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MEASURES TAKEN BY MEMBER STATES AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE LIGHT OF UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON APARTHEID

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[NOTE: This addendum contains the substantive parts of replies received after 30 April 1981.]

I. MEMBER STATES

BULGARIA

/Original: English/

/4 May 1981/

The Bulgarian Government and the entire Bulgarian people consider apartheid as one of the most repulsive social phenomena of our time. Elevated as official State policy by South Africa's Government, apartheid represents a particular menace to peace and security not only in Africa, but in the whole world as well.

The Bulgarian people and their Government, faithful to their principled policy against apartheid, racism and racial discrimination, render a firm and consistent support to the liberation struggle of colonial peoples of southern Africa.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is implementing steadfastly and strictly the United Nations resolutions in respect of South Africa's régime. Bulgaria has always pursued a policy of non-recognition of the Pretoria régime and at present it does not maintain any political, diplomatic, military, economic and cultural relations with this régime.

Together with the other countries of the socialist community the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a stalwart ally and friend of the colonial peoples fighting for their freedom and independence. The Bulgarian people warmly welcomed the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1960. In keeping with the principles of its domestic and foreign policies, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has always stood for the adoption of effective measures, for a consistent and thorough implementation of all resolutions on decolonization adopted within the framework of the United Nations.

As a member of the Committee of 24 since it was set up and of the Council on Namibia, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has been actively supporting the recognition of the legitimacy of the national liberation struggle by the international community and the adoption by the United Nations of resolutions and decisions for putting an end to the last vestiges of colonialism and for exercise by the colonial peoples of their inalienable right to self-determination and genuine independence.

The Bulgarian Government provides full moral and material support to the peoples and movements fighting against racism and apartheid. It shows particular concern and care for the Namibian people who, under SWAPO's leadership are fighting against colonial oppression, against the régime of racism and apartheid enforced upon them by South Africa. Cadres of southern Africa's national liberation movements are being trained in Bulgaria and medical assistance is dispensed along with the treatment of wounded and ailing fighters of these movements. The People's Republic of Bulgaria provides all-round political, material and any other available help to the African National Congress of South Africa, including training of cadres in various higher education and other kinds of educational establishments.

Bulgaria opposes all manoeuvres by the forces of imperialism, which are trying to impede the granting of genuine independence to Namibia and calls for a prompt and just settlement of the Namibian problem, a settlement which will not only satisfy the legitimate rights of the Namibian people but will also be conducive to the ultimate eradication of colonialism in that part of Africa and to furthering the process of detente and the strengthening of world peace.

In connexion with the proclamation of the International Year of Action against Apartheid by the United Nations General Assembly, the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria came out with a special Declaration on 11 July 1978 which stated, inter alia:

"Faithful to its policy of principle in support of the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, being a member of the Socialist community, has consistently rendered its assistance and will continue to support the national liberation movements of South Africa in their just and legitimate struggle to overthrow colonial slavery, for freedom and independence".

In all international fora Bulgaria has firmly opposed any attempts to impose decisions which are at variance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria calls for the full South African withdrawal from Namibia and for the immediate implementation of the United Nations plan for resolving the question contained in resolution 435 (1978) of the Security Council. It denounces resolutely all attempts to violate Namibia's territorial integrity by annexing Walvis Bay or any other part of the Territory by South Africa. The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is of the opinion that the so-called "internal solution" of the Namibian problem is designed to perpetuate the colonial status of the Territory.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria strictly observes its obligations stemming from the relevant international conventions and its domestic legislation. The Bulgarian legislation has long been fully harmonized with the requirements of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. Long before the United Nations adopted this International Convention, the underlying principles of that instrument were already legislatively incorporated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the Penal Code and in a number of administrative acts. The Bulgarian Government submits to the Commission on Human Rights an annual report on its compliance with its obligations under this Convention.

The Bulgarian public organizations are equally active in their activities against apartheid and in support of the national liberation movements in southern Africa. Thus in 1979 the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa received a mission of the Council for Namibia and informed it of the Committee's unreserved support to the goals pursued by the Council.

The World Parliament for Peace held a session in Sofia, from September 23 to 27, 1980. Throughout the session the Bulgarian delegates took a most active part in the deliberations concerning the African continent.

During the International Year for Action Against Apartheid proclaimed for 1978-1979, the Bulgarian public launched nation-wide campaigns for signature-gathering, public conferences, radio and television broadcasts, all of which condemned apartheid as one of the major crimes against humanity. In Sofia alone over 37 thousand signatures were put under an appeal for doing away with apartheid and racial discrimination. Throughout these campaigns numerous resolutions condemning Pretoria and her imperialist allies were adopted.

