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REPORT OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED IN PURSUANCE OF
SECURITY RESOLUTION S/5773

Addendum to Annex V

In reply to the letter dated 30 October 1964 from the Chairman of the Expert Committee (S/6210, Annex IV), four additional replies were received. The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced below.

The reply from Belgium, which was originally included in the Report,^{1/} is also reproduced for technical reasons.

^{1/} S/6210, Annex V, p. 10.

BELGIUM

Original: French
23 February 1965

Questions 1 to 4:

See the table reproduced below.

Questions 5, 6 and 7:

While reserving its position with regard to the principle of economic sanctions, the Belgian Government wishes to emphasize that the possibilities envisaged in these questions raise multiple problems and that it is extremely difficult to judge their import without making a detailed study. This study would require complex research, which could not be carried out in a short space of time.

Question 8:

In its letters dated 27 September 1963, 29 January 1964 and 15 September 1964, the Belgian Government informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it had decided to apply the Security Council resolutions of 7 August 1963 (S/5386), 4 December 1963 (S/5471) and 9 June 1964 (S/5761).

Questions 9 and 10:

Belgium is not applying economic sanctions against South Africa.

Question 11:

Belgium is not giving any military or economic assistance to the Republic of South Africa.

Question 12:

Belgium is not making any capital investment in the Republic of South Africa. Transfers of capital from Belgium to other countries do not require any authorization or formalities. It is therefore not possible to give a geographical breakdown of capital outflows and on that basis to establish how much private investment there has been in the Republic of South Africa.

Question 13:

None.

TABLE I

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS OF THE BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION (BLEU) FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Description of item (a)	1963					First half 1964				
	Amount 100 kg (b)	Value 1,000 B fr (c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	Amount 100 kg (g)	Value 1,000 B fr (h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
GRAND TOTAL OF IMPORTS	3,651,151	2,699,618	0.48	1.05	1.056	1,396,987	1,303,138	0.33	0.87	0.876
Canned fish and shellfish and preparations thereof	21,527	22,456	9.80	2.71	0.008	14,642	26,332	12.82	6.08	0.017
Maize (not ground)	424,281	134,797	5.63	5.76	0.052	22,826	7,547	0.87	0.90	0.005
Cereals (not ground) other than wheat, rice, barley and maize	2,502	1,208	0.04	0.07	-	14,783	65,076	0.57	0.81	0.043
Fresh produce and nuts, with the exception of oleaginous nuts	183,478	164,152	6.17	6.47	0.064	161,204	129,877	8.60	9.89	0.087
Canned fruit and fruit preparations	19,332	24,856	4.34	3.78	0.009	13,911	19,451	5.55	5.00	0.013
Raw skins	7,880	27,982	2.50	3.66	0.010	2,465	11,399	1.55	2.81	0.007
Wool and other animal hair	61,028	447,525	3.97	5.24	0.175	34,964	289,904	4.64	5.11	0.194
Raw minerals	83,701	64,407	0.53	5.62	0.025	48,453	37,640	0.59	5.70	0.025
Non-ferrous metal ores with the exception of uranium and thorium	2,135,159	470,835	26.65	17.79	0.184	479,935	83,039	13.91	6.59	0.055
Coal, coke and compressed fuel	281,018	21,731	0.23	0.19	0.008	343,834	29,966	0.58	0.53	0.020
Gem stones and pearls, worked and unworked	-	701,518	-	7.68	0.274	-	326,826	-	5.93	0.219
Cast iron and spiegeleisen, sponge iron and steel, iron or steel powder, ferrous alloys	58,558	29,714	1.00	1.66	0.110	9,766	2,964	0.42	0.34	0.002
Copper	147,527	440,417	5.13	5.03	0.172	82,584	241,731	4.70	4.75	0.162
Lead	-	-	-	-	-	9,765	10,882	11.00	10.70	0.007

Key: Col. (d) and (i): Commodities imported from South Africa as a percentage of total BLEU imports of these commodities, by volume.

Col. (e) and (j): Ditto, by value.

Col. (f) and (k): Commodities imported from South Africa as a percentage of total BLEU imports of all commodities, by value.

