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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

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Secretary-General, at the request of the General Assembly, presented at its past three sessions reports on concerted action taken by States for the elimination of apartheid.

2. Those reports include political statements as well as judicial and economic and financial measures taken by States to implement relevant General Assembly resolutions. It may be noted that some of the replies refer to measures adopted in previous years and contained in communications received earlier.

3. The General Assembly, in paragraph 7 of its resolution 43/50 K of 5 December 1988, appealed once again 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;

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

4. On 7 February 1989, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to all Member States and non-member States requesting information in implementation of the above-mentioned resolution and, in particular, of its paragraph 7.

5. Substantive replies have been received from 33 Governments. Among these, two refer to replies sent last year and were incorporated in the preceding report (A/43/699).

6. The previous reports of the Secretary-General on the measures adopted by all States for the elimination of apartheid have been comprehensive. The Assembly may therefore consider that, since the issuance of the first report in 1986 in this regard, it has received sufficient information that provides an ample review on the implementation of its resolutions concerning concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid.

## II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

### AUSTRALIA

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Australia submitted a report entitled "Australian Policy on South Africa" in response to General Assembly resolution 43/50 K on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid.

2. The Australian Government has taken an extensive range of measures, both political and economic, in relation to South Africa.

#### Civil aviation

3. The Government does not permit Qantas to operate services to South Africa. Qantas has introduced a weekly service to Zimbabwe. The Australian/South Africa Air Service Agreement terminated on 31 October 1987. South African Airways no longer flies to Australia.

#### Sport

4. The Government is committed to the Gleneagles Declaration discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa.

5. Australian policy towards sports contact with South Africa was significantly strengthened in October 1983; in addition to existing bans on South African teams, all representative (prima facie individual amateur) South African sports persons are denied entry to Australia.

6. As a result of the Government's strong opposition to apartheid there is now broader public awareness of the importance of discouraging sporting contacts with South Africa.

#### Nationalist movements (African National Congress of South Africa (ANC)/South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)/Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)

7. In October 1983 the Government announced that the southern African nationalist movements would be permitted to establish information offices in Australia. ANC set up an office in Sydney in January 1984 and SWAPO in Melbourne in March 1985 (PAC had an office in Canberra prior to the Government's announcement).

8. Contacts with the nationalist movements have been expanded. The Vice President of SWAPO, Toivo ja Toivo visited Australia in September 1985, ANC President Tambo visited Australia in March/April 1987 and ANC Treasurer Nkobi in April 1989.

9. The Government's opposition to violence has been consistently reaffirmed.

### Visits to Australia by prominent opponents of apartheid

10. In October 1983, the Government announced the introduction of a programme to enable prominent opponents of apartheid to visit Australia. The programme forms part of the Government's Special Visits Programme; Archbishop Tutu, Dr. Boesak, Mr. Breytenbach, Mr. Kane-Berman, Mrs. Motlana, Mr. Tambo, Mrs. Mokhesi and Mr. Nkobi, among others, have visited Australia under the programme.

### Education and training for disadvantaged blacks

11. The Government established in October 1983 a small scholarship programme to enable disadvantaged black South Africans to undertake tertiary level studies in South Africa: some 130 students full time and 500 part time currently hold awards under this scheme, which supplemented a programme of scholarships for black South Africans and Namibian refugees to study in Australian tertiary institutions that had been in operation for several years.

12. In December 1986, the Government announced the establishment of a \$A 5 million (\$A 1 million per annum) humanitarian programme for education, training and development assistance to disadvantaged black South Africans and Namibians, as well as South African and Namibian refugees (including members of the nationalist movements). In March 1988, the size of the programme was doubled to approximately \$A 10 million (\$A 2 million per annum).

### Eminent Persons Group

13. In October 1985 Australia proposed the Eminent Persons Group initiative at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Nassau. Mr. Malcolm Fraser was a co-chairman of the Group, which undertook its work in South and southern Africa from 1 January-15 June 1986. The Group's report was considered at a meeting of seven Commonwealth Heads of Government in London in August 1986, as a result of which six of the seven Heads of Government agreed to adopt a range of additional measures against South Africa. Australia has adopted and implemented all additional Commonwealth measures adopted at the London meeting.

### Sanctions

14. Australia has taken action on all measures agreed at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting held at Nassau in October 1985 and adopted by Heads of Government at the meeting in London in August 1986. These measures are:

#### Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, Nassau, October 1985

##### First tranche

(a) Bans on new government loans, to the South African Government and its agencies;

(b) Ban on import of krugerrand from South Africa;

- (c) Ban on government funding for trade missions/promotion in South Africa;
- (d) Ban on sale/export of computer equipment capable of use by the South African security forces;
- (e) Ban on new contracts for sale/export of nuclear goods, material and technology;
- (f) Ban on sale/export of oil to South Africa;
- (g) Strict embargo on imports of arms, ammunition, artillery vehicles and paramilitary equipment;
- (h) An embargo on military co-operation with South Africa;
- (i) Discouragement of all cultural and scientific events except where they do not support apartheid.

Second tranche (in June 1987)

- (a) Ban on air links with South Africa;
- (b) Ban on new investment or reinvestment of profits earned in South Africa;
- (c) Ban on the import of agricultural products from South Africa;
- (d) Termination of double taxation agreements with South Africa;
- (e) Termination of all government assistance to investment in and trade with South Africa;
- (f) Ban on all government procurement in South Africa;
- (g) Ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies;
- (h) Ban on the promotion of tourism to South Africa.

Heads of Government Review Meeting, London, August 1986

- (i) Ban on all new bank loans to South Africa whether to the public or private sectors;
- (j) Ban on the import of uranium, coal, iron and steel from South Africa;
- (k) Withdrawal of all consular facilities in South Africa.

Financial links

15. Australia has played a leading role in promoting the impact of financial sanctions that have been imposed by banks and financial institutions from many

countries since 1985, with varying degrees of support from their respective Governments. Australia chaired the initial Officials' Committee Report on this subject and commissioned the book Apartheid and International Finance, by Tony Cole and Keith Ovenden, which documents the massive impact to date of these sanctions on the South African economy and recommends further action.

16. The Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers' meeting in Canberra on 7 to 9 August 1989 adopted Australian recommendations that the Commonwealth should initiate efforts to tighten the terms and conditions of South Africa's debt rescheduling; initiate new efforts to limit the availability of trade credits to South Africa; set new limits on banks lending to South African-controlled companies; and develop proposals for a new international monitoring mechanism for financial sanctions.

#### Other economic measures

17. In addition to the above Commonwealth measures, the Government has also (a) withdrawn Australian trade representation from South Africa (August 1985); (b) reduced South African trade representation in Australia and closed the offices of the South African Tourist Commission (August 1986); and (c) stated, when a member of the United Nations Security Council, its readiness to support a resolution in the Security Council calling for the introduction of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

#### Code of Conduct

18. Australia has introduced a Code of Conduct for Australian Companies operating in South Africa; an Administrator was appointed to report on the Code. The first report of the Administrator was tabled in Parliament by Mr. Hayden on 3 June 1987 and the second by Senator Evans on 31 May 1989.

