

UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL Shh

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

PARIS, 20-27 MAY 1981

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

/N6te bx the Secretariat: By letter dated 22 January 1981,
the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and
of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference
on Sanctions against South Africa informed the Secretary-
General that the two Committees considered that a report
on measures taken by all States and organizations, in the
light of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,
would be an essential document for the International
Conference. At his request, the Secretary-General invited
relevant information from all States, specialized agencies
and institutions within the United Nations system, as well
as other intergovernmental organizations granted observer
status in the General Assembly.

The substantive parts of the replies received as of
30 April 1981 are reproduced in this document./

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I. MEMBER STATES

BRAZIL

Z6iiginal: English?

LEO April 1981_7

Brazil has unconditionally condemned the policies of aggrtheid of South Africa, the illegal South African occupation of Namibia and South Africa's military aggression against Angola, Zambia and, most recently, Mozambique.

The Brazilian position is a natural result of our respect for the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter, as well as of the non-racial character of our society and its past experience of ethnic integration. The Brazilian Government, therefore, rejects agartheid as a grave violation of human rights and a threat to international peace and security. The existing national consensus of repudiation of an ideology which is totally alien to Brazilian reality has been expressed, within Brazil itself, on such occasions as the celebration of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, of the Day of Namibia, of the anniversaries of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, among other solemn dates in connexion with the history of the struggling people of southern Africa. Our support for the efforts to promote the application of the principle of self-determination for all peoples has always been consistent and unbending. Our commitment to the self-determination of Namibia has been further enhanced by South Africa's intransigence and by the inadmissible delay it has imposed on the liberation process of the Territory. Our solidarity with the Namibian people has motivated our adherence to the solutions proposed at the United Nations and our

support for SWAPO, recognized by the international community as the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. It follows that our positions highly coincide with that of the majority of the countries directly involved and, specifically in Africa, that of the front-line States with which Brazil is linked by very close ties. These ties have been further strengthened, among other factors, by our effort to pledge to the countries concerned the support and solidarity they need in safeguarding their sovereignty and national interests, so often threatened by South African acts of aggression. The Brazilian competent authorities have outrightly denied entry visas into Brazilian territory to South African civilian or military authorities. It is furthermore unconceivable envisaging any type of military links between Brazil and South Africa, as our strict adherence to the arms embargo imposed by Security Council resolution 418 (1977) fully demonstrates. The recent denial, published in the South African press on our initiative, that Brazil does not even admit the idea of a so-called "South Atlantic Treaty" between Brazil and Pretoria should be noted. South African sportsmen have been systematically forbidden to enter Brazil and the Capetown-Rio de Janeiro regatta has been cancelled since 1979. In this connexion, Brazil has been following with interest the drafting of the Convention against Apartheid in Sports. Brazilian bilateral relations with South Africa outside the Government's direct sphere of competence have also been downgraded as a consequence of official policy. For instance, the commercial relations

between both countries have been losing relative significance as against the development of our trade with other areas in the world, particularly the rest of Africa.

In addition to those measures adopted at the bilateral level, Brazilian positions at the United Nations with regard to South Africa and apartheid are well known. When appropriate, Brazilian representatives have put on record our views on the matter, which are totally consistent with the growing international consensus, as evidenced by the ever-increasing majorities by which the pertinent United Nations resolutions are adopted.

In accordance with our positions of principle, Brazil has regularly contributed approximately \$US 50,000 to the different existing funds within the United Nations framework: the Trust Fund for South Africa, Publicity Fund against Apartheid, Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, Fund for Namibia, Institute for Namibia. As of 1981 Brazil will also contribute to the Nationhood Programme of Namibia.

At the bilateral level Brazil has endeavoured to strengthen its co-operation with the countries of southern Africa, especially through the concession of credit lines and the signature of agreements on technical co-operation. The Brazilian Government considers that the assistance lent to the countries in question can help them to cope with the problems arising from South African presence in the region. Although Brazil is a capital taker itself, our efforts to promote a fruitful co-operation with the front-line countries stem from

our assessment of the importance they assume in the southern African context and of our belief that the problems and conditions of our own development are a significant element to be imparted in the framework of the co-operation between our respective countries.

The concession of credit lines in the amount of \$US 500 million to some of these countries, namely Angola, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania, has allowed for the undertaking of engineering and agricultural projects. Co-operation in the field of transportation has also been important, in accordance with the priorities established by the Lusaka Programme adopted by the Conference on Development Co-ordination in Southern Africa.

In addition to the concession of credit lines, Brazil has endeavoured to develop programmes of technical co-operation with the countries of southern Africa in many fields.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

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g3 April 19817

The process of the complete and final elimination of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa has entered its final phase.

Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "the birth of the

Republic of Zimbabwe and the growing intensity of the liberation struggle in Namibia and now in South Africa itself clearly show that the domination of the 'classical' colonialists and racists is coming to an end".

True to its position of principle regarding the complete and final elimination of colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, the Byelorussian SSR consistently expresses support in the United Nations for the decisions of the Organization aimed at ending the policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the Pretoria racist regime. In implementation of United Nations decisions, the Byelorussian SSR maintains no relations with South Africa in the political, economic, military or any other field and has no contractual or licensing agreements with South Africa.

As one of the countries which initiated the adoption by the United Nations of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Byelorussian SSR was one of the first to ratify this Convention.

The Byelorussian SSR consistently supports the proposals that the Security Council should adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Byelorussian SSR welcomed the adoption by the Security Council of the resolution imposing an arms embargo against South Africa and it is fully complying with this resolution.

In resolutely condemning the Pretoria regime's policy of apartheid designed to strengthen and perpetuate colonial and racist domination in South Africa, "bantustanization", and cruel mass repression against the

opponents of apartheid, the Byelorussian SSR consistently supports the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa under the leadership of their national liberation movements against colonialism, racism and EEEEEESiQ and for national liberation.

The Byelorussian SSR shares the conclusions set forth in decisions of the United Nations that the policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist authorities of South Africa and condemned by the United Nations as a crime against humanity, the systematic acts of aggression of the Pretoria regime against neighbouring sovereign African States, South Africa's continuing illegal occupation of Namibia and the build-up and development of the apartheid regime's military power and nuclear potential pose a serious threat to international peace and security. The Byelorussian SSR supports the demands of the United Nations for the cessation of all-round co-operation by the Western Powers and, above all, by NATO member countries and their transnational corporations with the racist regime of Pretoria, particularly in the military and nuclear fields, which strengthens this regime and impedes the elimination of the system of apartheid in South Africa.

The Byelorussian SSR consistently and firmly advocates the elimination of the inhuman and shameful system of apartheid, proclaims the inadmissibility of the extension of this system to Namibia, which is being illegally occupied by South Africa, and calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from this Territory and the transfer of full powers to the Namibian people led by SWAPO, which has been recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the

United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia. The Byelorussian SSR fully supports the United Nations decisions aimed at attaining these goals. It also supports the decisions of the United Nations calling for an end to South Africa's aggressive actions against neighbouring African States and affirming that the South African racists must not be allowed to acquire nuclear weapons. In pursuance of the decisions of the United Nations, the Byelorussian SSR is making efforts to mobilize world public opinion in the struggle for the final elimination of the remnants of colonialism, racism and aggrtheid in southern Africa. Active measures in this field are being undertaken in the Republic through trade union and other public organizations. The press, radio, television and other mass information media in the Republic are engaged in active work designed systematically to acquaint the population with the struggle of the peoples and the activities of the United Nations to eliminate the last hotbeds of colonialism and guarantee the peoples' right to self-determination, freedom and independence. Material issued by the mass information media unmask the criminal nature of the policy and practice of apartheid and the all-round co-operation by Western Powers and their monopolies with South Africa, which is contributing to the preservation of the apartheid regime in South Africa and of the colonial and racist order in southern Africa, and condemns the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime against neighbouring sovereign African States.