TABLE II
PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF THE BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION (BLEU) TO SOUTH AFRICA

Description of item (a)	1963				First half 1964					
	Amount 100 kg (b)	Value 1,000 B fr (c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	Amount 100 kg (g)	Value 1,000 B fr (h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS	1,178,595	1,175,242	0.28	0.48	0.485	861,582	748,231	0.37	0.54	0.540
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	198	14,293	0.75	1.38	0.005	136	13,067	1.03	2.15	0.009
Fertilizers, manufactured	782,440	101,812	2.00	1.79	0.042	521,986	84,943	2.68	2.96	0.061
Textile thread	2,846	14,818	0.32	0.18	0.006	1,294	8,588	0.28	0.19	0.006
Cotton fabrics, except for special fabrics	6,087	71,250	2.06	2.12	0.029	2,923	38,857	1.83	2.02	0.028
Fabrics other than cotton, except for special fabrics	6,898	75,930	1.39	1.03	0.013	2,167	20,513	0.68	0.93	0.014
Floor coverings, carpets, carpeting and rugs and tapestries	3,415	33,864	0.57	0.89	0.013	2,167	20,513	0.68	0.93	0.014
Glass	37,649	36,032	0.85	0.78	0.015	33,705	37,883	1.32	1.35	0.027
Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections (including sheet piling)	42,179	25,459	0.11	0.14	0.010	89,723	43,187	0.47	0.42	0.031
Iron or steel wire except wire rod	81,444	63,320	2.90	2.41	0.026	59,782	47,737	3.81	3.31	0.034
Copper, manufactured	7,182	29,743	0.23	0.28	0.012	718	3,580	0.01	0.16	0.002
Aluminium, manufactured	3,945	14,404	0.55	0.62	0.005	2,191	8,309	0.48	0.55	0.006
Cables, barbed wire, metal grill and fencing	44,932	49,523	2.13	2.05	0.020	25,407	27,940	2.01	1.97	0.020
Nuts and bolts	12,070	16,379	1.54	2.09	0.006	10,924	14,386	2.27	2.99	0.010
Tractors, agricultural machinery and implements	8,018	47,337	2.24	2.65	0.019	4,027	23,117	2.06	2.31	0.016
Non-electrical machines	17,172	140,011	1.16	1.32	0.055	9,449	81,095	1.14	1.31	0.056
Electrical machinery and switchgear	2,709	21,563	1.28	1.03	0.008	2,206	16,262	2.13	1.44	0.011
Photographic and cinematographic supplies	1,192	33,487	1.10	0.95	0.013	1,481	27,582	1.43	1.33	0.019
Arms and ammunition, including hunting and sporting arms and ammunition 1/	4,389	154,277	2.65	4.64	0.063	904	48,960	0.98	2.33	0.035

Key Col. (d) and (i): Commodities exported to South Africa as a percentage of total BLEU exports of these commodities, by volume.

Col. (e) and (j): Ditto, by value.

Col. (f) and (k): Commodities exported to South Africa as a percentage of total BLEU exports of all commodities, by value.

1/ Under sales agreements concluded before the implementation of Security Council resolution S/5386 of 7 August 1963. The Belgian Government has since suspended the issuance of export authorizations for the arms covered by that resolution.

BURMA

[Original: English]
18 February 1965

With reference to your letter PO 230 SQAF(2-5) of 30 October 1964 and in reply to the questionnaire from the Expert Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution S/5773 enclosed thereto, I have the honour to invite your attention to the information furnished by my Government in the following communications.

(a) Letter No. PA97/001/63 of 25 June 1963 from the Permanent Secretary, Foreign Office, Rangoon, to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of South Africa.

(b) Note No. PA97/001/63 of 20 September 1963 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Burma in reply to the Secretary-General's Note No. PO 230 SOAF (2) of 19 August 1963.

In both communications, it has been mentioned by my Government that Burma had in 1962 prohibited by executive order all commercial transactions between the Union of Burma and the Republic of South Africa and that since then there have been no relations whatsoever between the two countries.

It may also be mentioned that the prohibition of all commercial transactions with the Republic of South Africa has had hardly any effect on the economy of the Union of Burma.

In view of the foregoing, I am to inform you that my Government does not feel it necessary to answer the questionnaire in individual replies.

IRELAND

[Original: English]
19 March 1965

REPLIES TO QUESTIONNAIRE

1. What were the most important commodities of South African origin by volume and by value which you imported in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

See attached Table.