#### Arms embargo

19. Australia has accepted all three principal United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to the embargo on sale of arms to South Africa, namely, resolution 418 (1977) - mandatory arms embargo on the export of arms; resolution 558 (1984) - voluntary embargo on the import of arms; and resolution 591 (1986) - voluntary strengthening of arms embargo to include spare parts and military-related equipment.

#### Extension of sanctions to Namibia

20. The Acting Foreign Minister announced on 14 May 1987 the extension to Namibia of the economic and other measures applying to South Africa. The timing for lifting these measures, in view of the approach of Namibian independence, is at present under discussion.

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

1. Determined by its strong rejection and condemnation of the abhorrent policy of apartheid, the Government of Austria co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 43/50 K on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid. The measures called for in paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned resolution are implemented by Austria as follows:

(a) Cessation of all investments by decisions of the Austrian Government of 13 September 1985 and 7 October 1986;

(b) Cessation of government guarantees for export credits by decision of the Austrian Government of 13 September 1985;

(c) Prohibition of import of gold coins minted in South Africa by decision of the Austrian Government of 13 September 1985 and 7 October 1986;

(d) Prohibition of all export of computer equipment that may be used by the South African army and police by the Austrian Government of 13 September 1985;

(e) Non-participation of public enterprises in South African procurement procedures in the nuclear field (although no such case has ever arisen so far) by the Austrian Government of 13 September 1985.

2. Owing to the fact that Austria is neither an oil-exporting nor an oil-shipping country, no specific measures are necessary in that field.

3. Furthermore, Austria considers the countries members of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) as a priority in its development co-operation concept and is, for instance, actively engaged in the rehabilitation of both the Tayara and the Beira Corridor railway.

4. In accordance with a decision by the Austrian Government of 13 September 1985, various restrictions are imposed on cultural relations and in the field of sports.

5. Besides the above-mentioned measures, Austria has adopted additional ones, such as the prohibition on the import of iron and steel of South African origin.

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

The Government of Botswana is on record in both the General Assembly and the Security Council as being incapable of imposing economic sanctions against South Africa for reasons of geography and history. We have, however, no collaboration with South Africa in the field of nuclear research or weapons. We have neither oil nor military weapons of any kind to sell to South Africa and we support the arms embargo.



## BRAZIL

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Brazil has scrupulously respected the arms sale embargo on South Africa imposed by the Security Council in resolution 418 (1977).
2. Decree 91.524 of 9 August 1985, still in force, not only includes the prohibition of the above-mentioned arms sale, but also prohibits cultural, artistic and sports exchange with South Africa, exports of oil and its by-products, the supply of arms and related matériel, the shipment and transshipment of arms, ammunition and related equipment throughout Brazilian territory, including territorial sea.
3. Regarding trade exchange, Brazilian State-owned companies avoid any rapport with South Africa and the Government does not encourage private enterprises to engage in trade relations with South Africa.
4. Brazilian representatives in international organizations have repeatedly expressed their opposition to apartheid and have consistently supported resolutions in this sense.
5. The Brazilian Government has expressed on different occasions its opposition to apartheid policies and its solidarity with the majority of the South African people. In February 1988, the Brazilian Government released a press communiqué condemning the banning of political activities by anti-apartheid groups. The Brazilian Government has associated itself with the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, with the International Day of Solidarity for the Struggle of South African and Namibian Women, with the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and with the seventieth birthday of Nelson Mandela. In July 1988, Brazil joined the international campaign for the commutation of the death penalty imposed on the "Sharpeville Six" through a message of its Minister of External Relations to Foreign Minister Roelof Botha.
6. Those southern African countries which are in the front line of the struggle against apartheid have been given special attention by the Brazilian Government. In the area of technical co-operation several programmes have been implemented by the Brazilian Agency for Co-operation with countries such as Angola and Mozambique.
7. Furthermore, the Brazilian Government has annually contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and for the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

BULGARIA

[Original: English]

1. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always followed closely, being deeply concerned, the developments in southern Africa. Lately, good prospects have emerged for a tangible improvement of international relations. The awareness is growing that it is necessary to solve outstanding disputes by political means. All this requires the international community to intensify its efforts for a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of conflicts in southern Africa. Bulgaria reiterates its position to the effect that at the root of these conflicts there lies the very existence of the infamous system of apartheid, qualified by the United Nations General Assembly as a crime against humanity. Therefore, this Government fully shares the provisions laid down in resolution 43/50 C, particularly paragraph 4, where it is said that "the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations would be the most appropriate, effective and peaceful means to bring apartheid to an end and to discharge the responsibilities of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security, which are threatened and violated by the apartheid régime".

2. The Bulgarian Government considers that current developments in southern Africa call imperatively for application of the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the Security Council under its resolution 418 (1977).

3. The People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains no political, economic, trade, cultural and sports relations with South Africa. It implements strictly and unconditionally the resolutions of the General Assembly aimed at bringing international isolation to bear upon the régime of apartheid.

4. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports. The domestic legislation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria provides for special measures against the crime of apartheid, fully consonant with the texts of above-mentioned Conventions.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, guided by its position of principle on the Pretoria régime's criminal policy of apartheid, unflinchingly complies with decisions on the subject by the United Nations, including resolution 43/50 K on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid, which was adopted at the forty-third session of the General Assembly with Byelorussian support. During that session, it sponsored five resolutions on the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

2. The Byelorussian SSR has not had and does not have any relations in the political, economic, military or any other field, or any contractual or licensing agreements with the racist Pretoria régime.
3. The relevant organizations and governmental authorities in the Byelorussian SSR strictly monitor practical compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly aimed at securing the complete international isolation and abolition of the South African apartheid régime.
4. The Byelorussian SSR favours the adoption of more concerted and strictly monitored measures against South Africa, compliance by all States Members with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
5. The Byelorussian SSR sides with the peoples of southern Africa, calling for a political settlement in the region and effective action by the United Nations to root out the inhuman, criminal system of apartheid.

CANADA

[Original: English]

1. In September 1985, the Government of Canada introduced a voluntary ban on new bank loans to the Government of South Africa and its agencies. This ban was extended in August 1986 to the private as well as the public sector. Also in August 1986, Canada banned new investment in South Africa. The Government of Canada strengthened its Code of Conduct concerning the Employment Practices of Canadian Companies in South Africa in July 1985. According to the most recent report of the Code of Conduct Administrator, there are now only six Canadian companies operating in South Africa.
2. The Government of Canada terminated the use of its export market development programme for the South African market and terminated government insurance to Canadian exporters in July 1985.
3. A voluntary ban on the sale of krugerrand and other South African gold coins was also adopted in July 1985.
4. The Government of Canada tightened its application of the United Nations arms embargo to include sales of sensitive technology in July 1985.
5. The Government of Canada introduced a voluntary ban on the sale of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa in September 1985.
6. Canada has also applied the voluntary United Nations embargo on imports of South African arms (July 1985); banned all air links (1985); ended Canadian Government procurement of all South African goods and services (June 1986); and banned the import of agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel

(August 1986); introduced a ban on the promotion in Canada of tourism in South Africa (June 1986); and has tightened the ban on government contracts with majority South African-owned companies to apply to: grants, contributions and sales; sales to all clients in South Africa; and Crown Corporations.