On the basis of the policy of all-round support for the national liberation struggle of the peoples against the colonialists and racists, which was confirmed at the twenty-sixth congress of the Communist Party

of the Soviet Union, the Byelorussian SSR will continue to make constant efforts for the full implementation of the United Nations decisions aimed at combating colonialism, racism and apartheid.

CANADA

15figinal: EnglisEy

50 March 1981_7

Successive Canadian Governments have condemned apartheid in South Africa and the violation of fundamental human rights which the practice of apartheid entails. The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Mark MacGuigan, reiterated Canada's condemnation of apartheid in an address to the General Assembly of the United Nations last 22 September. On 9 January in Lagos, Prime Minister Trudeau reaffirmed Canada's unwavering opposition to apartheid and termed racial discrimination an unacceptable "insult to mankind".

On 19 December 1977, after a comprehensive review of Canada's relations with South Africa, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced a series of measures which were designed to give concrete expression to Canada's abhorrence of apartheid. These measures included the withdrawal of the Canadian Trade Commissioners from South Africa, the closure of the Consulate-General in Johannesburg, the withdrawal of the Export Development Corporation's government account facilities for Canadian exports to South Africa, and the withdrawal of the EDC's foreign investment insurance facilities for Canadian investments in South Africa. A visa requirement for South Africans wishing to visit Canada came into effect on 10 April 1978, and the following July the Government announced

that athletes representing South Africa and officials representing South African sports associations would thereafter be denied visas for Canada to attend official functions.

On 28 April 1978 the Government issued the "Code of conduct concerning employment practices for Canadian companies operating in South Africa". Under the Code, Canadian firms are requested to make annual public reports regarding the employment practices of their South African affiliates as a means of assessing whether their treatment of non-white (glacgf employees conforms to acceptable standards. Canada instituted a voluntary embargo on the sale of military equipment to South Africa in 1963 and voted in favour of the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations in 1977.

In July 1979, Canada notified South Africa of its intention to terminate the Canada-South Africa Trade Agreement, which accorded South African exports preferential tariff access to the Canadian market. The agreement was actually terminated the following January and the tariff preferences were withdrawn effective 3 June 1980.

The Government does not consider, however, that the severing of all ties with South Africa would be an effective means of promoting fundamental reform in that country. Furthermore, there is a risk that sanctions imposed against South Africa would at the same time inflict serious damage on the economies of surrounding countries, at a time when these countries are facing grave economic problems. Canada does not recognize the governments of the so-called

"independent homelands" in South Africa.

For many years, Canada has financed significant bilateral development assistance programmes in many countries in southern Africa including Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Malawi, United Republic of Tanzania, and now Zimbabwe, and has made generous contributions to multilateral agencies for development work in the region. Canada has also made a special effort to assist the victims of apartheid through special grants to a number of international organizations and through Canadian and international non-governmental organizations.

In addition to substantial bilateral and non-governmental aid to refugees in southern Africa, Canada regularly contributes to the United Nations Funds for southern Africans. For the fiscal year beginning 1 April 1981, Canada recently donated \$20,000 (Cdn.) to the Trust Fund for South Africa and pledged \$175,000 (Cdn.) to the Institute for Namibia and \$300,000 (Cdn.) to the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

CHINA

Original: Chinese/English?

17 March 1981

The Government of the People's Republic of China has consistently and actively supported and strictly abided by the relevant United Nations resolutions on the question of southern Africa. It sternly denounces the racist regime of South Africa for pursuing the utterly reactionary

and vicious policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, and would have no relations, political or economic, with that regime. All these years, the Chinese Government has continued to render active support, politically, morally and materially, to the people of southern Africa in their struggle for national independence and liberation. In the same period, Chinese governmental and non-governmental organizations have taken a series of measures to increase publicity on the situation in southern Africa. In order to expose the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, the illegal occupation of Namibia and the armed raids against neighbouring countries by the racist regime of South Africa, and to support the peoples of southern Africa in their Just struggles, Chinese organizations have extensively mobilized the media -- the press, publications, broadcasting and television. The Xinhua News Agency alone transmitted 330 items of news, press reports and commentaries between 1978 and mid-March 1981. The Chinese People's Friendship Association with Foreign Countries and other organizations have also conducted numerous activities, such as organizing rallies, photo exhibitions and film showings.

CYPRUS

15%iginal: English?

_59 March 198g

Cyprus has since its independence maintained no relations whatsoever with the racist Pretoria regime. We have fully supported and implemented the United Nations resolutions and decisions on apartheid.

Moreover, Cyprus has always been in favour of taking all pro-measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to bring about the eradication of the evil of apartheid. We have strongly supported the idea that the Security Council should proceed determinedly to impose, apart from the arms embargo, mandatory comprehensive sanctions, in particular a full oil embargo as well as other economic sanctions, against the Pretoria regime.

Consistent with this principled policy, Cyprus refrains from having any kind of economic collaboration with South Africa. Realizing the importance of effective measures for a complete cessation of all sports exchanges with South Africa, We strictly implement the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports. It goes without saying that there is no military collaboration with South Africa. Cyprus condemns the threats and acts of violence by South Africa against the front-line States, because of their support to the legitimate struggle of the South African people, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Cyprus deplores the escalating repression in South Africa against all opponents of apartheid and has, on several occasions, expressed its horror for the arbitrary detention, torture and execution of political prisoners in South Africa. On many occasions, the Government of Cyprus has expressed also its opposition to the policy of "bantustanization" practiced by the regime in South Africa, in the belief that one of the main aims of such a policy is the institutionalization of apartheid. Within its economic potentialities and despite the well-known present difficulties, Cyprus is making its modest contribution to the

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa and the other United Nations Funds and Programmes for South Africa and Namibia, including the emergency assistance to South African student refugees in neighbouring countries.

Within the framework of the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, a number of activities (including messages, speeches and other programmes transmitted by the Cyprus radio, etc.), usually take place in Cyprus in order to contribute to the objectives of this anniversary.

DENMARK

Z5\$iginalz English?

iiB April 198;?

Denmark's strong condemnation of the apartheid policy and its active efforts in favour of a speedy abolition of the apartheid system is well-known to Your Excellency. In accordance with this policy Denmark has in the light of the relevant United Nations resolutions taken measures against South Africa which seem to be considerably more far-reaching than the measures implemented by most of the Member States of the United Nations.

Since the World Conference for Action against Apartheid in Lagos in 1977 Denmark has in a variety of fields intensified its efforts in support of an increased international pressure on South Africa. Denmark has acted both unilaterally and together with other countries, especially

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the Nordic countries and the countries of the European Community.

The steps taken by Denmark can be summarized as follows:

Unilateral measures

The Danish Government has in several ways limited trade with South Africa:

(a) The Danish Consulate-General in Johannesburg has been instructed to refrain from any activity designed to promote export to South Africa;

(b) The export scholar at the Consulate-General has been recalled from Johannesburg;

(c) No export credit guarantees are given for export to South Africa;

(d) The Royal Greenlandic Trade Organization has stopped importing goods from South Africa;

(e) The Danish Government has urged the Danish utility companies to buy coal if possible from other countries than South Africa.