2. What percentage by volume and value did these imports represent of your total imports of those commodities and of your total imports of all commodities in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

See attached Table.

3. What were the most important commodities, including all forms of armaments, which you exported to South Africa by volume and by value in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

See attached Table. No armaments in any form were exported to South Africa during the periods in question.

4. What percentage by volume and value did these exports represent of your total exports of those commodities and of your total exports of all commodities in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

See attached Table.

5. If you prohibited all imports of South African origin and all exports to South Africa could you find alternative sources for these imports and alternative markets for the exports?

From the data available to the Irish authorities about world trade in the commodities Ireland exports to and imports from South Africa, they would find it impossible to give even an approximate answer to this question.

6. If not, what would be the effects on your economy of the absence of imports from and exports to South Africa?

See answer to question 5.

7. What would be the effects of the prohibitions in question 5 above on your balance of payments?

See answer to question 5.

/...

8. What political actions have you taken with respect to South Africa and how have they been put into effect?

The repugnance which the people of Ireland feel towards apartheid has been made known to the Government of South Africa on every suitable occasion and has been repeatedly expressed in the United Nations and in various other international contexts. On a number of occasions Ireland co-sponsored the inscription of the question of apartheid on the agenda of the General Assembly of the United Nations and co-sponsored resolutions adopted by the Assembly condemning the racist policies of South Africa.

Pursuant to Security Council resolutions S/5386 of 7 August 1963 and S/5471 of 4 December 1963 the Government of Ireland do not give licences for the export to South Africa of arms and ammunition or of equipment and material for their manufacture and maintenance.

9. What economic actions have you taken with respect to South Africa and how have they been put into effect?

No economic actions in this respect have been taken apart from what is referred to in the answer to question 8.

10. What effect have they had on your country's internal economy and on its foreign trade payments?

See answer to question 9.

11. What military or economic assistance, if any, is being given by you to the Republic of South Africa?

Neither form of assistance is being given to the Republic of South Africa.

12. What capital investment, if any, is being made from your country, privately or from Government sources, in the Republic of South Africa?

None is being made from Government sources. No information is available as to investment from private sources, but there is no evidence that it is significant.

13. What other observations would you wish to make at this stage relating to external or internal implications affecting your country, resulting from measures which could, as appropriate be taken by the Security Council under the United Nations Charter?

None.

Description of Article	Unit of Quantity	Imports from Republic of South Africa		Total imports from all Countries		Commodity from Republic of South Africa as % of all countries	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports							
Oranges, tangerines, mandarins and clementines	cwt.	74,047	238,736	356,482	1,082,332	20.77	22.06
Apples	"	15,297	77,603	247,231	1,120,093	6.19	6.93
Grapes	"	5,911	60,065	24,410	216,409	24.22	27.76
Pears and quinces	"	4,579	22,209	60,187	324,185	7.61	6.85
Plums and other stone fruit	"	2,207	22,419	16,978	115,383	13.00	19.43
Fruit in syrup in airtight containers	"	30,684	165,606	133,155	818,128	23.04	20.24
Other fruit, nuts and vegetables	value	...	41,558	...	5,306,466	...	0.78
Syrup and molasses, edible	cwt.	2,208	6,552	11,041	44,971	20.00	14.57
Tea	"	754	11,501	254,664	5,789,943	0.30	0.20
Wine, still	gal.	17,796	13,931	757,147	853,675	2.35	1.63
Tobacco, unmanufactured	lb.	137,659	23,278	10,201,802	3,059,073	1.35	0.76
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	cwt.	21,282	68,801	294,636	831,726	7.22	8.27
Wool, raw	cental	2,030	58,661	132,241	3,359,656	1.54	1.75
" tops	"	209	8,299	25,120	1,027,860	0.83	0.81
Asbestos (including raw fibre)	cwt.	9,464	34,211	62,214	165,655	15.21	20.65
Machinery, other than electrical	value	...	7,839	...	36,304,267	...	0.02
Electrical machinery, goods and apparatus	"	...	11,406	...	15,055,765	...	0.08
Miscellaneous articles, n.e.s.	"	...	63,010	...	231,424,385	...	0.03
Total Imports	"	...	935,685	...	306,899,972	...	0.30
Domestic Exports							
Horses, including ponies, bloodstock	No.	3	2,100	2,382	2,376,710	0.13	0.21
Food and food preparations	value	...	7,536	...	64,542,089	...	0.01
Animal oils and fats, processed	cwt.	519	2,488	224,709	634,123	0.23	0.39
Beer (including ale, stout and porter)	std. brl.	1,453	10,795	1,093,035	6,881,565	0.33	0.16
Leather and leather manufactures and dressed fur skins	value	...	3,246	...	3,099,733	...	0.10
Yarn and thread of synthetic fibres	lb.	76,083	56,351	219,088	151,507	24.73	37.19
Other textiles	value	...	14,574	...	4,465,856	...	0.33
Machinery other than electrical	"	...	15,717	...	3,177,603	...	0.49
Electrical machinery, goods and apparatus	"	...	29,815	...	4,014,847	...	0.74
Mechanical lighters	"	...	6,202	...	258,290	...	2.40
Miscellaneous articles, n.e.s.	"	...	20,775	...	101,847,916	...	0.02
Total Domestic Exports	"	...	172,599	...	191,450,239	...	0.09

