italy and South Africa is prohibited in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions.
7. All nuclear collaboration is also prohibited as a result of the decision adopted by the Twelve in September 1985.
8. In Italy, oil exports and sales are subject to government authorization. Under this procedure, the EEC embargo on oil exports to South Africa can be strictly enforced.
9. Italian assistance to the regional programmes of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) has grown considerably in recent years. It focuses mainly on transport and communication, the aim being to reduce the economic and commercial dependence of member countries on South Africa.
10. Italy allocated a total of \$150 million during the period 1980-1987. On the occasion of the most recent annual conference of SADCC, Italy pledged \$100 million in assistance for the period 1988-1989. Italy provides 13 per cent of the support to EEC programmes for SADCC.
11. In addition, bilateral co-operation between Italy and the front-line States has developed considerably, making Italy one of the leading donor countries.

12. In 1987, Italy disbursed 238 billion Italian lire in the form of grants and 183 billion lire in assistance loans to the nine SADC countries. It should also be pointed out that, in 1987, Italy rescheduled the debts of Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania under very favourable terms.

13. In 1987, Italy carried out the following programmes of assistance and support to the victims of apartheid:

(a) Education and vocational training: 137 fellowships totalling 431.5 million Italian lire;

(b) Medical co-operation: Italy furnished six doctors and equipment valued at 2 billion Italian lire to three hospitals in Kwasulu;

(c) Humanitarian assistance: Italy allocated approximately 10 billion lire for South African, Namibian and Angolan refugees in the region.

14. Between 1986 and 1988, Italy greatly increased its total contribution to United Nations funds for South Africa. Its contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa rose from 40 million to 400 million lire; those to the United Nations Fund for Namibia including the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account rose from 80 million to 600 million lire and those to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa rose from 40 million to 800 million lire.

Italy is also contributing to the "Africa Fund" set up by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with a food assistance project worth 4 billion lire.

15. Italy strictly enforces the restrictions adopted by the Twelve in 1985 to discourage cultural and scientific agreements, except where they may help to eliminate apartheid or do not have the effect of supporting it (as in the case of official contracts and international sports agreements).

JAPAN

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Japan has steadfastly called for the peaceful resolution of the situation in South Africa and has appealed to the Government of South Africa to take steps for fundamental reforms aimed at abolishing apartheid.

2. In an effort to convey this steadfast position to the Government of South Africa, the Government of Japan, since even before the adoption of resolution 42/23 G by the General Assembly, has limited its relations with South Africa to the consular, not diplomatic level; has restricted investment and financing activities; has limited sporting, cultural and educational exchanges; has prohibited the export of arms to South Africa, and has refrained from importing arms from that country. Moreover, it has prohibited the export of computers which might assist the activities of such organisations as the police and armed forces

which enforce apartheid, and has asked all concerned to co-operate by not importing krugerrand and other South African gold coins.

3. It has asked those companies having offices in South Africa to faithfully observe equal and fair employment practices. At the same time, in an effort to raise the status of the black population in South Africa, it has strengthened co-operation for the development of human resources in southern Africa.

4. In addition, since September 1986, Japan has prohibited the import of iron and steel; has suspended the issuance of tourist visas for South African nationals, and has requested the Japanese people to refrain voluntarily from touring South Africa; has suspended air links with South Africa; and has prohibited the use of the international flights of South African Airways by government officials.

5. In the field of nuclear energy, Japan does not export, nor has it ever exported, nuclear reactors or related materials to South Africa. Moreover, it does not engage in technical co-operation with South Africa in the development of nuclear energy.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

The Permanent Mission of Mexico wishes to report that the Government of the Republic not only does not maintain diplomatic, trade or any other type of relations with South Africa, but also applies to the full legislative and other measures with a view to contributing to the elimination of the racist apartheid régime.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

1. The Netherlands has implemented a series of restrictive measures taken in the framework of the European political co-operation in order to increase the pressure on the Government of South Africa to abolish the apartheid system.