At the Third International Conference held in April 1980 at Stockholm on the question of the situation in South Africa and Namibia, convened on the initiative of the International Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa, the delegation of the Bulgarian National Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia was also very active. Later, at the Potsdam session of the International Committee in July 1980 the Bulgarian delegation submitted a working paper in which it was pointed out that public opinion in the People's Republic of Bulgaria has unanimously endorsed the Stockholm resolution and supported the position of the Bulgarian Government in support of sanctions against the racist régime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

Also noteworthy is the action on behalf of the Struggle against Apartheid conducted in Bulgaria within the framework of the International Year for Action against Apartheid and under the sponsorship of distinguished public figures. The action items included press-conferences, public gatherings, photo exhibits, radio and television programmes and others. Many publications were issued, dedicated to the struggle against apartheid and in support of the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

Worthy of notice is the overall activity of the Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women. On the eve of the anniversary of the Soweto massacre the Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women organized a workshop on the problems of apartheid. Beside the activists of the women's movement, this workshop was attended by representatives of the trade unions, public and political organizations, mass media, as well as by representatives of the African countries. The Movement of Bulgarian Women carries out a wide range of activities through the mass media, i.e. radio, television, press, etc., devoted to apartheid topics, and in support of the national liberation struggles of the peoples of southern Africa.

The Bulgarian Government and the entire Bulgarian people are keenly following the preparations for the International Conference on Sanctions against Apartheid. This conference can and must impart a tangible impetus to the struggle of the international community against apartheid, for the granting of genuine independence to the people of Namibia, which is waging a heroic fight for its independence under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative,

SWAPO. This conference should unequivocally request the United Nations to impose, through the Security Council, sanctions against South Africa, as envisaged in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, since South Africa has refused to comply with the will of the international community and the decisions adopted by the World Organizations.

The Bulgarian Government is of the opinion that the Conference should pay particular attention to the increased collaboration of South Africa with certain Western States in the military field, especially in the nuclear one, as it poses a threat not only to its African neighbours but also to world peace.

ECUADOR

/Original: Spanish/

/29 April 1981/

My country /Ecuador/ considers that it is encouraging to note that during the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the stage of mere declarations has been passed and a definite advance is being made in efforts towards the definitive elimination of these shameful abuses which still remain from stages already passed. It has stated this on a number of occasions.

Ecuador, a country supremely respectful of the principles of the International Law and whose conduct is in accord with United Nations principles, has traditionally maintained provisions condemning racism in its legislation.

Thus, the Ecuadorian Political Constitution, adopted by the popular referendum of 1978, endorses that policy in the following words:

"Article 4. The Ecuadorian State condemns all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racial discrimination or segregation. It recognizes the right of peoples to free themselves from those oppressive systems".

Similarly, article 9, paragraph 4 reads:

"All discrimination because of race, colour, sex, language, religion, filiation, political or other opinions, social origin, economic position or birth is absolutely prohibited".

In accordance with the above, in Ecuador there is no discrimination against aliens. The Political Constitution lays down that "aliens shall, in general, enjoy the same rights as Ecuadorians", with the exception of political rights. This guarantee extends to their property and to the right to carry on lawful activities in the professional and commercial field.

Ecuador has always shown the greatest respect for human rights.

Since 1979, the Ecuadorian Penal Code has included a title dealing with "offences against constitutional guarantees and racial equality". A whole chapter relates to "offences connected with racial discrimination", and it is laid down that "any person who by any means disseminates ideas based on racial superiority or hatred and any person who incites in any way to discrimination shall be liable to a term of imprisonment from six months to three years". It adds that if civil servants are involved in such offences the penalty of imprisonment shall be up to five years.

Similarly, the State guarantees access to education for all inhabitants, without discrimination, at the primary, secondary and advanced levels, and it should be noted that primary education is compulsory.

Ecuador has retained its cultural identity while constantly incorporating immigrants from various countries, who enjoy full guarantees.

Ecuadorian schools, which are attended by a large indigenous population, use, in addition to Spanish, Quechua, the language of the indigenous inhabitants.

For all the above reasons, the concept of racism and racial discrimination is unacceptable and alien. In Ecuador there is no kind of discrimination on such grounds in work places. All are equal before the law and have identical life opportunities.

Ecuador, in keeping with its traditional policy condemning the practices of apartheid, is a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; it has made the declaration provided for in that Convention recognizing the competence of the international Committee to consider any complaints; it has ratified the Convention against Discrimination in Education adopted by UNESCO in 1960 and also all the universal or regional declarations, pacts and conventions on human rights.