Multilateral measures

A

The Nordic Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Oslo on 9 - 10 March 1978 adopted a Joint Nordic programme of action against South Africa. Denmark and the other Nordic countries have since then worked closely together in implementing the programme of action and in discussing new measures.

The Joint programme of action contains the following elements:

I. Prohibition or discouragement of new investments in South Africa;

II. Negotiations with Nordic enterprises with a view to restricting their production in South Africa;

III. Recommendation that contacts with the apartheid regime in South Africa in the field of sport and culture be discontinued;

IV! Increased Nordic support to refugees, liberation movements, victims of apartheid, etc.;

V. To work within the framework of the United Nations primarily for the adoption of resolutions in the Security Council against new investments in South Africa; for proposals in the Security Council which could result in binding resolutions against trade with South Africa; to ensure the strict observance of the Security Council's resolution on the arms embargo against South Africa.

The Danish Government has implemented the programme of action in the following ways:

Re I and II

The companies, branch organizations, etc., involved have been informed about the content of the programme of action, and the possibility of restricting production in South Africa has been discussed with the companies. Several of the Danish companies have now decreased or stopped their production in South Africa;

Re III

The Danish Government has urged the Danish sports organizations to end sports contacts with South Africa.

Together with the other Nordic countries Denmark has introduced visa requirements for South African citizens. On the basis of the visa requirements it is possible for the Danish Government to deny visa to

South African citizens if the granting of a visa would be in conflict with the content of the programme of action.

To mention but one example Denmark in August 1980 denied visa to a team from South Africa, which intended to participate in "Ladies Vlorld Cup 1980" in modern pentathlon;

Re IV

Since 1978 Denmark has more than doubled its humanitarian assistance to refugees, liberation movements and victims of apartheid in South Africa;

Re V

Together with the other Nordic countries Denmark has for several years co-sponsored a resolution in the General Assembly which urges the Security Council to take effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa.

Denmark supports efforts towards having the Security Council adopt binding decisions against trade with South Africa.

Denmark strictly abides by the Security Council resolution on an arms embargo against South Africa and supports the work of the United Nations to ensure the strict observance of the embargo.

When in the summer of 1980 it was reported that Danish-owned ships had participated in the transport of arms to South Africa the Danish Minister of Justice urgently initiated a thorough investigation of the allegations. One of the Danish shipping companies has now been found guilty and has been fined in accordance with the Danish Criminal Law implementing the arms embargo in Denmark.

B

The Foreign Ministers of the nine Member countries of the European Community on 20 September 1977 adopted a code of conduct for their companies having branches and subsidiaries in South Africa. The code of conduct sets out guidelines for the policies and conduct of the companies towards their black African employees in the following areas: relations with trade unions, migrant labour, minimum wages, wage structure and black African advancement, fringe benefits and desegregation at the working place.

The affected companies shall report annually about their implementation of the code. Only two Danish companies carry on activities in South Africa which calls for reporting. On the basis of the second report from these firms the Danish Government in September 1980 published its assessment of the implementation of the code of conduct by the companies. The Danish Government concluded that the two Danish companies contributed actively towards the realization of the code of conduct and that they had improved their performance compared to the first reporting period.

ETHIOPIA

Zhriginal: English?

Q6 March 1981)

The Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, pursuant to its principled stand against colonialism and racism, maintains no relations whatsoever, be they in the political, economic,

military, cultural or any other field, with the racist colonial regime in South Africa.

Consequently no goods and other material produced or emanating from South Africa are imported or enter Ethiopia; no Ethiopian products are exported to South Africa; no banking transaction is permitted between Ethiopia and South Africa; no South African plane or any other aircraft coming from or flying to South Africa is permitted to land in Ethiopia or to fly over Ethiopia's air space; no vessel flying the South African flag or any ship coming from or proceeding to South Africa is permitted access to Ethiopian ports and their facilities; no sports contacts with South African teams or participation in sports activities involving South Africans is permitted; no military collaboration of whatever nature is ever envisaged, and the non-recognition of the legitimacy of the South African regime and the legality of any of its action is consistently maintained.

Ethiopia has acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

Ethiopia extends unqualified support and gives assistance within her capabilities to the oppressed masses of South Africa and their national liberation movement.

FINLAND

Original: English

3 April 1981

Finland categorically rejects all forms of discrimination and segregation based on race, creed or colour. In line with this basic

position Finland has contributed to the efforts of the international community, and the United Nations in particular, to do away with the system of apartheid practiced by the Government of South Africa. Finland has consequently propagated, and continues to propagate, the application of increased international pressure against the apartheid regime until it is finally eliminated.

It is the view of the Finnish Government that, in order to have the desired effect, sanctions must be decided by the Security Council of the United Nations in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter. For her part, long before the mandatory arms embargo, Finland has voluntarily refrained from exporting arms to South Africa according to the Security Council recommendation to that effect. Since the mandatory Security Council decision on the embargo, Finland promptly enacted corresponding legislation and has scrupulously enforced it.

Finland has also acted both unilaterally and together with the other Nordic countries in accordance with the Joint Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa.

Since 1973 Finland has annually given humanitarian assistance to the victims of the policy of apartheid through various United Nations funds.

Finland annually assists the South African liberation movements through the OAU Liberation Committee and has also decided to contribute to the Programme of Cooperation of the Independent Countries of Southern Africa in order to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

In addition to the information furnished above, the details of the Joint Nordic Programme of Action (agreed in March 1978, and later extended to include further measures) are presented in the following:

- (1) Prohibition or discouragement of new investments in South Africa.
- (2) Negotiations with Nordic enterprises with a view to restricting their production in South Africa.
- (3) Recommendation that contacts with the apartheid regime in South Africa in the field of sport and culture be discontinued.
- (4) Increased Nordic support to refugees, liberation movements victims of apartheid, etc.
- (5) Visa requirements for South African citizens.

In the United Nations the Nordic countries, in accordance with their policy, will, primarily

- (1) Work for the adoption of resolutions in the Security Council against new investments in South Africa.
- (2) Work for proposals in the Security Council which could result in binding resolutions against trade with South Africa.
- (3) Work to ensure the strict observance of the Security Council's resolution on the arms embargo against South Africa.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Original: English?

450 April 1989

The people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic stand firmly by the side of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia and

their national liberation movements, ANC and SWAPO, in the struggle against colonial and racist oppression and exploitation. Consistent support for those peoples, who are fighting for national liberation and their right to self-determination, and for the liberated countries which are defending their independence, represents an inalienable principle of socialist foreign policy. That support is reflected in the German Democratic Republic's close relations with the nationally liberated States of Africa and the national liberation movements ANC and SWAPO.

On account of the policy of apartheid pursued by the racist regime and its foreign backers, southern Africa has become a dangerous hotbed of conflict. Resorting to atrocious terror and with growing aggressiveness, the South African regime seeks to preserve its rule and to achieve its hegemonistic goals. The subjugation of the South African people and the illegal occupation of Namibia subsist to date. Although the Security Council has condemned South Africa as an aggressor, the racist regime has continued, directly and through hirelings, its attacks against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, which have taken a heavy toll of human lives. Most alarming is the news about Pretoria's nuclear ambitions. The fascist policy of the apartheid State to deny the South African and Namibian peoples their inalienable rights, a policy which constitutes a danger to peace, must be seen in the context of the designs of those who are fuelling the arms race, heating up tensions in the world and seeking to block the sovereign and progressive development of peoples.