2. These restrictive measures have been coupled by the Twelve and the European Community with concerted programmes designed to help the victims of apartheid. An enumeration of these measures and programmes can be found in the statement of 18 November 1987 of the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Denmark, speaking on behalf of the 12 member States of the European Community, in the 74th plenary meeting of the General Assembly under agenda item 33 concerning the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

NIGERIA

[Original: English]

1. Nigeria seriously adheres to all United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the question of apartheid in South Africa to the extent that most of the resolutions and their imports have been covered and reflected in one form or another in Nigerian legislative laws and administrative directives. To this end, the Federal Government of Nigeria has the honour to re-emphasise and convey the following:

(a) Nigeria does not have any form of diplomatic relations with South Africa;

(b) Nigeria has no trade relations with apartheid South Africa and, therefore, does not have any investments or grant or obtain financial loans from the apartheid régime;

(c) Further to (b) above, the Federal Republic of Nigeria prohibits Nigerian private sector interest and institutions from doing business in any form in South Africa or with its agents;

(d) The importation and sale of krugerrand into Nigeria is prohibited;

(e) Nigeria has no relations with South Africa in military, police or intelligence fields. In compliance with Security Council resolutions 418 (1977), 421 (1977) and 437 (1980), a legislative act was enacted in 1981 enforcing the arms embargo against South Africa. Thus, Nigeria equally prohibits nuclear collaboration with South Africa under the same statute;

(f) On the question of export and sale of oil to South Africa, Nigeria abides strictly by the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions. To this end, there is a provision in the Crude Oil Sale and Purchase Contract (General Conditions: Paragraph 21 - Prohibited Destination) which forbids that Nigerian Crude Oil should be exported to South Africa. Directives were issued to all producing companies and bunkering agents to ensure that vessels which have nationals of South Africa in their crew or crew members who had visited South Africa should not be allowed to load oil from Nigeria. Under the same contract, every customer is obliged to send to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) the discharge certificate of all oil lifted from NNPC Equity Crude Oil. By so doing, NNPC can ascertain that the crude oil was not discharged in any South African port;

(g) Nigerian passports remain invalid for travel to South Africa and nationals of other countries who have visited South Africa on social, business, cultural and sporting visits are not allowed entry into Nigeria;

(h) Nigeria was one of the countries that fulfilled its obligations in ratifying and depositing its instrument of the ratification of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports thus enhancing its coming into force in April 1988.

2. In response to the appeal made in paragraph 8 of the resolution to States to increase assistance and support to victims of apartheid, liberation movements and all those struggling against apartheid, as well as the front-line States and SADCC, Nigeria had made the following grants, in cash and materials:

(a) Assistance to liberation movements

(i) SWAPO	1988	N 91,900.00	Cash grant
	1987	N 206,000.00	Cash grant
	1987	\$US 30,000.00	Towards providing potable water to their vocational training centre
(ii) ANC	1988	N 46,220.00	Relief material to their United Republic of Tanzania office
	1988	N 48,270.00	Relief materials to their Zambian office
	1987		8 Technical Assistance Corps members were deployed to the ANC Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Zambia
	1987		1 Volkswagen Kombi bus, 1 tractor trailer and 8 containers of assorted relief materials including medicaments;
	1987		Military training facilities and camps offered for training of ANC cadres
	1987	N 206,000.00	Cash grant
	1987	\$US 25,000.00	Cash grant towards hosting of ANC Arusha Conference in the United Republic of Tanzania
(iii) PAC	1988	N 95,000.00	Relief materials for its United Republic of Tanzania office
	1987	N 206,000.00	Cash grant

(b) Assistance to front-line States and members of SADCC

(i)	Lesotho	1988	\$ 5,000.00	To assist with combating effects of severe cold
		1988	\$ 75,000.00	Contribution toward appointment and welfare maintenance of Professor A. Baïke, Vice Chancellor, University of Lesotho
(ii)	Angola	1988	# 96,414.00	Relief materials
(iii)	Botswana	1988	# 99,399.00	Relief materials
(iv)	Mozambique	1988	# 99,399.00	Relief materials
		1987		18 Technical Corps members were deployed to enhance manpower development
		1987		2000 tons of assorted relief material for the Army

(c) Scholarships

Twenty-seven scholarships valued at # 78,703.40 tenable in Nigerian universities were offered to students from the southern African subregion for the 1987/88 academic year, by the South Africa Relief Fund (SARF)