Ecuador has always voted in favour of the resolutions in which the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations has launched appeals to the racist régime in South Africa and condemned apartheid, believing that that practice is an offence against human dignity. It believes that the establishment of bantustans, the unwillingness of the occupying country, which is in rebellion against the United Nations, to give genuine electoral freedom to Namibia and the absurdity of the fact that "general elections" are to be held in South Africa in which 84 per cent of the population is excluded on racial grounds are offences against humanity.

It has repeatedly stated in United Nations forums and on other occasions that much remains to be done for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, especially in Africa.

It considers that countries must continue the struggle to abolish the policy of apartheid and to work out measures for a definitive solution to this problem facing the international community.

HUNGARY

/Original: English/

/5 May 1981/

As is known, the Hungarian People's Republic takes a consistent stand for the complete and final elimination as early as possible of the policies and practices of apartheid, one of the most shameful phenomena of our age, and lends active support to the international efforts towards that end; among such efforts it attaches great importance to the anti-apartheid resolutions of the United Nations and to the international actions initiated by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid on the basis of those resolutions.

The Hungarian People's Republic resolutely condemns the cruel terror of the racist régime of South Africa and its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent and progressive States in Africa, threatening the peace and security of the African continent as a whole and raising serious dangers for the universal peace and security of mankind as well. Similarly, it condemns the Western Powers which, posing as champions of the struggle against international terrorism, openly violate the United Nations resolutions providing for sanctions against South Africa and, by lending it broad support, assist the racist régime of South Africa in maintaining its institutionalized terror and encourage it to commit acts of terrorism against its democratic and peace-loving neighbours.

The minority racist régime of South Africa resorts to the crudest methods in order to maintain its illegal rule based on the brutal oppression and exploitation of the African population. In violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in defiance of international public opinion supporting the just struggle of the African peoples, it extends its racist rule to the territory and people of Namibia. In the light of this situation the Hungarian People's Republic considers the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, initiated by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and the Organization of African Unity, as being of great timeliness and an important landmark in the struggle against apartheid and racism and for the complete and final liquidation of the vestiges of the colonial past. It is convinced that the Conference, in addition to reaffirming the existing United Nations resolutions on sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and making recommendations for the application of new comprehensive sanctions, will devise international actions to effectively

promote the final elimination of the policies and practices of apartheid.

Considering that it has provided continual and detailed information in previous years, the Hungarian People's Republic will this time give a brief summary view of its implementation of the United Nations resolutions against apartheid and on sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa and of its participation in the international actions against colonialism and racism.

In accordance with its socialist principles of foreign policy, the Hungarian People's Republic has consistently come out, in all international forums including the United Nations, against all forms of colonialism and has resolutely condemned racism, particularly apartheid, its most extreme manifestation. It has taken an active part in the international efforts for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and of all forms of racial discrimination. As is well known, it is a founding member of the Special Committee against Apartheid and has taken an active part in its activity; it was a firm advocate of launching the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, participated in the elaboration and constant expansion of the Programme for the Decade, and has taken actions to ensure the successful implementation of the Programme; it supported, in like manner, the proclamation of the International Anti-Apartheid Year and carried out a broad programme of action in the spirit of the relevant resolution of the United Nations.

Any discrimination against citizens is alien to the social and political system and the legal order of the Hungarian People's Republic. Hungary has accordingly acceded to all major international conventions aiming to eliminate discrimination of citizens on any ground and to ensure equal rights for them in all spheres of life. It attached particular significance to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid in the struggle against racism and apartheid, was among the first to accede to them, and has consistently given effect to their provisions.

The Hungarian people and all segments of Hungarian society, engaged in the building of a socialist society, do not lose sight of the persistence of racial oppression and discrimination in the world. The entire population has pledged active solidarity with and support to the peoples waging a just struggle against racist régimes, for accession to national independence and for social progress, and it has taken an active part in the international solidarity actions carried out in support of that struggle. Hungarian public opinion is provided with regular and authentic information on the events of the international struggle against apartheid, on the solidarity actions, and on the activities of Hungary at the different international forums against racism and racial discrimination, while commemorating all important anniversaries of the peoples in southern Africa and the major events of the struggle against colonialism and racism.