7. The Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada has met with representa. es of Canadian banks who agreed not to increase trade credits to South Africa and agreed to raise with other foreign bankers directly involved the Canadian preference for loan rescheduling terms that are as short as possible.

#### CHINA

[Original: English]

The Chinese Government and people have always strongly condemned the South African authorities for their apartheid policies, their brutal suppression of the South African people's resistance and their aggression and destabilization against the neighbouring countries, and resolutely supported the South African people and the front-line States in their just struggles. The Chinese Government has always strictly abided by and implemented the United Nations resolutions on the apartheid policy of South Africa and refrained from having any political, economic, trade, scientific or military relationship with the South African authorities.

#### COSTA RICA

[Original: Spanish]

1. Costa Rica maintains no diplomatic, consular or commercial relations (either direct or indirect) with South Africa. By means of Act No. 4015 of 9 December 1967, import and export trade with the Republic of South Africa was prohibited, and the Central Bank was instructed not to grant any licences for such purposes. In addition, by means of Act No. 7041 of 8 July 1986, ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid was authorized. In accordance with article 7 of our Political Constitution, international instruments have a higher authority than internal laws.

2. Furthermore, we are not capable of providing military assistance to any country, since we do not have an army or any experience in this field.

3. We are not in a position to provide any economic assistance to a country with resources greatly superior to ours.

DENMARK

[Original: English]

1. The measures that have been taken in implementation of resolution 43/50 K were set out in the previous report of the Secretary-General on the matter (A/43/699, pp. 8-10). Under the section entitled "Cessation of export and sale of oil to South Africa", Denmark has submitted the following additional information:
2. The limited number of exemptions granted from the general trade ban under Act No. 289 all expired on 15 December 1988. No new exemptions will be granted. As a result, no import is expected from South Africa in 1989. Export to South Africa will likewise be limited to products for the above-mentioned purposes only.
3. The import and export of goods and services intended for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (UNTAG) are exempted from Act No. 289 of 4 June 1986 by Royal Decree, effective 20 March 1989.

EGYPT

[Original: English]

The Government of Egypt has stated that Egypt has no relations or ties whatsoever with the minority régime in South Africa. In total compliance with resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, Egypt is applying a policy of strict boycott of South Africa in economic, technical, diplomatic, and all other fields. Furthermore, Egypt has adopted legislative measures forbidding trade transactions with South Africa. An oil embargo against this régime is also imposed.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]

1. The Government of Ecuador has always maintained a position of firm and unwavering rejection of all forms of racial discrimination and, in particular, of the policy of apartheid instituted by the Government of South Africa and has demonstrated this position in all forums of the United Nations.
2. Ecuador's political Constitution prohibits all forms of racial discrimination, and the Penal Code establishes penalties of imprisonment for: (a) persons who by any method disseminate ideas based on racial superiority or hatred; (b) persons who in any way ferment racial discrimination; (c) persons who carry out acts of violence or incite others to commit such acts against any race, person or group of persons of any colour or ethnic origin; and (d) persons who finance, assist or contribute to any type of racist activities.

3. Ecuador maintains no relations of any kind with South Africa and has no jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in that country; consequently, it has not made investments in South Africa or granted loans to the South African Government; it does not promote or support trade with that country; it does not engage in military, police or intelligence co-operation with South Africa; it does not collaborate in the nuclear field with the South African State or institutions and does not export petroleum or petroleum derivatives to that territory.

#### FINLAND

[Original: English]

The Government of Finland has implemented the measures enumerated in resolution 43/50 K by various legislative and administrative measures. The present status of the Finnish measures is contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General on this question (A/43/699).

#### FRANCE

[Original: French]

1. The French policy of condemnation of apartheid has been expressed through the replacement or adoption, at the national level, of various restrictive legislative and other measures with respect to South Africa:

(a) The decision to suspend any further investment, adopted in July 1985, was renewed by the circular of 21 May 1986 on the occasion of the trade liberalization measures;

(b) In the field of trade, an import notice, dated 27 September 1986, ended imports of South African iron and steel into France. The non-renewal of expired coal contracts, pursuant to a decision of the Prime Minister, dated 13 November 1985, has to date been reflected in a decrease of almost 90 per cent in France's coal purchases as compared with 1985;

(c) Imports of krugerrand, like all gold purchases, are subject to authorization by the Ministry of the Economy, and this is never granted;

(d) France no longer has a military attaché in South Africa. The Mission of the South African military attaché was closed at the end of January 1986. There is no military co-operation between the two countries. France strictly implements the arms embargo against South Africa. It prohibits imports of armaments from the South African Republic under the Decree - law of 1939 - which makes all exports or imports of war matériel subject to authorization. In January 1986, in implementation of a decision of the Twelve, the embargo on military equipment was extended to the export, re-export and import of paramilitary equipment to or from the South African Republic; export of equipment that could be used for purposes of maintaining order, including computer equipment, is also subject to authorization;

(e) On the basis of the specific Decree of 9 January 1986, France is implementing the Luxembourg decision of 10 September 1985 concerning the prohibition of any new co-operation in the nuclear sphere, the prohibition of all military nuclear co-operation and the prohibition of exports of petroleum products for energy generation. Moreover, France, in concert with its European partners, has strengthened and adopted the "code of conduct" for European companies operating in South Africa;

(f) The French Government has also been anxious to provide increased aid for the victims of apartheid and to promote the easing of tensions in southern Africa.

2. France's cultural and technical co-operation in South Africa is confined to non-governmental organizations providing assistance to the black communities, and our aid to these communities amounts to 20 million francs a year.

#### GHANA

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Ghana has in force measures in the form of administrative and executive orders against apartheid. These measures include:

(a) Prohibition against travel to South Africa and the Bantustans by Ghanaians;

(b) Prohibition on trade with South Africa;

(c) Prohibition of all other official or non-official contacts with South Africa;

(d) No entry to Ghana by South African nationals, except when they have sworn an affidavit rejecting apartheid; and

(e) Refusal of landing and refuelling rights to South African aircraft (except in emergencies, in accordance with International Civil Aviation regulations).

2. With regard to the specific measures indicated in paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 43/50 K, it is the position of Ghana that the general administrative and executive orders would not permit collaboration in those areas.

#### GREECE

[Original: English]

1. Greece considers South Africa's policies of apartheid a flagrant violation of the fundamental human rights laid down by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has repeatedly and in the strongest

possible terms condemned this system of State racism in all international forums and has demanded that it be abolished. Furthermore, Greece strongly deplores the continuation of the state of emergency aiming at entrenching the apartheid system.