(d) Miscellaneous assistance

- (i) \$US 66,990.00 was given in 1987 towards the Nationhood Programme Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia;
- (ii) \$US 50,000.00 was also given in 1987 to the Trust Fund for the United Nations Institute for Namibia;
- (iii) \$US 2,000.00 was donated to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa in 1987;
- (iv) £ 100,000.00 (pounds sterling) was donated to the International Defence and Aid Fund for South Africa in 1987;
- (v) The 1988 allotment of the \$US 50 million five-year aid package pledged by Nigeria as assistance to the front-line States is in the process of being disbursed.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

General

1. The Norwegian Government firmly believes that effective pressure must be brought to bear on the South African Government in order to bring an end to apartheid by peaceful means. Norway therefore advocates the adoption of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions by the Security Council against South Africa.
2. Pending the adoption of binding international sanctions against South Africa, Norway has, together with the other Nordic countries, adopted a number of unilateral measures in order to reduce commercial and other relations with South Africa.
3. The Nordic Foreign Ministers adopted in March 1988 a follow-up to the 1978 and 1985 Programme of Action against apartheid. The Programme contains a number of objectives and measures designed to increase the international pressure against South Africa. The Government of Norway, Denmark and Sweden terminated, as of 27 June 1985, their respective air transport agreements with South Africa dated 28 March 1958. The Scandinavian Airlines System has subsequently discontinued its service to South Africa.

Norwegian measures against South Africa

4. The Norwegian Parliament has adopted an Act on Economic Boycott against South Africa and Namibia.
5. The Act entered into force on 20 March 1987, and the provisions of the Act took effect on 20 July 1987. They include:
 - (a) A general ban on imports into Norway of goods originating in South Africa and Namibia and on exports of goods from Norway to South Africa or Namibia;
 - (b) A ban on the carriage of crude oil by Norwegian vessels to or from South Africa and Namibia, and by any foreign vessel which is at the disposal of Norwegian companies or any person domiciled in Norway;
 - (c) A ban on the transport of passengers or cargo to or from South Africa or Namibia by Norwegian aircraft, and the transport of passengers or cargo into Norway by South African or Namibian aircraft;
 - (d) A ban on the rendering of services in South Africa or Namibia or at the request of persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia;
 - (e) A ban on the granting of loans, credits or guarantees to persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia and the entering into insurance contracts with persons domiciled in the two countries;

(f) A ban on investment in South Africa or Namibia on the leasing of capital equipment to persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia;

(g) A ban on the transfer of patent or production rights to persons domiciled in South Africa or Namibia;

(h) A ban on the organisation or promotion of tourism to South Africa or Namibia.

6. The purpose of this Act is to increase the international pressure on South Africa to abolish apartheid. The Norwegian Government sees an economic boycott of South Africa and Namibia as one of several instruments to this end.

7. Norway and the other Nordic countries will work actively for the adoption by the United Nations Security Council of binding international sanctions against South Africa, including a transport boycott.

8. During the forty-first session of the General Assembly, Norway initiated a resolution on an oil embargo against South Africa. As a result, an intergovernmental group has been established to monitor the supply and transport of oil and petroleum products to South Africa. The United Nations thus has created an international mechanism for registration of ships and shipping companies transporting oil to South Africa.

Norwegian humanitarian assistance

9. Norway is one of the major contributors of humanitarian assistance to liberation movements, refugees and other victims of the apartheid system. Funds are channelled partly through the three liberation movements, SWAPO, ANC and Pan Africanist Congress (PAC), partly through the United Nations, and partly through Norwegian and international humanitarian and religious organisations. Grants are used for humanitarian purposes and training, in accordance with the guidelines drawn up by the Parliament and the Government.

10. This form of assistance has increased considerably during recent years. In 1981, the appropriation for this purpose was Nkr 43 million, while the allocation for 1987 amounted to Nkr 152 million (around \$US 24 million). There will be an increase in this allocation for 1988.

11. Although these support measures are primarily directed towards humanitarian goals, there is reason to believe that international support of this nature is perceived as moral support for the black majority in South Africa. In this way, the humanitarian assistance represents an important contribution to the work towards combating the apartheid system and laying the foundation for a peaceful abolition of apartheid.