Mass communication media in Hungary likewise take a share in international efforts against apartheid by giving wide publicity to the outstanding

results of the struggle against apartheid, strongly condemning the acts of aggression committed by the racist régime of South Africa against neighbouring sovereign African States, and expressing the unanimous and vigorous protests of Hungarian society against the illegal prosecution and detention of progressive South African personalities and politicians fighting against apartheid and of members of the liberation movements. In conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, they direct their activity towards mobilizing progressive forces and public opinion in the world in order to intensify efforts against the South African racist régime.

In conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Government and public opinion of Hungary recognize the right of peoples fighting for independence and liberation from colonial oppression to use every means at their disposal, including armed struggle. They regard the heroic struggle of peoples against colonialism and racism, their struggle for liberation, as being not a manifestation of terrorism but, on the contrary, a just and legitimate form of action against the colonialist terror of imperialism. In keeping with its anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist foreign policy, the Hungarian People's Republic lends moral, political and material support, commensurate with its means, to the peoples and liberation movements in their struggle against colonialism and apartheid. As part of that support, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee has extended speedy assistance to the refugee camps of the liberation organizations and medical treatment to their combatants, has granted scholarships to southern African students forced to leave South Africa or Namibia, etc.

This brief outline of Hungary's participation in the international efforts against apartheid would not make it necessary to repeat once again that the Hungarian People's Republic takes a share in all United Nations actions and supports all United Nations resolutions aimed at the elimination of the policies and practices of apartheid in southern Africa, as it goes without saying that it has always complied and will continue to comply with the United Nations resolutions and decisions concerning the application of economic, diplomatic and other sanctions against the racist minority régime in South Africa. As is known, by the relevant decision of its Government in 1963, the Hungarian People's Republic has severed all relations with the Pretoria régime pursuing the policy of apartheid and consequently maintains neither economic nor financial contact with South Africa. It has also terminated diplomatic, consular, military, cultural, scientific and sports relations with the Pretoria régime. At the same time it has always supported the demands that, pursuant to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council should apply mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and it fully agrees with the United Nations resolutions concerning the need to end forthwith the cooperation of international monopolies with the racist régime of South Africa, which serves to promote considerably the survival of that régime and the persistence of the policy of apartheid.

The Hungarian People's Republic is convinced that compliance with and implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations can make an effective contribution to the liquidation of colonial oppression and to the complete and final elimination of racism, including apartheid. The Inter-

national Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, not least by deciding upon the application of comprehensive and effective sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime, may give a fresh momentum to the international efforts directed towards these goals.

POLAND

/Original: English/

/30 April 1981/

True to their socialist and humanistic principles, the Government and the people of the Polish People's Republic have always been actively supporting the struggle of peoples against all forms of colonial and imperialist oppression. They take a particularly resolute stand in the fight against apartheid which constitutes a crime against humanity and a serious threat against international peace and security. They reiterate their full and active solidarity with the southern African liberation movements and their organizations: The African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia.

The Polish voice against apartheid has been heard in virtually all important international forums, inter alia, in the United Nations Council for Namibia.

Strictly applying as it does the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the Polish People's Republic has contributed its own share to the unmasking of the true essence of the inhuman régime of apartheid as well as to bringing about its international isolation and, hopefully, its final elimination. In keeping with those resolutions, it has consistently abstained from maintaining any relations with the apartheid régime and lends also its unqualified support to Security Council resolutions 418 (1977) and 473 (1980) concerning the embargo on the supply of arms to South Africa. It participates actively in international action, pursued in the United Nations and aimed at the urgent adoption and application of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

Poland strongly believes in the effectiveness of international action and in the necessity of promoting such action by all accessible means. According to United Nations Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace,

"Every State has the duty to discourage all manifestations and practices of colonialism, as well as racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as contrary to the right of peoples to self-determination and to other human rights and fundamental freedoms".

Consequently, every State has also the duty to abstain from any form of collaboration with the Pretoria régime and to give its vigorous support to full enforcement of sanctions against the régime.

The Government and the people of the Polish People's Republic lend their full support to the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, due to take place in Paris, from 20 to 27 May 1981, seeing in it a new important step in the international mobilization of forces for the final and total liberation of the people of South Africa from racist domination and oppression.

II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

/Original: English/

/22 April 1981/

No action has been taken in the GATT under the resolutions of the United Nations on apartheid.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

/Original: French/

/28 April 1981/

As you know, by resolution C 6, adopted on 18 September 1979, the eighteenth Universal Postal Congress, held in Rio de Janeiro, decided to exclude South Africa from UPU because of its policy of apartheid.

Since South Africa is no longer a member of our Union and therefore no longer falls within its jurisdiction, we wonder to what extent we could contribute to the International Conference and hence whether our participation is required.