2. Greece believes that it is absolutely imperative that a real dialogue directed towards the peaceful abolition of apartheid be established between the South African Government and the authentic representatives of the vast majority of the population. In order to create the necessary climate of confidence, South Africa must, without further delay, unconditionally free Nelson Mandela and the other political prisoners.

3. Greece's total contribution to United Nations funds concerning southern Africa, in the last 12 months, has amounted to over \$450,000. Also, in the last two years, Greece has initiated a national programme of assistance towards the victims of apartheid, as well as a scholarship programme to black South African students. This year, 10 students are studying in Greece while for the next academic year 18 more scholarships will be granted.

4. Greece hosted a "Symposium on Culture against Apartheid" in Athens, from 2 to 4 September 1988. The Symposium was organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture of Greece and the Hellenic Association for the United Nations. The aim of the Symposium was to consider the current situation in South Africa, to review the role of artists and entertainers in the struggle against apartheid, to discuss the cultural boycott of South Africa and to consider initiatives for new positive action by artists in connection with the international campaign against apartheid. The recommendations of the Symposium - which are contained in document A/AC.115/L.656 - include a programme of action to strengthen the cultural boycott of South Africa.

5. Regarding the implementation of paragraph 7 of resolution 43/50 K, which Greece co-sponsored, specific measures have been taken by the Greek Government, a detailed account of which is contained in our note 3650/112a/AS 1960 of 14 August 1987. It may be reaffirmed that:

(a) There is no investment of Greek capital in South Africa. Such investments were prohibited by law even before the EEC Ministerial decisions of 27 October 1986 and 16 September 1987 on the suspension of new direct investments in South Africa. Furthermore, Greece does not grant any loans to South Africa;

(b) The volume of Greek trade with South Africa remains negligible. The imports from and exports to South Africa amounted to less than 0.5 and 0.05 per cent respectively, of the total volume of the Greek foreign trade and they show a tendency to a further decline;

(c) No krugerrand or other coins minted in South Africa are imported in Greece. This ban has become legally in force since 31 October 1986 on the basis of EEC Regulation 3202/86;

(d) No military, police or intelligence co-operation of any kind takes place between Greek and South African authorities;



(e) Greece does not sell computer equipment to South Africa;

(f) Greece does not maintain any collaboration on nuclear matters with South Africa;

(g) There are no Greek exports and sales of oil to South Africa by virtue of a decision by the Ministry of Commerce, dated 13 February 1986;

(h) Furthermore, Greece scrupulously abides by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) and its subsequent resolutions concerning the arms embargo against South Africa. Also, by Decision 6466/1986 of the Minister of Industry, Energy and Technology, the imports of steel and iron from South Africa are prohibited. Any imports so far are due to contracts that were signed prior to the above-mentioned Decision.

#### GUYANA

[Original: English]

In implementation of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 43/50 K, the Government of Guyana adopted the following measures:

(a) In December 1960, Guyana made a Trade Order cited as Trade (Union of South Africa) (Prohibition) Order 1960, whereby it is unlawful for any person to import goods from the Union of South Africa or goods from any other country which were produced, manufactured or processed in the Union of South Africa. This order also made it unlawful for any person to export goods from Guyana to the Union of South Africa or to export goods from Guyana or any country with intent to transship such goods, whether by sea, land or air, into the Union of South Africa;

(b) In 1964, the above-mentioned order was extended to prohibit the importation into Guyana from any country goods which are in transit through or are re-exported from the Union of South Africa;

(c) Apart from the above-mentioned two orders, made in 1960 and 1964 respectively, no legislative measure has been enacted with respect to the Union of South Africa.

#### HOLY SEE

[Original: English]

1. With regard to General Assembly resolution 43/50 K, the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See submitted the following information.

2. In making this report, the Holy See calls attention to its own particular nature, which is essentially of a religious and moral order. In comparison with even small States in the international community, the Holy See's activities in the military, economic and financial fields are minimal.

3. Nevertheless, inasmuch as it is a moral force, the Holy See has attempted on many occasions to speak out against racial discrimination in general and apartheid in particular. To cite only a few recent examples, in February of this year, the Pontifical Council for Justice and Peace, at the request of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, issued a document entitled, "The Church and Racism: Toward a More Fraternal Society". That document referred to apartheid as the most "marked and systematic form" of racism extant in the world and said that the removal of the apartheid system is "absolutely necessary and urgent".

4. The document called for a repeal of racist legislation. But it also noted, as His Holiness did repeatedly during his visit last fall to southern Africa, that the roots of racism run deeper than laws, and must be removed where they are formed: within the human heart.

5. Regarding the Holy See's limited financial holdings and activities, the Holy See does not maintain direct or indirect economic or financial dealings with South Africa. As recently as last year, the report issued by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/6/Add.1), alleged that the Istituto per le Opere di Religione participates in indirect loans to South Africa through its stockholdings in the Banco di Roma per la Svizzera. The Holy See hastens to state that the Istituto per le Opere di Religione has not been a stockholder in the aforementioned Bank since 1986.

#### IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

[Original: English]

1. Following the exalted tenets of Islam, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in practical expression of its opposition to the shameful, anti-human policies of the apartheid régime of South Africa, has barred, ever since its inception, the supply and shipping of oil and petroleum products to South Africa and has consistently required the receipt of the certificate of discharge from the oil-purchasing companies for further scrutiny to make sure that no oil shipments have been discharged to prohibited destinations, including South Africa. In this connection, there exist both legislation and executive order of Cabinet Ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. It is true that the Islamic Republic of Iran inherited certain stakes and investments in South Africa from the previous régime of Iran. This was something that the Islamic Republic of Iran was not proud of and due to other engagements, well known to the international community, as well as certain legal obstacles, the issue was not resolved for some time. Due to the anti-apartheid character of the Islamic Revolution, the pertinent authorities of the Iranian oil industry were precluded to take direct part in the management of these assets or to benefit from their proceeds all during this period.

3. After certain legal action, the Islamic Republic of Iran was finally able to dissolve all these assets last year and thus put an end to the unholy heritage of the previous régime.

4. The Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran ratified the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports in 1987 and the instrument of ratification was deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 12 January 1988 (note No. 012). The International Convention against Apartheid in Sports was handed to the sports organization of the Islamic Republic of Iran for observance and implementation as national legislation.

5. The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the strong conviction that since the present extensive economic, financial and trade relations as well as nuclear, military and intelligence co-operation between certain countries and South Africa have contributed to the continuation of the existence of this racist régime, strict observance of mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against South Africa is an indispensable element for extirpating apartheid from South Africa.

#### IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

1. The position of the Government of the Republic of Iraq with regard to General Assembly resolution 43/50 K is set forth in the following points:

(a) The Iraqi Government is consistent in imposing sanctions against South Africa and maintains no diplomatic, economic, political or cultural relations with it;

(b) Iraq still adheres to the embargo on the supply of oil and weapons to South Africa and it does not permit Iraqi vessels to use South Africa's ports;

(c) There are no Iraqi investments in South Africa and no Iraqi funds or agencies;

(d) Iraq does not recognize or have investments with bantustans;

(e) Iraqi law prohibits immigration to South Africa;

(f) Travel to South Africa for purposes of tourism is prohibited;

(g) Iraq maintains good relations with South Africa's neighbour States and provides them with financial and moral aid and political assistance;

(h) Iraq has supported all the measures taken to cut off co-operation with South Africa in the atomic field;

(i) Iraq has supported all United Nations resolutions on the severance of relations with the Government of South Africa.

2. The Iraqi Constitution, as Iraq's supreme legislative text, lays down an important principle in article 19, paragraph 1, which provides as follows:

"Citizens are equal before the law without discrimination on grounds of sex, race, language or social origin".

Quite obviously, this principle has become the general norm to which all Iraqi legislation adheres. The Republic of Iraq has formulated its foreign policy in the light of the principles set forth in the Constitution, including the principle of equality as regards fundamental rights and duties for all citizens. That policy has been reflected in its external relations with the international community. Accordingly, the Republic of Iraq has never established any kind of relations with the racist régime in South Africa and it has enacted legislation approving the conventions adopted by the international community against racial discrimination, namely, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Covenants on human rights (ratification); the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid (ratification); and the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (accession).

#### IRELAND

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Ireland is pledged to continue to work as long as is necessary to achieve the abolition of apartheid.
2. Apartheid is an insult to internationally accepted standards of human relations. It is a denial of equality, tolerance and natural justice. It is used by the minority in South Africa to suppress and trample the rights of the majority by means of a network of repressive legislation.
3. Ireland does not encourage Irish people to travel to South Africa as tourists, on business or as emigrants.
4. Ireland does not encourage trade with South Africa and does not permit State or semi-State dealings with South Africa. It remains government policy that State agencies avoid trading with South African companies or agencies.
5. There are no civil aviation links between Ireland and South Africa.
6. Ireland has instituted a ban on the importation of fruit and vegetables from South Africa. Together with our partners in the Twelve, we are implementing fully a package of restrictive measures, which includes a prohibition on new investment and a ban on the import of iron, steel and gold coins from South Africa. The ban on the importation of krugerrand is given effect in Ireland through foreign-exchange controls.
7. Ireland supports the United Nations funds for southern Africa, as well as the non-governmental organizations helping the victims of apartheid.

8. Ireland firmly applies the United Nations mandatory arms embargo on South Africa and would be in favour of a mandatory ban by the Security Council on imports of arms and related equipment from South Africa.

9. Ireland has given practical effect to its strong condemnation of the evil of apartheid by co-sponsoring resolution 43/50 K on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid.

10. Ireland provides bilateral aid to southern African countries as part of its programme of development co-operation and also participates in the work of SADCC.

11. Ireland welcomes the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia and looks forward to the fruitful achievement of independence early in 1990. Ireland has been able to make available to UNTAG 50 police officers and 20 military observers, as well as to provide the head of the police component of UNTAG.

#### ISRAEL

[Original: English]

1. The Government of Israel, in accordance with the Cabinet's Resolutions of March and September 1987, has continued its endeavours to curtail its relations with South Africa in all areas.

2. Political relations: No official visits of South African officials in Israel, nor of Israeli officials in South Africa, have taken place.

3. Sports and cultural affairs: No South African athletes or artists identified with the apartheid régime were allowed into Israel. The Israeli sports associations follow the relevant directives of all international sports associations meticulously, namely, prohibiting the participation of South African athletes in Israeli sports events and vice versa.

4. Science: Since the Cabinet's Resolutions of 1987, no agreements in the field of scientific co-operation have been signed between Israel and South Africa.

5. Economic relations: Israel has continued to abide by the Cabinet's Resolutions in the fields of economic and trade relations. Specifically, Israel neither imported krugerrand nor sold oil and oil-related products to South Africa. Furthermore, no new investments in South Africa have been approved.

6. In its endeavours to assist the black population of South Africa, Israel has offered training programmes for appropriate candidates from the black communities. Twenty-six people participated during the period between 1 January 1989, and the time of this writing. Twenty of them participated in a course on community development, the topic of which was the Role of grassroot organization in community and nation-building. Four participated in various agricultural projects, while two others completed a project on the role of women in the community and the rearing of pre-school-age children.

7. Notwithstanding its limited resources, Israel plans to continue and expand these humanitarian projects and to do its utmost in extending help to the black community in South Africa.

#### ITALY

[Original: English]

1. With regard to implementation of paragraph 7 of resolution 43/50 K, the Government of Italy referred to its reply of 11 August 1988 (see A/43/699).
2. Regarding the cessation of all further investment in South Africa (para. 7 (a)), it should be mentioned that the Decree adopted by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade on 7 January 1987 is currently under revision following the adoption of new financial regulations intended to bring the Italian legislation in line with EEC requirements.

#### JAPAN

[Original: English]

The Government of Japan is steadfast in its opposition to the apartheid policy of the Government of South Africa. Accordingly, and on the basis of the above-mentioned resolution, it maintains and, indeed, is further strengthening various policies and measures, which are summarized below:

(a) The Government of Japan does not maintain diplomatic relations with the Government of South Africa, limiting its relations to the consular level;

(b) The Government of Japan does not recognize the so-called "independent homelands" or bantustan states;

(c) In strict observance of Security Council resolution 418 (1977), the Government of Japan does not allow the export of weapons to South Africa;

(d) The Government of Japan does not engage in military co-operation of any kind with the Government of South Africa;

(e) The Government of Japan does not engage in co-operation of any kind in the fields of nuclear development, including nuclear energy development for peaceful purposes;

(f) The Government of Japan prohibits direct investment by companies under its jurisdiction and urges them to refrain from offering loans to firms in South Africa (there is no record of such loans);

(g) The Government of Japan discourages cultural, educational, sports and academic exchanges with South African nationals, and, in principle, does not issue visas to persons who wish to enter Japan for such purposes;

(h) The Government of Japan extends assistance to the victims of apartheid in the form of voluntary assistance extended through the United Nations and financial contributions made directly to non-governmental organizations representing the black population of South Africa;

(i) The Government of Japan does not approve the export of computers that could be used for the apartheid enforcement activities by South Africa's military or police authorities;

(j) The Government of Japan calls for the co-operation of companies concerned to exercise self-restraint in the import of krugerrand or other gold coins from South Africa;

(k) The Government of Japan urges the companies maintaining offices in South Africa scrupulously to observe equal and fair employment practices;

(l) In addition to pursuing the above-mentioned policies, officials at every level of the Government of Japan have been appealing to the business community to exercise restraint so as to reduce bilateral trade with South Africa.

#### MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

1. The Government of Mexico, in keeping with the principles on which its foreign policy is based, has taken a number of measures in order to increase the pressure on the apartheid régime of South Africa, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 43/50 K, and of its paragraph 7 in particular.
2. On 1 March 1974, Mexico closed its consulate in Pretoria, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2671 F (XXV) of 8 December 1970. Since that time the Government of Mexico has not maintained diplomatic, consular, economic or trade relations with South Africa, nor has it engaged in cultural, educational, athletic or other exchanges with that country.
3. On 30 October 1987, the Government of Mexico promulgated a law banning the export and import of goods to and from South Africa, even where such goods pass through third countries in transit, but have originated or are ultimately bound for South Africa.
4. Mexico maintains no financial ties whatsoever with South Africa, nor does it conduct transactions of any kind with coins minted by the racist Pretoria régime.
5. Mexico has fully complied with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) on the arms embargo. Mexico has stated its conviction that the nuclear embargo must be total, particularly as concerns nuclear collaboration by certain Western countries with the Pretoria régime. We have reiterated this view in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

6. In accordance with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Government of Mexico has scrupulously observed the oil embargo against South Africa. Hence, all contracts for the sale of crude oil concluded by Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) stipulate that Mexican crude oil is to be sold to end-users only, thereby eliminating opportunities for the resale or barter of Mexican crude oil. In this connection, Petróleos Mexicanos (PEMEX) regularly informs its customers that any such transactions must exclude South Africa, and that failure to comply with this obligation will void the contract. The Mexican oil industry respects the decisions of the General Assembly and therefore co-operates fully with the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa.

7. Mexico will continue to support all measures necessary to pressure the racist régime of South Africa and force it to end the policy of apartheid, pending comprehensive and mandatory sanctions by the Security Council against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

8. Mexico is convinced that the total eradication of the apartheid régime is the only means by which to achieve peace and security in southern Africa.

#### NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]

Regarding legislative and other measures adopted by the Netherlands in implementation of resolution 43/50 K of 5 December 1988 on concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid, the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands referred to his reply of 11 July 1988 (see A/43/699).

#### NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

1. The Government of New Zealand has given effect to all the measures against South Africa that are the subject of Security Council resolutions, voluntary as well as mandatory. It has also implemented all the political and economic measures against South Africa recommended by the Commonwealth and is presently reviewing once again the actual level of trade with South Africa with a view to a further tightening of trade barriers.

2. In respect of the specific provisions of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 43/50 K, New Zealand has taken the following action:

##### Investment/loans

3. By direction of the New Zealand Cabinet, on 18 August 1986, banking institutions operating in New Zealand were advised that it would be contrary to government policy for them to make such loans to the South African private or public sector. In practice, there is no New Zealand investment in South Africa.



Trade support/promotion

4. By Cabinet direction, on 22 October 1985, New Zealand Government funding for the promotion of trade with South Africa was stopped. The Export Guarantee Office was directed to decline export guarantees for new business with South Africa.

Coins

5. By Cabinet direction of 22 October 1985, the import of gold krugerrand was prohibited. Under the Customs Import Prohibitions (Sanctions) Order 1986, the ban was extended to include all other gold coins minted in South Africa.

Military or security co-operation/nuclear collaboration

6. New Zealand has no military co-operation with South Africa, nor any involvement with South Africa in the field of nuclear goods, material and technology. Security Council resolution 282 (1970) was implemented in New Zealand by the Customs Export Prohibition Order 1971, which banned the export to South Africa of arms, ammunition, vehicles and equipment for the use of the armed forces or paramilitary organizations, and aircraft and spare parts for aircraft.

7. To comply fully with the terms of Security Council resolution 518 (1977), the United Nations Sanctions (South Africa) Regulations 1980 prohibited the export of weapons, ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment and related materials of any type, including spare parts of any such goods; equipment and supplies used in the manufacture or maintenance of any of the goods specified; and aircraft and spare parts for aircraft. These regulations also prohibited the granting of any licence by companies registered in New Zealand for the manufacture or maintenance in South Africa of any of the goods specified.

8. As recommended by the Security Council in its resolution 569 (1985), the scope of the arms embargo was extended on 22 October 1985 to include the export to South Africa, directly and indirectly, of computer equipment; and, as recommended by the Security Council in its resolution 591 (1986), was further extended, on 21 April 1987, to include the export to South Africa of telecommunications and electronic equipment.

9. Security Council resolution 558 (1984) was implemented in New Zealand by the Customs Import Prohibition (Sanctions) Order 1985, which further extended the arms embargo to ban the import of arms, ammunition and military vehicles from South Africa.

Export or sale of oil

10. At the request of the New Zealand Minister of Energy on 15 November 1985, oil companies operating in New Zealand agreed to respect a voluntary ban upon trade with South Africa in petroleum and petroleum-related products. As reported to the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, destination clauses prohibiting sales of oil to South Africa (and Namibia) are written into export contracts. 1/

Other measures

11. By Cabinet direction of October 1985, the New Zealand Export-Import Corporation was prohibited from entering into contracts for the purchase of goods originating in South Africa.
12. In February 1986, the Tourist and Publicity Department was directed not to promote or sell international tours having South Africa as their primary destination.
13. Following Cabinet direction on 18 August 1986, additional measures were taken:
  - (a) Air New Zealand's agreement was terminated, as was the Railways Corporation reciprocal fares arrangement with South African Railways;
  - (b) The Inland Revenue Department was instructed to decline any South African proposal for a double taxation agreement;
  - (c) The Government Stores Board was directed not to enter into contracts or place orders for goods originating in South Africa;
  - (d) Departments were directed not to enter into contracts with majority-owned South African companies;
  - (e) The Minister of Tourism urged private sector travel and related agencies not to promote tourism to South Africa.
14. Under the Customs Import Prohibition (Sanctions) Order 1986, the importation of all items in Chapters 1-24 (agricultural products) of the New Zealand Tariff Code was banned.
15. All existing trade prohibitions relating to South Africa were applied to Namibia under the Customs Import Prohibition (Sanctions) Order of 21 April 1987. New measures encompassed by that order - which also consolidated previous regulations restricting imports from South Africa - were bans upon the import of coal, lignite, peat, coke and similar goods classified within headings 27.01 to 27.04 of the Customs Tariff; uranium metal, compounds and ore; and iron and steel in their primary forms classified within Tariff headings 73.01 to 73.20.
16. The Permanent Representative is pleased to inform the Secretary-General that New Zealand has not had diplomatic relations with South Africa since the closure of the South African Consulate in Wellington in 1985. Furthermore, by Cabinet direction, in April 1987, consular facilities provided to New Zealand in South Africa by a third Government, were terminated. In accordance with the Nassau Accord, cultural and scientific contact with South Africa is discouraged by the Government, as also are all sporting contacts.