They even attempt to defame the Just liberation struggle of peoples as terrorism. It is both legally and morally required that the United Nations should oppose that course and work for the universal recognition of the principles of equality and self-determination of peoples.

The German Democratic Republic, which has voted in favour of all United Nations anti-apartheid resolutions, advocates strict compliance with them, especially those which call for mandatory action by the Security Council and the cessation of any kind of collaboration with the apartheid regime. Numerous United Nations documents spell out who has enabled South Africa to pursue its inhuman policy of apartheid, oppression and aggression and who - through economic and financial support - helps to underpin the regime's arms drive. Such collaboration with the racist State must be ended so as to clear the way for the complete liberation of the African continent.

The German Democratic Republic has complied with the provisions of the arms embargo decided by the United Nations Security Council in resolution 418(1977). Strict and comprehensive observance of that resolution is of utmost importance. As a member of the Security Council and the Special Committee against Apartheid, the German Democratic Republic pleads in favour of tightening the arms embargo as proposed by the sanctions committee of the Security Council and it advocates effective economic sanctions, notably an oil embargo. The International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa should vigorously insist on those demands. During several visits to the German Democratic Republic, the representatives of ANC and SWAPO, Oliver Tambo and Sam Nujoma, had an opportunity to convince themselves of the solidarity of the people of the German Democratic Republic. Co-operation with these liberation movements has been promoted by the opening of ANC and SWAPO offices in the capital of the German Democratic Republic. The Confederation of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB), the Free German Youth (FDJ) and the Democratic

Women's League (DFD) maintain fruitful ties with the counterpart organizations of the suppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia. On the occasion of the United Nations -proclaimed International Anti- Apartheid Year, a Government Commission was established in the German Democratic Republic, which co-ordinated this country's manifold activities in support of international action during the Year. A relevant report was addressed to the Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and published as a United Nations document (A/AC.11S/L.513 of 10 October 1979). The German Democratic Republic participated in a large number of international anti- Apartheid conferences and assisted in the elaboration of their documents. Such conferences were, e.g., the Geneva World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the solidarity conferences held in Addis Ababa and Lusaka, the Paris Conference of Youth and Students, the Non-Governmental Organization Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, the Paris Conference of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Namibian People, and international seminars and meetings convened under the auspices of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid. Hosting the World Peace Council meeting in Berlin in February 1979, the German Democratic Republic made a contribution to the dissemination of the objectives of the international campaign against apartheid. Material solidarity extended by the people of the German Democratic Republic complements political and diplomatic assistance. Assistance in many forms is given to the South African people by the country's social organizations - the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, the Free German Youth and Democratic Women's League - the Solidarity Committee and the Peace Council. Since 1976 the German Democratic Republic Solidarity

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Committee has donated solidarity goods worth about 1,000 million marks. In the period from 1978 to 1980 alone, solidarity shipments of food, medicaments, clothes and tents at a value of 120 million marks went to Africa. Urgently required supplies were made available for ANC and SWAPO refugee camps and for the victims of South African acts of aggression. Wounded liberation fighters received medical treatment in the German Democratic Republic. Over 750 students and workers, mainly from African countries and liberation movements, are currently trained in this country on grants provided by the Solidarity Committee. Every year a Week of Solidarity with the African peoples fighting for their national and social liberation and a solidarity campaign under the motto "Freedom for Peace" are jointly sponsored by the trade unions and German Democratic Republic radio. Many events along these lines are to mobilize public support for and solidarity with the Just demands for the release of the imprisoned South African patriots, for international isolation of the apartheid regime, and for the implementation of the South African people's right to self-determination.

The idea of anti-imperialist solidarity inspires the work of scholars, scientists, artists and Journalists of the German Democratic Republic. Scientific events such as the symposium entitled "Apartheid as mass violation of human rights" or the seminar, "Problems of the struggle against colonialism and racism in southern Africa," helped to expose the aggressive and inhuman nature of the policy of apartheid and to prove the responsibility of imperialism for the survival of that regime. A great number of publications dealing with various aspects of the policy of apartheid serve the same end.

An exhibition of works of professional and amateur German Democratic Republic artists dedicated to the struggle against apartheid shown at the United Nations in New York and Geneva, and in Paris met with a remarkable international response. Artists of the German Democratic Republic also expressed their commitment to the struggle against apartheid in designing a calendar and several posters.

The country's news agency, press, radio and television make major contributions to the promotion of peace and friendship among peoples and in support of the struggle against racism and colonialism. They also give extensive coverage to the discussions of problems relating to the struggle against apartheid and colonialism in the framework of the United Nations and international conferences. Broadcasting materials have been made available to United Nations bodies and African radio and TV stations.

"Radio Berlin International" is beaming regular broadcasts to southern Africa. It has become a tradition for Journalists of the German Democratic Republic to support the training and advanced training of African journalists. Also in the future, the German Democratic Republic will, in pursuance of relevant United Nations resolutions, actively support the peoples' anti-imperialist liberation struggle. It is and will remain a reliable ally of the South African people and its liberation movement ANC in the struggle for freedom and self-determination.

INDIA

15tiginal: English?

LE2 April 1981_7

The Government and people of India have consistently supported the oppressed majority of South Africa in its struggle against the oppressive

apartheid regime. India has all along opposed firmly all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The issue of racism in South Africa, it will be recalled, was first inscribed on the agenda of the United Nations in 1946 at the initiative of India.

In view of the abhorrent policy of racial discrimination and apartheid followed by the South African regime, the Government of India imposed comprehensive sanctions against South Africa as far back as 1946 through their Gazette Notification No.2-C(6)/46 (I and II) dated 17 July 1946, issued by their Department of Commerce. This Gazette Notification prohibited bringing by sea or by land into India of all goods which had been consigned from or grown, produced or manufactured in the Union of South Africa with certain minor exceptions such as personal effects of passengers, newspapers, magazines, etc. Similarly, the Notification prohibited taking by sea or by land out of India of goods which were destined for any port or place outside the Union of South Africa or in respect of which the Chief Customs Officer was satisfied that the goods although destined for a port or place outside the Union of South Africa, were intended to be taken to the Union of South Africa. India, therefore, effected a comprehensive trade boycott of South Africa, including an arms embargo, long before the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolution 1761 (XVII) and Security Council resolutions 181 (1943) and 1818 (1957).

With a view to further strengthening the existing legislation, the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue and Company Law, Government of India, issued Gazette Notification No.135-Customs/F.No.2/3/43-Cus VIII dated 3 October 1946 in supersession of the 1946 Gazette Notification.

The new Notification prohibited the exports to and imports from the Republic of South Africa of all goods with the exception of certain minor items such as post cards, letters, books and periodicals. The Government of India have not only scrupulously complied with the provisions of Security Council resolution h18 (1977) imposing an arms embargo on South Africa, but have repeatedly called for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the South African regime.

India acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Agartheid in October 1977. Suitable implementing legislation was introduced in the Lok Sabha (the Lower House of the Indian Parliament) in November 1978. The Bill known as the Anti-ABartheid (United Nations Convention) Bill was admitted for consideration in the Lok Sabha. The Bill, however, could not be passed during the year owing to the dissolution of Parliament pending general elections. The Bill has now been reintroduced in the Indian Parliament and is expected to be passed during 1981.