Norwegian assistance to countries in southern Africa

12. Norway has given considerable assistance to the countries in southern Africa in order to help these countries to reduce their economic dependence on South

Africa. This assistance has been considerably increased during recent years. In 1987, the total Norwegian transfer of funds bilaterally to these countries was approximately Nkr 965 million (around \$US 153 million). A considerable share of this assistance is invested in sectors that can directly contribute to reducing dependence on South Africa. This applies particularly to measures in the transport and communications sectors, with a view to covering national and intraregional needs, independent of the transport and communications services offered by South Africa.

13. Norwegian assistance to SADCC (Nkr 150 million in 1987) has also been increased in recognition of the fact that SADCC represents an organised effort to co-ordinate an economic development process that may contribute to making the region more independent of South Africa. The Norwegian Government has stated that it will be prepared to increase the assistance to the SADCC countries in the event of South African economic countermeasures against these countries.

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]

1. Pakistan has consistently avowed its unwavering support to every action and resolution of the United Nations bodies calling upon the Government of South Africa to refrain from its inhuman policies. It has not only expressed its solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa, but has also extended practical and material assistance to the victims of apartheid.

2. Islamabad has maintained a complete, stringent and comprehensive boycott of the apartheid régime in the last four decades. It has religiously observed and scrupulously pursued the policy of ostracism in diplomatic, political, economic, trade, culture, sports shipping and air links with Pretoria.

3. The modest material contribution to the struggle has been extended at bilateral as well as multilateral levels:

(a) Every year, a certain amount is contributed to the NAM African Fund, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(b) A five-year technical assistance programme for Africa is in operation. Under this programme, the front-line States and South African liberation movements have been offered a variety of technical and vocational training programmes in various disciplines to develop their human resources;

(c) This year, special aid has been granted to SWAPO in the form of uniforms.

4. Pakistan pledges to give full and unequivocal support to United Nations efforts to eradicate the evil of apartheid.

PERU

[Original: Spanish]

1. In line with its position of principle of rejecting the shameful apartheid régime, Peru has undertaken a series of activities in order to give the broadest possible effect to General Assembly resolution 42/23.
2. In that context, it has been decided that continuing multi-sectoral co-ordination of specific aspects of resolution 42/23 should be directed by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with the various State entities so as to ensure that all matters relating to the implementation of sanctions are handled dynamically and promptly.
3. With regard to the complete termination of the promotion of trade with South Africa, a South Africa desk has been established in co-ordination with the Foreign Trade Institute; its function is to submit suitable trade alternatives in respect of both exports and imports so as to dissuade Peruvian companies from engaging in commercial transactions with South Africa.
4. With regard to the export of petroleum, the Peruvian Government continues to elaborate closely with the State Petroleum Company of Peru. Accordingly, Peru is in a position to report that, as was the case in previous years, there have been no direct shipments this year of hydrocarbons and/or their by-products to South Africa. Furthermore, for the purpose of restrictions on the export of petroleum, Namibia has been considered as having the same status as South Africa.
5. In addition, the third meeting of senior officials of the Africa Fund Committee was held recently in Peru, thereby contributing to the concerted international efforts to give effective implementation to the mechanisms envisaged for the purpose of achieving the objectives of that Fund.
6. As everyone is aware, Peru has pledged goods worth \$US 10 million or the equivalent in national currency. In that context, an announcement regarding the shipment of 100,000 cases of tinned sardines was made at the third meeting of the Fund. Furthermore, the Peruvian Foreign Minister, in co-ordination with the National Institute of Planning, has submitted an overall programme of projects designed to provide technical assistance to the front-line countries in such areas as agriculture, health, trade and fisheries. Arrangements are currently being made to ensure that the programme is speedily put into effect.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

[Original: English]

1. The Republic of Korea supports the efforts of the international community to eradicate apartheid in view of the fact that the apartheid policy of South Africa is inhuman.

2. Complying with the United Nations resolutions calling for an end to collaboration with South Africa, the Government of the Republic of Korea has cut off all official relations with South Africa in all fields, such as political, economic, cultural, academic, scientific and sporting fields. This position will remain unaltered until South Africa abolishes its apartheid policies.