January - June, 1964

Description of Article	Unit of Quantity	Imports from Republic of South Africa		Total imports from all Countries		Commodity from Republic of South Africa as % of all Countries	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports							
Oranges, tangerines, mandarins and clementines	cwt.	9,825	33,408	216,151	687,529	4.55	4.86
Apples	"	7,056	33,147	191,611	893,737	3.68	3.71
Grapes	"	5,293	62,926	6,124	72,602	86.43	86.67
Pears and quinces	"	4,854	22,916	26,219	132,513	18.51	17.29
Plums and other stone fruit	"	2,406	22,407	3,911	34,485	61.52	64.98
Fruit in syrup, in airtight containers	"	26,026	144,097	84,151	541,922	30.93	26.59
Other fruit, nuts and vegetables	value	...	24,767	...	2,778,973	...	0.89
Molasses, inedible	cwt.	2,002	6,520	4,842	20,448	41.35	31.89
Beverages	value	...	8,111	...	1,675,577	...	0.48
Wool, raw	cental	1,357	43,242	67,333	2,034,884	1.17	1.29
Machinery, except electrical	value	...	5,153	...	20,864,582	...	0.02
Automotive electric equipment for vehicles, aircraft, etc.	"	...	15,781	...	343,175	...	4.60
Asbestos (including raw fibre)	cwt.	2,678	11,994	29,189	107,489	9.17	11.16
Parcel post	value	...	8,424	...	3,401,484	...	0.25
Miscellaneous articles, n.e.s.	"	...	27,165	...	140,197,078	...	0.02
Total Imports	"	...	470,058	...	173,786,478	...	0.26
Domestic Exports							
Malt	cwt.	3,600	8,400	138,515	302,735	2.60	2.77
Other food and preparations	value	...	7,020	...	30,461,332	...	0.02
Dressed upper leather for footwear	sq. ft.	21,967	3,345	9,540,684	1,340,908	0.23	0.25
Yarn and thread of synthetic or regenerated (artificial) fibres	lb.	47,184	38,144	265,088	192,397	17.80	19.83
Other textiles	value	...	6,217	...	4,657,473	...	0.13
Machinery and transport equipment	"	...	10,480	...	5,557,295	...	0.19
Mechanical lighters	"	...	4,029	...	150,680	...	2.67
Miscellaneous articles, n.e.s.	"	...	14,725	...	63,774,996	...	0.02
Total Domestic Exports	"	...	92,360	...	106,437,816	...	0.09

LIBYA

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
5 March 1965

In connexion with the subjects of imports from South Africa, Libya will experience no difficulty in finding alternate markets; and as regards exports from Libya to South Africa, this will not have any effect on Libya as South Africa is not considered a market for Libyan exports.

Competent authorities in the Government of Libya stress that the termination of trade relations between Libya and South Africa will not result in any adverse consequences to the Libyan balance of payment, as no aircraft from South Africa is allowed to land in Libya and no shipments from South Africa are allowed to enter Libyan ports.

The Government of the Kingdom of Libya does not, and will not, provide the Government of South Africa with any military or economical assistance. No diplomatic or consular relations exist between the two countries at the present time.

The policy of the Government of the Kingdom of Libya to support the United Nations Organization in its efforts to present the policies of apartheid by the Government of South Africa is well known and understood, as such oppression and repression has been opposed and condemned in every possible manner by the Kingdom of Libya.