NIGER

[Original: French]

1. Since its accession to international sovereignty, on 3 August 1960, Niger has not ceased to condemn apartheid, which it regards as a crime against humanity and a threat to international peace and security. With regard to paragraph 7 of resolution 43/50 K, Niger has always voted in international conferences, in the United Nations, in the specialized agencies and in Organization of African Unity (OAU) forums within the continent, in favour of global mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Where subparagraphs 7 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) are concerned, Niger has always practised the various forms of sanctions they refer to. Moreover, the Republic of Niger maintains no relations of any kind whatsoever with South Africa and Decree No. 142/MFAE, dated 7 July 1964, prohibits the import of products and goods originating in the Union of South Africa and Portugal, the part dealing with Portugal having been repealed in 1975 following the changes that took place in that country. Likewise, Niger does not accord overflight or landing rights to South African aircraft.
2. Where paragraph 8 is concerned, it should be emphasized that Niger has always forcefully asserted its anti-racist and anti-apartheid position by making financial contributions to many United Nations and OAU funds for the peoples that are victims of discrimination and for the front-line countries, which are suffering the economic consequences of the sanctions adopted against the racist Pretoria régime.
3. In addition, Niger has always respected the spirit and the letter of paragraph 8 (a) and (b).
4. Lastly, as far as paragraph 10 is concerned, Niger has never maintained academic, cultural, scientific or sports relations that would support the apartheid régime of South Africa, or relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid.
5. On a quite different level, other measures have been taken to bring increased pressure to bear on the apartheid régime or, at least, to oppose what is happening in South Africa in relation to respect for human rights and human dignity.
6. Despite the suspension of the constitution of 8 November 1960 by Order No. 74-01 of 22 April 1974, the Government of Niger in fact respects and continues to respect the spirit and the fundamental principles of that constitution. Article 6 of that constitution provides, in its last section, that "all particularist propaganda of a racial or ethnic nature and any manifestation of racial discrimination shall be punishable by law".
7. Furthermore, article 6 adds that the Republic guarantees to all equality before the law without distinction as to origin, race, sex or religion. It also respects all creeds.
8. Act 61-27 of 15 July 1961, establishing the Penal Code, imposes, in article 102, severe penalties for the commission of or complicity in acts of racial or ethnic discrimination, as well as for any form of conduct that runs counter to freedom of conscience and freedom of worship.

9. The constitutional developments that have been taking place in Niger in recent years have been marked, inter alia, by the adoption by referendum on 14 June 1987 of a National Charter, which was promulgated on 14 September of that year. In Chapter I, section 3, the Charter states that social justice hinges in particular on the following principles:

(a) Respect by all of their obligations as citizens belonging to the same national entity;

(b) Equality of all before the law and the guarantee by the State of Niger of individual and collective fundamental freedoms;

(c) Equality of opportunity for each and for all through the creation of conditions conducive to the full realization of the potential of each individual, and particularly of the most disadvantaged strata of society.

10. The draft of the new Constitution, which will be submitted to a referendum on 24 September 1989 and is based on the National Charter, echoes those fundamental principles.

11. Lastly, it must be noted that Niger has acceded to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It also contributed to the work on the preparation of the African Charter of Rights of Man and Peoples, and has acceded to the Charter.

#### NORWAY

[Original: English]

1. With regard to paragraph 14 of General Assembly resolution 43/50 K, the Government of Norway referred to the Norwegian Act of Economic Boycott against South Africa and Namibia, which entered into force on 20 March 1987.

2. The Act prohibits all activities listed under paragraph 7 of the above-mentioned resolution.

#### SUDAN

[Original: Arabic]

The Government of the Sudan submitted the following Sudanese law concerning the imposition of mandatory sanctions against South Africa:

Law concerning boycott of South Africa of 1963

List of articles

1. Name of law.
2. Interpretation and exclusion.
3. Ban on contracts.
4. Ban on imports.
5. Ban on exports.
6. Ban on goods in transit.
7. Ban on transport of goods by sea.
8. Ban on use of aircraft.
9. Validity of contracts and transactions.
10. Penalties.
11. Competent court.
12. Approval of the Prosecutor-General

Law concerning boycott of South Africa of 1963 (22 September 1963)

Law concerning boycott of South Africa and ban on trade  
and other international transactions therewith

1. This Law shall be known as the "Law concerning boycott of South Africa 1963".
2. The provisions of this Law shall be interpreted in accordance with the content and spirit of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity. Notwithstanding any of its provisions, the ban shall not extend to African nationals of African origin and their interests, whether resident in South Africa or elsewhere.
3. No one shall be permitted to enter into any contract, whether directly or indirectly, with any individual or body corporate in South Africa or with any individual who is known to be a national of South Africa or to work on its behalf.

4. (i) No one shall be permitted to import South African goods, commodities or products of any kind, to trade in such products in the Sudan or to deal in liquid assets which originate directly or indirectly from South Africa.
- (ii) South African goods shall include all goods and commodities which are manufactured or processed in South Africa or any goods whose manufacture or processing involves the use of South African products.
5. No one shall be permitted to export any goods, commodities or products from the Sudan to South Africa or to any other country if it is known that these goods, commodities or products will subsequently be re-exported to South Africa.
6. No one shall be permitted to bring any goods, commodities or products into the Sudan or to transport them across its territory if it is known that such goods are bound for South Africa.
7. No one shall be permitted to transport - or to agree to transport - any goods, commodities or products which are to be loaded or unloaded at any Sudanese port on board any ship registered in South Africa or any ship known to be the property of an individual or body corporate resident in South Africa. No ship fitting this description shall be permitted to enter any Sudanese port or Sudanese territorial waters.
8. No one shall be permitted to use - or to agree to use - any aircraft registered in South Africa or any aircraft known to be the property of an individual or body corporate resident in South Africa for the purposes of travel or the transportation of goods of any kind from or to any airport in the Sudan. No aircraft fitting this description shall be permitted to land at any airport in the Sudan or to fly over Sudanese territory.
9. Any contract or transaction concluded or carried out for the purpose of import or export, or transport by sea or air, which contravenes the provisions of this Law shall be null and void. Nevertheless, if the terms of any contract or transaction concluded or carried out before this Law comes into effect remain unfulfilled, the said terms may be fulfilled, by execution or otherwise, if approval is granted by the President of the Republic on the basis of a request submitted by the Minister of Finance and National Economy. 1/
10. Anyone who violates any provision of this Law shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of up to 10 years and by a fine. Any goods, commodities, products or means of transport seized in connection with the crime shall be subject to confiscation. 2/

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1/ Law No. 11 of 1973; Law No. 40 of 1974.

2/ Law No. 40 of 1974.

11. Any violation of the provisions of this Law shall be the subject of a trial before a Court of First Instance or any higher court.

12. No judge may conduct a hearing with respect to any violation of the provisions of this Law without the prior approval of the Prosecutor-General.

#### VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]

1. Venezuela vigorously condemns the policy of apartheid being carried out by the racist Government of Pretoria and supports the just struggle of the South African people to eliminate the régime of apartheid and to establish a multiracial democratic society. The only possible basis for the peaceful and democratic evolution of South African society is the abolition of apartheid and recognition of the civil and political rights of all South Africans.

