

(Canada) supported the adoption by the Council of resolution 418 (1977) on 4 November which established a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter. We similarly support the decision which the Council has just taken to establish a committee to examine the progress of the implementation of the measures envisaged by the provisions of resolution 418 (1977).

In response to the note which the Secretary General circulated to States pursuant to operative paragraph 6 of resolution 418 (1977), the Canadian Government on 28 November advised the Secretary General that Canada had in 1963 voluntarily placed an arms embargo on the sale of arms and military equipment to South Africa and had in 1970 extended that embargo to include the sale of spare parts for such equipment in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions. Our reply noted that Canada had voted in favour of resolution 418 (1977) making this voluntary arms embargo mandatory and would faithfully implement its provisions.

In deciding how to establish a committee in relations to resolution 418 (1977), the Council has followed the precedent of the establishment of a similar committee by resolution 253 (1968) of the Security Council, on the subject of the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. I realize that this is not the time to discuss the question, but I should like to put on record our belief that when the committee now being established begins its work, it should adopt procedures similar to those which have been evolved over the years for the Committee on Rhodesian Sanctions and move ahead in dealing with the main tasks established for it, as defined in operative paragraph 1 of the present resolution. The Canadian Government has cooperated fully with the Committee established under resolution 253 (1968) and has respected the workmanlike procedures that have been developed in that Committee to encourage and ensure cooperation with it by all member states. It will be our intention to support in like fashion the activities of the committee on the implementation of the arms embargo against South Africa.

4. Question of Namibia

South West Africa or Namibia is the only mandated territory that has neither become independent nor been placed under the UN trusteeship system. When the UN trusteeship system was established to replace the League of Nations mandates system, South Africa refused to place the mandated territory of South West Africa under trusteeship. In 1966, the UN General Assembly, by UNGA resolution 2145 (XXI), terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia and transferred responsibility for the territory to the United Nations. South Africa refused to accept this decision (which Canada supported) and the deadlock between the UN and South Africa continued. In 1970, in resolution 283, the Security Council requested all states to avoid any relations--diplomatic, consular or otherwise--with South Africa that would imply recognition of South Africa's administration of Namibia. In 1971 the International Court of Justice concluded that South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal and that South Africa was obliged to withdraw its administration from the territory immediately, but this advisory opinion of the Court had no effect on the policy and action of the South African Government. Canada considers the