QUESTION No. 1: GOODS IMPORTED FROM SOUTH AFRICA DURING 1963?

ITEM	AMOUNT Libyan Pound	QUANTITY
Marmalade and fruit jams	539	5,280 kg
Chemical materials	216	4,255 kg
Materials for tanning manufacture	584	9,907 kg
Automobile tyres	220	3 shipments
Agricultural equipment and machines	4,967	30 "
Electrical equipment	12	11 ... "
Sporting equipment	36	...
Candles	403	...

- (a) The total of goods imported from South Africa during 1963 amounts to 6,938 Libyan pounds.
- (b) Goods imported from South Africa are equivalent to .008 per cent of the total imports of Libya.
- (c) No commercial exchange existed in 1964.

QUESTION No. 2:

ITEM	GROSS TOTAL IMPORTS Libyan Pound	IMPORTS from S.Africa	Percentage
Marmalade and fruit jams	27,705	539	2
Chemical materials	1,740,245	216	.012
Materials for tanning manufacture	11,145	584	52
Automobile tyres	957,618	220	.002
Agricultural equipment and machines	832,903	4,967	.06
Electrical equipment	28,342	12	.004
Sporting equipment	29,533	36	.012
Candles	10,323	403	.04

QUESTION No. 3: No goods were exported from Libya during 1963.

QUESTION No. 4: Refer Question 3.

QUESTION No. 5: Libya can find alternate markets for goods previously imported from South Africa and South Africa does not represent a market for Libyan exports.

QUESTION No. 6: Refer Question 5.

QUESTION No. 7: As Libya has no exports to South Africa and all ports and airports are closed to ships and aircraft from South Africa, there will not be any ill-effects to the Libyan balance of payment.

QUESTION N . 9: As stated previously:

Stoppage of all imports and exports and all forms of trade exchange. Libyan ports and airports closed to all ships and aircraft from South Africa.

QUESTION No. 10: No effect whatsoever.

QUESTION No. 12: No South African business enterprises in Libya and no Libyan business enterprises in South Africa.

PHILIPPINES

[Original: English]
 3 March 1965

Answers to Questionnaire

Question 1. - What were the most important commodities of South African origin by volume and by value which you imported in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

Question 2. - What percentage by volume and value did these imports represent of your total imports of those commodities and of your total imports of all commodities in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

Answers to Questions 1 and 2, 1st part: Please see Table 1.

Table 1

MAJOR IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA in 1963
 Quantity in thousand Kilograms
 F.O.B. value in thousand Philippine pesos

Commodity	Quantity	Value	Percentage to Total Philippine Imports of those Commodities	
			By Volume	By Value
Sardines, canned	13,853	17,402	78%	78%
Mackerel, canned	2,759	2,054	16	12
Pig iron and cast iron in pigs, blocks and lumps	4,280	675	42	41
Angles and channels, shapes, sections and sheet pilings	369	800	31	45
Castings and forgings, unworked	1,163	691	16	16
TOTAL	<u>22,424</u>	<u>21,622</u>		

Source of Basic Data: Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines, 1963

Note: There was a substantial decrease in the importation of sardines from South Africa in the first half of 1964.

Answer to 2nd part of Question 2: Ratio of the five (5) commodities listed in Table 1 to the total Philippine imports of all commodities in 1963:

(1) By value: $\frac{P21,622,000}{P2,487,060,519} = .009$ per cent

(2) By volume: This cannot be accurately estimated in view of the different unit measures (e.g. kilos, board feet, number, etc.) used for each commodity import. Hence, there is no common basis for computation.

Question 3. - What were the most important commodities, including all forms of armaments, which you exported to South Africa by volume and by value in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

Question 4. - What percentage by volume and value did these exports represent of your total exports of those commodities and of your total exports of all commodities in 1963 and in the first half of 1964?

Answers to Questions 3 and 4 (1st part): Please see Table 2.