2. The Venezuelan Government has guaranteed that all Security Council resolutions relating to the South African Government's policies of apartheid will be implemented and has sponsored and supported resolutions on this question in the General Assembly. In this regard it should be specifically emphasized that:

(a) Venezuela has no public investments in South Africa, nor does it grant loan guarantees or permits to private Venezuelan investors or enterprises for investment in South Africa;

(b) Trade with South Africa is not promoted;

(c) The krugerrand or other coins minted in South Africa are not imported;

(d) No military, police or intelligence co-operation whatsoever is maintained with South Africa. Moreover, Venezuela does not export equipment to South Africa, including computers, that could be used by the security forces;

(e) No nuclear collaboration of any kind is maintained with South Africa;

(f) No oil is exported to South Africa. Venezuela has always taken a stand in support of the oil embargo and all other types of embargoes against South Africa. To this end, Venezuela requires a destination clause in connection with all sales of oil, thereby ensuring that supplies will not reach South Africa, either directly or indirectly;

(g) Venezuela does not maintain diplomatic, consular, economic, financial, military, sports, cultural relations or relations of any other kind with the South African Government.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

1. The Ukrainian SSR is a constant advocate of the abolition of the system of apartheid, and a contributor to efforts by the international community to free the peoples of southern Africa from racial oppression and to create a democratic, non-racist State in South Africa.
2. The positive changes taking place around the world have created a situation favourable to the defusing of regional conflicts. The process of Namibian decolonization and self-determination has begun.
3. Still, a complete and final settlement of the conflict in southern Africa is impossible unless apartheid is dismantled. The policy and practice of apartheid are at odds 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. The Pretoria régime, while making cosmetic reforms, is continuing to conduct a racist policy and trample underfoot the elementary rights of the majority of the country's population. The South African authorities have extended the state of emergency, intensifying the repression and putting down any anti-apartheid activity by force.
4. In these circumstances, concerted action by the international community is essential. The Ukrainian SSR is fully behind the struggle for freedom by the people of South Africa, and denounces any manoeuvres aimed at preserving apartheid. The most effective means of combating apartheid would be to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. Although the Security Council, on account of the position taken by some of its permanent members, has been unable to adopt the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions repeatedly recommended by the General Assembly, the majority of Member States have now voluntarily imposed comprehensive or selective sanctions against South Africa.
5. In order to put further pressure on the Pretoria régime, it is necessary to pursue efforts to secure the adoption by the Security Council of all-embracing mandatory sanctions, and at the same time to concentrate attention on a small number of areas where South Africa is most sensitive: a total oil embargo, a ban on imports of coal from South Africa, and a cut-off of aviation links.
6. The Ukrainian SSR is a party to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports.
7. For many years the Ukrainian SSR has been an active participant in United Nations activities to eradicate apartheid, including the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa. During the current year, the Permanent Mission has taken an active part in the preparations for and conduct of public hearings on the oil embargo of South Africa, which spurred on the



consolidation of efforts by the international community and the Governments of Member States to combat apartheid.

8. In accordance with the United Nations decisions, the Ukrainian SSR maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, military, economic, cultural or any other sphere. As instructed by the Government, the Ukrainian foreign trade organizations abide strictly by the stipulations of General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, calling for an end to all commercial links with the apartheid régime. Foreign trade associations and enterprises dealing directly with foreign partners have been ordered to avoid any contacts with South Africa, including contacts through third countries.

9. Within the framework of the Soviet Union's foreign trading links, the Ukrainian SSR helps to provide assistance to African countries, including the front-line States. Scientific and technical relations with those countries have been developed on many levels on the basis of strict respect for national sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. Ukrainian enterprises and organizations supply them with building materials and equipment needed in the reconstruction and expansion of their industry and agriculture.

10. The Ukrainian SSR provides African countries with considerable assistance in the training of national personnel. The Republic's higher and specialized secondary educational institutions have been training such personnel since 1961.

11. 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 Peoples of South Africa, the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of Women in South Africa and Namibia and the International Day of Solidarity with South African and Namibian Political Prisoners are extensively observed every year in the Ukrainian SSR. Rallies and public gatherings to commemorate them serve to mobilize public opinion behind the just struggle by the peoples of southern Africa and all progressive mankind against apartheid, for the complete abolition of colonial dominion and neo-colonialism, and against any manifestation of racial discrimination. Information on the events held in the Republic is submitted regularly to the United Nations Centre against Apartheid and appears in its publications.

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

1. The Soviet Union, which consistently advocates the consolidation of a civilized, democratically organized and non-violent world order, firmly condemns South Africa's policy of apartheid as the most odious form of racial discrimination, negation and suppression of the universal human rights of the majority of the country's population. The policy of apartheid, as the United Nations has more than once emphasized, is a gross violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international legal instruments

designed to regulate relations between the members of the international community in the modern world.

2. The Soviet Union is of the opinion that promotion of the efforts aimed at the speediest possible elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa is a primary responsibility of the United Nations. As it gains strength, the process of political settlement in Namibia is creating favourable conditions for the United Nations to make a greater practical contribution to speeding up the process of dismantling apartheid in South Africa and creating a non-racial society there.

3. The Soviet Union considers that the resolutions on apartheid adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council over the years constitute an important means of bringing moral and political pressure to bear on the Pretoria régime and afford substantial support to the national liberation movements in southern Africa. The USSR voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 43/50 K, as it has in the case of all other United Nations decisions on this subject, and is complying strictly with their provisions. The Soviet Union has no diplomatic relations with South Africa and maintains no military, economic, cultural, sporting or other relations with it.

4. The USSR shares the view that the so-called "reforms" instituted to date by Pretoria have not changed the essence of apartheid. The fundamental conclusion, confirmed in resolutions 43/50 A to K, that apartheid is a crime against humanity and a threat to peace and international security, remains fully valid. It is obvious, too, that the policy of apartheid is a dangerous destabilizing factor in southern Africa.

5. In the view of the Soviet Union, the call embodied in the resolution for the implementation by the States Members of the United Nations of a broad range of agreed measures against South Africa, including an embargo on arms imports and exports and on the supply of oil to the South Africa régime remains imperative. The general Assembly's request to the Security Council to apply comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations remains as valid as ever.

6. The change that has taken place in the political context in southern Africa with the commencement of the United Nations operations in Namibia, as well as the emergence of positive trends in the resolutions of regional conflicts, create, in the view of the Soviet Union, further opportunities for pursuing the search within the framework of the United Nations for practical ways of settling the racial conflict in southern Africa. A positive impetus could be given to this search by the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa.

7. The Soviet Union regards the elimination of colonialism and racism as one of the foundations for the creation of comprehensive security which is equal for all, and intends to continue extending its most active support to the efforts of the United Nations aimed at eliminating apartheid in South Africa and at bringing about a just and lasting settlement in southern Africa.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 45 (A/42/45), p. 28.

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