3. The Government of the Republic of Korea also has imposed some sanctions against South Africa, such as:

(a) Prohibition of the trade of strategic, defense-related, nuclear materials;

(b) A ban on the exchange of trade delegations;

(c) Withdrawal of the Korea Trade Promotion Co-operation branch and other trading companies' offices in South Africa.

4. The Government of the Republic of Korea has contributed \$210,000 to the various United Nations trust funds and programmes for southern Africa since 1978, and pledged \$1,000,000 to the AFRICA Fund for the support of front-line States that was launched in January 1987 by the Government of India. Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Korea has granted \$378,000 to Botswana and provided technical training for 10 trainees from Botswana since 1978.

SURINAME

[Original: English]

1. The Government of the Republic of Suriname wishes to state that it has always been its policy to condemn the despicable system of apartheid. Suriname does not invest in South Africa, in the krugerrand or any other South African coin, nor allow these coins to be sold in Suriname. The Government of Suriname does not maintain cultural, academic or scientific relations with the racist régime in South Africa and it is intended to halt all indirect trade relations with South Africa.

2. Furthermore, the Government of Suriname has always supported the application of economic sanctions against South Africa, aimed at ending apartheid and wishes to reiterate its intention to intensify the excellent existing relations with other African States.

3. However, as a consequence of the present economic and financial situation in Suriname, the Government regrets that it lacks the possibility to grant economic assistance to victims of apartheid.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: Arabic]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic has on many occasions expressed its solidarity with the people of South Africa with regard to the goal of the eradication of apartheid and its condemnation of the crimes being committed by the racist régime in power in South Africa against the people of South Africa, of its policy of destabilising sovereign States in the region and committing aggression against them and also of its policy of continuing to occupy Namibia illegally - policies that constitute a threat to international peace and security.

2. The Syrian Arab Republic has also stated that action is needed to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and has condemned the policy of apartheid and its practices as constituting a crime against humanity, as laid down in the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid of 1973.

3. With regard to the Syrian Arab Republic's participation in the world liberation struggle against all aspects of racism, aggression and exploitation, we should like to reaffirm that the legislation in force in the country is directed towards a total boycott and the total isolation of the racist régime in South Africa and that the Syrian Arab Republic has not in the past entered and will not in the future enter into any kind of relations with the racist régime in South Africa, in accordance with its firm policy and its obligations under the United Nations Charter, the international conventions against apartheid and racial discrimination and the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic shares the concern of the international community with respect to the deterioration of the situation in South Africa. As a result of the Pretoria authorities' stubborn refusal to put an end to their policy of racial discrimination and oppression, their repression and intimidation of those fighting the inhuman policy and practice of apartheid and their acts of aggression against the front-line States, the situation in southern Africa has become a source of instability in international relations.

2. The policy and practice of apartheid are manifestly incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Apartheid, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, has been declared by the United Nations to be a crime against humanity.

3. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic invariably displays solidarity with and expresses decisive support for southern Africa's courageous freedom fighters, rejects any manoeuvres designed to maintain the system of apartheid and advocates the complete isolation of the Pretoria régime through the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
4. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, a party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, took part in the elaboration of the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and was among the first to sign and ratify that instrument.
5. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic takes an active part in international activities designed to eliminate the system of apartheid, to end the illegal occupation of Namibia and to eliminate the hotbed of tension in the south of the African continent, and also advocates the complete isolation of the Pretoria régime.
6. As is well known, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic has for many years been participating actively in United Nations efforts to eradicate apartheid, and particularly in the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa.
7. In accordance with United Nations resolutions, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, military, economic, cultural or any other fields. The external trade organisations of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic have instructions strictly to observe the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, which calls for all business links with the apartheid régime to be severed. In accordance with these instructions, those external trade units and enterprises which have direct links with foreign firms must avoid any contacts with South Africa, including contacts through third countries.
8. Most States Members of the United Nations have now introduced comprehensive or selective sanctions against the South African régime. However, it must be noted that the Security Council, owing to the position of certain Powers, has not been able to adopt the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions which have been repeatedly recommended by the General Assembly. In these circumstances, it appears advisable that attention should be concentrated on some of the most effective means of pressure on South Africa, namely, the imposition of a total oil embargo, the banning of imports of coal from South Africa and an air services boycott.
9. Apart from these measures, it is necessary to persist with efforts to ensure that the Security Council adopts comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.
10. In the opinion of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, broad, multilateral support for the national liberation movements is required now more than ever. Calls by eminent statesmen and politicians, famous scholars and cultural figures for an increase in pressure on the racist régime, the curtailment of any co-operation with the régime and the use of every possible means to step up all-around assistance to the struggling people of South Africa would be extremely timely.