The Government of India are convinced that peaceful change in South Africa can only come about with the imposition of comprehensive sanctions against the Pretoria regime by the United Nations Security Council. Similarly, India fully supports the demand for economic sanctions against the Pretoria regime as a means to compel South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

IRAQ

Zhiiginal: English7

50 April 1989

Iraq, in adherence to all the United Nations resolutions related

to the policy of anti- Apartheid, and in full support for the right of peoples to self-determination and achieving their independence and struggle against all forms of racial discrimination, has boycotted the apartheid regime in South Africa politically, economically, and culturally. The Iraqi Government's organs and the mass and non-governmental organizations in Iraq have adhered to the Iraqi policy against the apartheid regime in South Africa.

NEW ZEALAND

Original: English?

/_6 April 1981_7

New Zealand is a multi-racial society whose Government and people are firmly opposed to any form of discrimination whether it be based on race, religion or colour. Laws have been passed to affirm and promote racial equality in New Zealand and to implement the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Government has also enacted legislation establishing a Human Rights Commission to promote the advancement of human rights in New Zealand in accordance with the United Nations international covenants on human rights.

Racial discrimination in all its forms is alien to the New Zealand people's way of life. New Zealand's opposition to apartheid, which violates the basic human rights of the majority of people in South Africa, is unequivocal. New Zealand totally rejects this policy and will continue to work for its elimination. As part of the international efforts towards this end New Zealand took part in the 1977 Lagos Conference for action against apartheid and subscribed without reservation to the terms of the Lagos Declaration.

New Zealand does not maintain diplomatic relations with South

Africa nor does it have any other form of official representation in that country. South African representation in New Zealand continues to be at the consular level.

New Zealand is not engaged in any form of military or nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

New Zealand has no economic or commercial relations with South Africa of any significance. New Zealand's trade with South Africa represents only 0.21 per cent of New Zealand's total trade.

The New Zealand Government made clear its opposition to new investment in South Africa, as it has in the past, by cosponsoring General Assembly resolution 3S/206A.

The New Zealand Government, in conformity with the statement on apartheid in sport made by Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in London in June 1977, has sought to discourage sporting contact by its nationals with sporting organizations, teams or sportsmen from South Africa.

New Zealand has supported and participated in a voluntary arms embargo against South Africa for many years. The provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) calling for a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa have been promulgated in New Zealand law.

New Zealand opposes the establishment of bantustans, which make black South Africans aliens in their own country, and has refused to recognise the so-called independence of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

New Zealand believes that humanitarian assistance should be provided to those who are victims of the EBEEEESEQ system. The New Zealand Government contributes annually to the United Nations Trust Funds for

South Africa and for Namibia, and the United Nations Education Training Programme for Southern Africa. In addition, New Zealand has provided assistance to displaced persons in southern Africa through the World Food Programme, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and United Nations specialized agencies.

New Zealand has consistently supported international efforts to secure the release of political prisoners in South Africa and has cosponsored United Nations resolutions on the subject.

New Zealand considers that the efforts of the international community should be directed towards achieving a peaceful and Just solution in South Africa. New Zealand will accordingly continue to support strategies designed to bring about peaceful change. It will also support action to bring pressure to bear on South Africa which clearly reflects the consensus of international opinion.

NORWAY

(Original: English)

45 April 1989

In keeping with its general policy, the Norwegian Government has both unilaterally and jointly with the other Nordic countries taken concrete steps to limit its contacts with South Africa and to support efforts towards the abolition of the policy of apartheid. As far as we have been able to ascertain, these steps go considerably beyond both international obligations and measures enacted by other countries.

The unilateral steps that have been taken by the Norwegian Government are briefly as follows:

1. No foreign exchange licences are granted for Norwegian investments in South Africa;

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2. The same applies to Government credit guarantees for exports to South Africa and official support for export promotion;

3. The Government has declared that it is Norwegian policy not to sell oil to South Africa;

h. The Consulate-General in Cape Town has been instructed to refrain from any activity designed to promote exports.

Together with the other Nordic countries, Norway has adopted a programme of action against South Africa containing the following elements:

1. Prohibition or countermeasures against new investments in South Africa;

2. Negotiations with Nordic enterprises to restrict their production in South Africa;

3. An appeal to bring an end to contacts with the apartheid regime in the fields of sports and culture;

h. An increase in the Nordic countries' assistance to South African refugees, liberation movements and the victims of the apartheid regime;

S. The introduction of visa requirements for South African nationals.

Within the United Nations system Norway has advocated strict observance of the arms embargo against South Africa, prohibition against new investments and a decision on a trade boycott. However, at the same time Norway has pointed out in the United Nations that it is only on the basis of binding decisions in the Security Council that sanctions are able to obtain the necessary support in order to achieve the desired effect.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

16%iginal: English?

(Eh April 198;?

All trading contacts between Papua New Guinea and South Africa had been discontinued many years ago. The Government of Papua New Guinea has instructed all its nationals and sporting bodies to refrain from any involvement with nationals and sporting bodies of South Africa. Moreover, Papua New Guinea has abided by the decisions and resolutions of the General Assembly and will do so. Papua New Guinea's opposition to and condemnation of the policies of racism and racial discrimination and agartheid remains unchanged as long as these evils exist.

QATAR

4&iiginal: Arabigf

/_2'7 April 198237

The State of Qatar considers that the aggrtheid practiced by South Africa constitutes a crime against humanity and a flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principles of international law andpresentga threat to international peace and security. Agartheid is founded on the deprivation, spoliation, exploitation and social dispossession of the African people. It is a crime against the conscience and dignity of humanity. Accordingly, the State of Qatar, faithful to its international commitments and on the basis of its internal legislation, some years back issued Decree No. 130/73 which provides for the imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa, inasmuch as the Decree puts a ban on the exportation of petroleum

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to South Africa. The State of Qatar also issued Decree No. 1h0 of 1973, which provides for the severance of all economic, commercial and cultural relations with South Africa, and the competent authorities in the State of Qatar have been applying the provisions of this Decree since its promulgation.

The State of Qatar has an absolute belief in the provisions of the United Nations Charter and acceded to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid on 22 July 1976.

The State of Qatar has also acceded to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and has actively participated in a number of international conferences on the elimination and punishment of apartheid. This is in addition to the State of Qatar's co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and its support of its positions and its co-operation with the Arab League, with a view to combating and increasing the isolation of the South African regime, redoubling the international campaign to protest its criminal policy, giving the greatest possible publicity to the barbarity of apartheid and providing material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa.

The State of Qatar supports every action likely to lead to the elimination of all forms of apartheid, in response to an urgent human need in which the State of Qatar believes, because it is one of its fundamental principles, namely the preservation of the dignity of man wherever he may be.

The information media of Qatar make considerable efforts to uncover and expose the crimes of apartheid and to combat the propaganda

in which the apartheid regime engages with a view to deceiving world public opinion and impeding the international efforts made to combat apartheid. The State of Qatar considers that any propaganda for the apartheid regime does serious damage to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

The State of Qatar always endeavours to include in the Joint statements issued following the visits of heads of other States and Governments a registration of Qatar's condemnation and rejection of all the crimes of apartheid. This is done in co-operation with the local press and periodicals and through the broadcasts of its information media in order to inform local and world public opinion and alert them to the gravity of these crimes. The State of Qatar channels through its information media all the activities of the international Organization and all the specialized agencies relating to human rights and aiming at the elimination of the system of apartheid in South Africa and the strengthening of the Just struggle being waged by the oppressed peoples there. In addition, Qatar's information organs publicize and expose the violations of human rights committed by the racist Pretoria regime and its terrorist repressive practices against the liberation movements in South Africa. The State of Qatar strongly condemns the barbarous attacks to which the States neighbouring on South Africa are exposed.

Article 5 (e) of the amended Provisional Constitution states that:

"The State of Qatar embraces the United Nations Charter, which
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aims at the strengthening of the right of peoples to self-determination and the development of international co-operation for the good of mankind as a whole".

On the basis of this, the State of Qatar recognizes the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa for freedom, equality and humanity and to enable the people of the country in their entirety, regardless of race, colour or creed, to participate on a footing of equality in determining the future of the nation. The State of Qatar considers that the United Nations and the international community bear a special responsibility towards the oppressed people in South Africa and their national liberation movement and towards those who have been imprisoned, had their movement restricted or been expatriated because of their struggle against aggrtheid.

The State of Qatar condemns the nuclear, military, economic, cultural and sports co-operation between the two racist regimes in South Africa and occupied Palestine and warns against this alliance between these two regimes, which are antagonistic to the United Nations and the international community.

ROMANIA

Z5iiginal: English7

Lil; April 1981_7

Deeply attached to the ideals of national and social Justice, the Socialist Republic of Romania is consistently promoting an active policy of militant solidarity with the struggle of peoples against colonialism, neocolonialism, agartheid and racial discrimination, for the elimination of all forms of domination, oppression and inequality. The Romanian people, who achieved the right to be master of its own destiny through a fight full of sacrifices, conducted in the course of many centuries, has given and continues to give an active multilateral support to the struggle of peoples for the implementation of their right to live in freedom and independence, for the elimination of any forms of colonialist, neocolonialist and racial domination. In this spirit, the Romanian people has lent and is lending all its assistance to the national liberation movements of southern Africa and is voicing full solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa against agartheid and racial discrimination practiced by the Pretoria regime.

Romania shares the general concern with the grave situation prevailing in southern Africa, as a result of the continued policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, and of persistent refusal by South Africa to comply With the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, increasingly endangering peace and security in the region and throughout the world. The abolition of the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, a policy which contradicts the interests of oppressed people in South Africa and flagrantly infringes upon the United Nations Charter and

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the elimination of the colonialist and neocolonialist rules, of policies of domination and oppression, represent an imperative of the contemporary world. The achievement of this imperative requires the joint action of all forces attached to the cause of peace, national independence, equity and progress.

In accordance with its position of many-sided support for African peoples and for national liberation movements in southern Africa, for the efforts of young States devoted to the strengthening of their independence and national sovereignty, Socialist Romania and the Romanian people have ungrudgingly condemned the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, the repressive measures taken against the coloured population, the continued occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the acts of aggression of the South African racists against independent African States; they have called for the cessation of these acts and for the observance of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Romania has repeatedly stated, both at the United Nations and in other international bodies, its active position of condemnation of apartheid policies and practices, for the eradication of this scourge, which is based on the most degrading forms of domination and exploitation and which generates tension and conflicts on the African continent, posing at the same time an increasing threat to peace and security in the region and in the world as a whole. Romania has firmly acted for the implementation of the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, for the adoption of decisive measures, based on the United Nations Charter, conducive to the elimination of the situation of tension in the region, to the liquidation of apartheid and of its international consequences, for securing the freedom,

independence, peace and security of all peoples in southern Africa. Romania stands for increased efforts by the United Nations and by all States in order to ensure for the majority of the population in South Africa its right to a free, dignified and independent life, undelayed independence for Namibia, the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion perpetrated by the South African racists against independent African States. In this context, Romania supports the convening of the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and considers it necessary for all States to step up their actions for the implementation of the United Nations pertinent resolutions relating to South Africa, including those referring to the cessation of any co-operation with the Pretoria authorities, which, one way or another, is encouraging the perpetuation of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The Socialist Republic of Romania supported and continues to give its full support to the United Nations resolutions on the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination, and consequently does not maintain any relations, whether diplomatic, political, consular or otherwise, with the Republic of South Africa.

SWEDEN

lgfinal: Englisg

LEO April 1989

For a long time Sweden has actively been working to achieve increased international pressure against the regime of South Africa, including economic sanctions. It is the view of the Swedish Government that it is still possible

for the international community to contribute through such measures to eliminating the apartheid system by peaceful means.

The Swedish Government believes that, in order to become effective, sanctions must be decided by the Security Council in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. Sweden has supported the General Assembly in requesting the Security Council to adopt such measures. In 1976 Sweden initiated in the General Assembly a resolution, which has since become traditional, urging the Security Council to consider effective steps to achieve the cessation of further foreign investments in and financial loans to South Africa.

Moreover, Sweden has also taken a series of measures outside the framework of the United Nations, both unilaterally and on the basis of the Joint Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa adopted in 1978. In particular, attention is called to the Bill on Prohibition of Investments in South Africa and Namibia, passed by the Swedish parliament in 1979. This law is now being reviewed in the light of its effects up to the present, possible loopholes and practicable amendments, e.g. concerning transfer of technology.

Humanitarian assistance to the victims of the South African policy and to the liberation movements in southern Africa is an essential part of the measures taken by Sweden against apartheid. The Swedish Government also assists the frontline States in their efforts to reduce their economic dependence on South Africa and their vulnerability, should international sanctions against South Africa be adopted. The Swedish assistance for these different purposes has continued to increase through the years. The present fiscal year it amounts to more than one billion Swedish Crowns (215 million US dollars), of which 950 million are provided to the

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Frontline States and 100 million to the liberation movements and the victims of apartheid.

In addition to the information furnished above, the details of the Joint Nordic Programme of Action are presented in the following:

Joint Nordic Programme of Action against South Africa

(Agreed in March 1978, and later extended to include further measures)

1. Prohibition or discouragement of new investments in South Africa;
2. Negotiations with Nordic enterprises with a view to restricting their production in South Africa;
3. Recommendation that contacts with the apartheid regime in South Africa in the field of sport and culture be discontinued;
4. Increased Nordic support to refugees, liberation movements, victims of apartheid, etc.;
5. Visa requirements for South African citizens.

In the United Nations the Nordic Countries, in accordance with their policy, will primarily

1. Work for the adoption of resolutions in the Security Council against new investments in South Africa;
2. Work for proposals in the Security Council which could result in binding resolutions against trade with South Africa;
3. Work to ensure the strict observance of the Security Council's resolution on the arms embargo against South Africa.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

15%iginal: Russiag?

18' April 198g

Consistently and steadfastly upholding the principle of the equal

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rights of all persons irrespective of nationality or race, the Ukrainian SSR has resolutely advocated and continues to advocate the urgent elimination of the remnants of colonialism and racism and the eradication of the shameful system of apartheid in South Africa, which is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and constitutes a threat to international peace and security. This position of principle was confirmed anew in the decisions of the twenty-sixth congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, which took place in February 1981.

Proceeding from that position, the Ukrainian SSR supports and fully implements the United Nations decisions aimed at eradicating the policy and practice of apartheid which are being pursued by the South African racist regime.

The Ukrainian SSR does not maintain any political, economic, military or other relations with the racist Pretoria regime and is complying with the decisions of the United Nations Security Council on the imposition of an arms embargo against South Africa. The Ukrainian SSR is one of the States parties to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and is putting into practice the provisions of this important international legal instrument.

Being a member of such United Nations bodies as the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Ad hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sport, the Ukrainian SSR strives for the exposure and condemnation of the inhuman policy and practice of apartheid in South Africa and takes an active part in preparing concrete international

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measures aimed at eliminating that shameful system of oppression and exploitation. Representatives of the Ukrainian SSR use other international forums also to this end. At the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, for example, the Ukrainian delegation co-sponsored a number of resolutions relating to various aspects of the struggle against apartheid, including the resolution on the holding of an International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa.