11. As a consistent supporter of the struggle of all African countries, including the front-line States, to attain genuine economic independence and to remedy their unequal position in the international capitalist economy, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic plays a part in the provision of assistance to those countries within the framework of the external economic relations of the Soviet Union. Economic, scientific and technical relations with African countries are being developed at various levels, in accordance with the available resources of the Republic, on a basis of full respect for national sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and mutual benefit. Enterprises and organisations of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic supply African countries with the equipment and materials necessary for the construction, expansion or reconstruction of industrial and agricultural installations.

12. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is providing extensive assistance to African countries in the form of training for their national staff. The Republic's specialised secondary and tertiary education institutions have been providing them with training since 1961.

13. The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, Africa Liberation Day, the Week of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa, the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia and the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners are broadly commemorated in the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The public gatherings and meetings that take place on those days mobilise public opinion in support of the just struggle of the peoples of southern Africa - and of progressive mankind in its entirety - against apartheid, with a view to attaining the complete elimination of colonial rule and neo-colonialism, and against any manifestations of racial discrimination. Information on the events held in the Republic is regularly sent to the United Nations Centre against Apartheid and reproduced in its publications. Matters relating to the struggle against apartheid, as well as the activities of the United Nations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, are widely publicised by the mass media of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1988, a series of events was held to commemorate the seventieth birthday of the distinguished anti-apartheid militant, Nelson Mandela, in the course of which the Ukrainian public paid respectful tribute to his unwavering determination and courage of this eminent opponent of apartheid, languishing in the torture chambers of the Pretoria régime, and demanded an end to the tyranny of racists and the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

14. As indicated in the message from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia:

"The Pretoria authorities must finally recognise that they will not be saved either by a further escalation of terror and repression, or by the continued occupation of Namibia or by acts of aggression against the front-line States. Reliance on force only brings fresh suffering, further

tightens the knot of the conflict and brings with it the threat of racial explosions whose consequences are difficult to predict.

"We call upon all who cherish peace, justice and freedom to unite their efforts in pursuit of a noble objective - the complete elimination of racism and colonialism in southern Africa."

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

1. The Soviet Union, guided by its principled foreign policy position aimed at bringing about the complete and final elimination of colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, supports the eradication of apartheid - that inhuman system of racial oppression.
2. The USSR voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 42/23 A to H, as well as the other General Assembly and Security Council decisions which aim at putting an end to the policies of apartheid; it complies with all their provisions, and maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military and other fields. The Soviet Union fully shares the basic conclusion set forth in the resolutions that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security, and that it is a primary responsibility of the United Nations to assist in efforts to eliminate apartheid without further delay.
3. The Soviet Union considers that it is urgently necessary for all States Members of the United Nations to implement the provisions of these resolutions aimed at the application of co-ordinated and strictly monitored measures against South Africa, and supports the General Assembly's call for urgent consideration by the Security Council of the question of imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that country under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
4. The important work carried out by the Special Committee against Apartheid is highly appreciated in the Soviet Union. A delegation of the Committee headed by its Chairman, Mr. Garba, visited Moscow in August 1988 and held discussions in the USSR Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Garba provided information on the Committee's activities in mobilising the efforts of the international community in the struggle to eliminate the apartheid system in South Africa. The Soviet side stated that the eradication of such an anachronism in the modern age as apartheid in South Africa constitutes one of the foundations for establishing a system of equal security for all in today's interdependent world.
5. The Soviet Union will continue to strive to achieve a just and lasting settlement in southern Africa and to ensure that the people of all races and nationalities live in conditions of equality, and intends to continue to make its contributions to the United Nations struggle for the elimination of apartheid.