Decisively condemning the criminal policy and practice of apartheid in South Africa, the Ukrainian SSR resolutely supports the Just struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement and gives them assistance. That assistance includes providing opportunities for representatives of the oppressed peoples of southern Africa to study at educational institutions in the Ukraine and making regular contributions to the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa.

The mass media in the Ukrainian SSR pay constant attention to providing effective coverage of the various aspects of the just struggle for liberation of the oppressed people of South Africa, and also of the efforts made in the United Nations and other international forums to increase the effectiveness of the struggle against the criminal policy of apartheid.

A number of the Ukraine's public organizations are conducting a widespread campaign for the elimination of national and racial oppression, in support of those fighting apartheid in South Africa.

The Afrikaner racists, however, supported by the many-sided assistance and close collaboration of a number of imperialist States and multinational corporations, are continuing their cruel exploitation of the indigenous

population of South Africa as before and engaging in bloody repression of the opponents of apartheid. Ignoring the well-known resolutions of the United Nations, the racist Pretoria regime is continuing its illegal occupation of Namibia. The aggressive actions constantly being perpetrated against neighbouring African States by the South African racists and their efforts to create a nuclear potential are provoking serious disquiet and concern.

Decisions of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies have frequently emphasized that all this is leading to a further aggravation of the situation in southern Africa and represents a serious threat to international peace and security. The Ukrainian SSR has therefore supported and continues to support the demand of the African States for comprehensive sanctions against the racist regime of South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Original: Russian

51 March 1989

As L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, stressed in his report to the Twenty-sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, "the birth of the Republic of Zimbabwe and the increasing heat of the liberation struggle in Namibia, and now in South Africa as well, are a clear indication that the ascendancy of the 'classical' colonizers and racists is drawing to

a close." Following its fundamental foreign policy stance for the complete and final elimination of all forms and manifestations of colonialism and racism, the Soviet Union consistently supports the decisions of the United Nations aimed at putting an end to the policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist authorities of South Africa. In accordance with numerous United Nations resolutions and decisions, the Soviet Union maintains no political, economic, military or other contacts with South Africa and has no contractual or licensing agreements with Pretoria.

The Soviet Union sponsored the adoption in the United Nations of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and was among the first States in the world to ratify that Convention.

As a permanent member of the Security Council, the Soviet Union consistently supports proposals for the introduction by the Security Council of comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, as provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The USSR supported the adoption by the Security Council of the resolution establishing a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa and steadfastly observes that resolution.

Numerous decisions of the United Nations, including its resolutions on the question of the apartheid policy pursued by the South African authorities, are aimed at giving moral and material support and assistance in every possible way to the peoples fighting colonialism, racism and apartheid to achieve national liberation. In accordance with these United Nations decisions the Soviet Union has given and continues to give all-round support to the national liberation movements of southern Africa.

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Guided by its position of principle on questions relating to the struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid, the Soviet Union vigorously condemns the South African regime's policy of apartheid, which is intended to consolidate and perpetuate colonial and racist domination in South Africa, "bantustanization" and brutal repression of those who fight apartheid.

The Soviet Union shares the conclusions expressed in United Nations decisions to the effect that international peace and security are seriously threatened by the policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the South African authorities and condemned by the United Nations as a crime against humanity, the Pretoria regime's unceasing acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, the continued occupation of Namibia by the South African racists and Pretoria's military build-up and development of a nuclear capability. The USSR supports United Nations demands for an end to the multifaceted collaboration of Western Powers, and primarily that of the States members of NATO and their transnational corporations, with the South African racist regime, particularly in military and nuclear matters, which serves to strengthen that regime and hinders the elimination of the apartheid system in South Africa.

The Soviet Union unwaveringly supports the eradication of the shameful system of apartheid and the immediate cessation of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia, opposes the extension of the policy of egggthgig_to that country and supports the immediate transfer of all power to the Namibian people through SWAPO, recognized by the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

The Soviet Union fully supports United Nations decisions aimed at achieving these goals. The USSR also fully supports United Nations decisions designed to put an end to South African acts of aggression against neighbouring African countries and to foil the South African racists' plans to gain access to nuclear weapons.

In accordance with United Nations decisions, efforts are under way in the Soviet Union to mobilize world opinion in the fight to eliminate colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa. Active measures in this direction are being carried out by Soviet social organizations, including the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the Soviet Afro-Asian Countries Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Committee for the Defence of Peace, the Committee of Soviet Women, the Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR, and the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

The mass media of the USSR widely publicize the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies designed to eliminate the system of apartheid in South Africa. They constantly broadcast and publish information exposing the criminal nature of the policy and practice of apartheid. This material contains vigorous condemnations of the Pretoria racist regime's acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States and revelations of the collaboration of Western Powers and their transnational corporations with the South African authorities, which contributes to the maintenance of the South African racist regime and the colonial and racist system in southern Africa.

In accordance with the policy of supporting the peoples' national liberation struggle against the colonizers and racists, which was affirmed at the Twenty-sixth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union will continue to strive for the full implementation of United Nations decisions against apartheid.

II. SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS WITHIN
THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION
Z6figinal: English7
15 April 1983'

1. The present report updates the comprehensive information on action taken by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions contained in previous reports of the United Nations Secretary-General to the General Assembly. It should be recalled, as in the past, that the cornerstone of ILO policy in the matter continues to be the decision adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at its one hundred and seventy-third session (November 1968), the full text of which appears in document A/SBlh.

2. In co-operation with Organization of African Unity (OAU), the front-line States, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and Multi-bi institutions, the ILO has organized various forms of training courses in favour of African national liberation movements recognized by the OAU. The African national liberation movements availing themselves of ILO's assistance are ANC and PAC of South Africa, SWAPO of Namibia and, until mid-April 1980, ZANU and ZAPU of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. The assistance of the ILO to these liberation movements covered such fields as manpower needs including vocational training, labour administration and legislation, workers' education, secretarial training.

5. During the year under review quite a number of important activities took place as can be seen from the following paragraphs.

h. In the field of manpower, ILO set up in April 1980 a special employment promotion team for the southern African sub-region based in Lusaka. This team, known as the Southern African Team for Employment Promotion (SATEP), has since its inception been closely involved, among other things, with the Namibian liberation movement of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Lusaka-based United Nations Institute for Namibia in helping plan training courses for Namibians in support of indigenous manpower development in an independent Namibia. SATEP will also be providing direct support to the Namibian Institute in carrying out research on certain priority areas of the United Nations plan for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO.

5. It should also be noted that SATEP is actively involved in certain technical co-operation activities in Zimbabwe as part of the international effort to consolidate the socio-economic and political independence of the former colony - advisory and consultancy services to various ministries in the areas of manpower development and planning, employment promotion, wages and incomes policies.

6. As regards vocational training, a pilot project for the liberation movements of South Africa - the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-African Congress (PAC)-is being implemented in Tanzania to train 60 South Africans, 30 from each movement, in industrial skills. By the end of 1980, there were 22 South Africans in training. At the beginning of 1980, five ANC fellows were sent to the ILO Turin Centre to follow an instructor training course and are now instructors at the ANC training centre in Tanzania. A project for emergency assistance to the liberation movements of Namibia and Zimbabwe in the fields of technical and vocational training has been achieving satisfactory progress in meeting its immediate objectives: instructor training at the Turin Centre, railway training at the Warden Centre in Egypt, and basic training in a variety of fields in

existing institutions of the front-line States. A project for the establishment of a pilot vocational training centre for Namibian refugees in Angola is in its preliminary phase of operation.

7. In collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Namibia, the ILO provided a consultant to advise on curricula, training standards and materials as well as assisting in the launching of a pilot secretarial course for Namibians and the provision of equipment. Similar assistance was given to ZAPU in addition to two fellowships of 12 months each and equipment worth about \$h0,000.

8. In the field of labour administration, one trainee has completed a senior fellowship of 12 months in labour inspection and employment services while a second trainee, also on a fellowship for 12 months in a similar field, was withdrawn by SWAPO half-way through his studies. SWAPO has still to provide the six trainees who were expected to undergo nine-months junior fellowship training. However, the Organisation has now sought for a change in the remaining fellowship distribution of the project indicating that the two Namibians trained earlier at the senior fellowship level were no longer available. Therefore, two out of the six fellowships at the junior level would have to be upgraded to senior level. The request was being processed at the time of this reporting.

9. Within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, a one-year project for training a total of 30 Namibians has not got off the ground. Since the last report, SWAPO has indicated that the problem of supplying trainees has been overcome. However, the Organisation's final decision is still awaited on the expert candidatures. It had interviewed three candidates but the one approved by SWAPO did not take up the assignment owing to illness. At the time of this report the Organisation was reviewing the candidature of one of the remaining two experts.

10. The study on discriminatory labour legislation in Namibia has been transmitted to SWAPO and to the Office of the UN Commissioner for Namibia. A Seminar on Equality of Treatment of Women Workers in Southern Africa was held in Arusha from 28 September to 6 October 1980 with participants designated by the liberation movements from ANC, PAC and SWAPO as well as representatives of various organizations including the OAU. A tripartite seminar was held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe from 2-5 December 1980 to examine the ILO study on discriminatory legislation relating to labour matters in Zimbabwe. At its own expense the ILO also participated in the International Seminar on Women and Apartheid in Helsinki from 19 to 21 May 1980.

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

originalz English7

E5 April 198_1_7

The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) was established in 1978, with headquarters at Nairobi, Kenya. Its activities against apartheid and in assistance to the people of southern Africa and Namibia have been concentrated on providing assistance to refugees from South Africa and Namibia, through technical co-operation projects in the field of human settlements, organized in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Council for Namibia Nationhood Programme, the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the participating Governments of neighbouring countries. Two of these projects are on-going, three have been completed and one has been approved recently. A brief description of these projects follows.

Construction Assistance to the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC)

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One of the projects currently in progress is in construction assistance to the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) covering the period 1979-1982.

The Objectives of this project are as follows:

- (a) To provide an opportunity to Azanians to control their own environment and to plan and operate their own settlements;
- (b) To provide Azanians with experience in organizing and managing large community and social services;
- (c) To train a cadre of artisans, site supervisors and professionals.

The Government of the Republic of Tanzania has allocated 60 acres of land at Bagamoyo for this project, PAC is committed to provide transportation and a group of about 25 cadres as labour force and UNCHS (Habitat) input will amount to approximately \$225,000.

Self-help Community Programme

The second on-going project is a self-help community development project in Morogoro, Tanzania, to prepare the people of South Africa to control their own environment, to plan and operate their own settlements and to organize and manage large communities, including their production and service functions. This pilot project, covering the period 1978-1982, includes establishment of a construction workshop and building of about #00 prototype heuses, as a community development operation based on self-help construction methods. The Government of Tanzania has allocated 250 to 300 acres of land for this project, the African National Congress (ANC) is providing the project architect and a core of professionals, manpower and students for training, and UNDP is financing consultants, teaching material, equipment and fellowships. The UNCHS (Habitat) budget for this project is approximately \$715,000.

In 1978-1979, UNCHS (Habitat) organized a training course in Lusaka, Zambia, for building technicians from the liberation movements of South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress (ANC), the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). The objective of this course was to train cadres from Namibia,

Zimbabwe and South Africa for the implementation of self-help housing and settlement upgrading programmes. UNCHS (Habitat) input for this project totalled approximately \$110,000.

Workshop on Education, health, housing and labour for Namibians

In August 1980, UNCHS (Habitat) participated in a workshop on education, health, housing and labour for Namibians. The objective of this workshop was to review the current state of IntLODh00d programme projects and to analyze the need for further United Nations assistance for pre-independence, transitional and post-independence phases. The workshop report included the future role of UNCHS in the Namibia nationhood programme and a project document for financing. UNCHS provided the services of a human settlements adviser to the workshop for five days.

Training in formulation of policy options in land-use and human settlements development

During 1979-1980, UNCHS (Habitat) carried out a project on training and formulation of policy options in land use and human settlements development for Namibia, at a cost of about \$16h,000. A phase-II project document, Training in human settlement development planning and administration for Namibia, has been recently approved for execution during 1981, with a budget of \$1h6,000. The objectives of the phase-II project are to introduce a group of Namibian students to housing policy options, regional, urban and rural development strategies, housing finance, site and service and various community participation schemes; and to prepare the same group for further education, at diploma or graduate level, within the fields of architecture, engineering, physical, environmental, sociological and economic planning and administration. The group of Namibian trainees will participate in a training programme consisting of study tours in Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, covering the various subjects of study. These projects are a part of the United Nations Council for Namibia Nationhood Programme and are implemented jointly by UNCHS (Habitat) and the United Nations Institute for Namibia

(UNIN), in co-operation with SWAPO and participating Governments. Apart from the assistance provided through these specific projects, liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) are also invited to the annual sessions of the Commission on Human Settlements.

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Z5riginal: English7

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The United Nations Children's Fund has always given humanitarian assistance, in the form of medical supplies, educational supplies, drinking water and non-formal education to women, for the benefit of children and women who have been forced to flee their countries and seek sanctuary in other African countries as a result of the oppressive policies of the regimes in their countries - including South Africa. This humanitarian assistance is given to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, after full consultations with the latter and the host Governments.

SWAPO is one of the beneficiaries of this assistance and, before Zimbabwe became independent, ZANU and ZAPU Were also among the beneficiaries.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

Z5riginal: English7

E7 April 1989'

Consistent with General Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976 and 32/9A of h November 1977, a comprehensive programme of assistance to the Namibian people was prepared, which was endorsed by the Industrial Development Board at its twelfth session in May 1978. This blueprint covers the pre-independence period totalling \$0.8M million, and three projects totalling \$15.95 Iillion for the transitional and-post-independence period. Of this total of \$16.782 million, the first three projects were approved for \$hh,500 by UNDP on the basis of recommengations of the Council

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for Namibia. In addition UNIDO provided \$57,000 for these three projects from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. These projects are under implementation. Two other projects, namely "Training in industrial strategy and development" and "Resource-based industry-oriented study" are expected to be cleared by the Council for Namibia shortly. It may be mentioned that, according to the decision of the Lusaka Workshop of March 1978, no project should be implemented without prior clearance of the Council for Namibia. Approval of remaining projects of the pre-independence period is being examined by the Office of the Commissioner for Namibia, New York. UNIDO wants to reiterate that, as part of United Nations secretariat, it abides by the provisions of the afore-mentioned resolutions in implementing its work programme, including technical assistance.

WORLD BANK

Z6figinal: English7

E6 April 198g

The Bank has no relevant information which it can provide.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

Z5iiginal: English7

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The World Food Programme does not provide assistance to or collaborate with the Government of South Africa.