Table 2

MAJOR EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA in 1963
 F.O.B. Value in Thousand Philippine Pesos

Commodity	Unit in Thousands	Quantity	Value	Percentage to Total Philippine Exports of those Commodities	
				By Volume	By Value
Lumber (lauan) mahogany	Bd. ft.	2,734	1,287	15%	15%
Lumber (Phil. mahogany)	Bd. ft.	2,027	1,049	8	8
Abaca (hemp)	Bales	3	422	See Note 1	See Note 1
Copra	Kgs.	508	340	"	"
Desiccated Coconut	Kgs.	104	108	"	"
Total Value			3,206		

Source of Basic Data: Foreign Trade Statistics of the Philippines, 1963.

Note 1: Percentage is less than 1%, too small to be significant.

Note 2: In the first half of 1964 there was a slight increase in the exportation of Philippine logs, lumber and timber to South Africa and a substantial increase in abaca (hemp) exports to the said country.

Answer to 2nd part of Question 4: Ratio of the five (5) commodities listed in Table 2, to the total Philippine exports of all commodities in 1963.

$$(1) \text{ By value: } \frac{P3,206,000}{P2,857,468,697} = .001 \text{ per cent}$$

In the first half of 1964, the exports of Philippine logs and lumber to South Africa constituted 3.23 per cent of the total Philippine exports of these commodities, while the exports of abaca to South Africa constituted 14.5 per cent of the total Philippine exports of this commodity.

(2) By volume: This cannot be accurately estimated in view of the different unit measures, e.g. kilos, board feet, bales, number, etc., used for each commodity export. Hence, there is no common basis for computation.

Question 5. - If you prohibit all imports of South African origin and all exports to South Africa could you find alternative sources for these imports and alternative markets for the exports?

Answer to Question 5: The Philippines is encountering serious difficulties in its search for alternative sources of sardines which it imports from South Africa. Sardines constitute a very important and traditional source of protein for the nourishment of millions of Filipinos, particularly those in the rural communities. The main problems are the price factor and the availability of a ready and adequate supply of this food product.

The same difficulties exist with respect to the other imports of the Philippines from South Africa but to a much lesser extent.

The Philippine export trade to South Africa represents in a significant degree the development by the Philippines of export markets outside the United States, which traditionally has been the chief trading partner of the Philippines. The efforts to develop these markets, including those in Asia and Europe, which were initiated long before the General Assembly recommended economic sanctions against South Africa, are only now beginning to bear fruit. The Philippines will have to press a more vigorous search for export markets for logs and lumber, as well as abaca, as alternatives to South Africa.

Question 6: If not, what would be the effects on your economy of the absence of imports from and exports to South Africa?

Answer to Question 6: See answer to Question 5.

/...

Question 7: What would be the effects of the prohibition in question 5 above on your balance of payments?

Answer to Question 7: Since the value of imports exceeds the value of exports, it might have a positive effect on our balance of payments.

Question 8: What political actions have you taken with respect to South Africa and how have they been put into effect?

Answer to Question 8: The Philippines has refrained from establishing diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of South Africa. Furthermore, the Philippines has decided to close its Consulate General in Capetown, Republic of South Africa, to signify its opposition to the policies of apartheid which the South African Government has imposed on the non-whites in that country.

In May 1960, the Congress of the Philippines approved a concurrent resolution which considered the tragic incident in Sharpeville as a violation of the principles of the brotherhood of man, a transgression of basic human rights, and a threat to international peace.

Question 9: What economic actions have you taken with respect to South Africa and how have they been put into effect?

Answer to Question 9:

(a) The following economic measures were taken against the Government of the Union of South Africa, pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 1761 adopted during the seventeenth session of the United Nations General Assembly:

- (1) Closing Philippine ports to all vessels flying the South African flag;
- (2) Enacting legislation prohibiting Philippine ships from entering South African ports;
- (3) Partial boycott of South African goods and refraining from exporting to South Africa strategic goods of direct military value, such as arms, ammunition, and mineral oil; and
- (4) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to the Government and companies registered under the laws of South Africa.

(b) The following steps were taken to implement the above measures:

- (1) Refusal of registration or licensing for the purpose of transacting business in the Philippines of any corporation or partnership organized under the laws of the Republic of South Africa;

(2) Denial of the issuance of any permit or licence for the sale in the Philippines of securities of corporations organized under the laws of the Republic of South Africa;

(3) Disapproval of any application for licence to act as broker, dealer or salesman of securities that may be filed by persons who are citizens of the Republic of South Africa;

(4) Closing all ports in the Philippines to all vessels flying the flag of the Republic of South Africa;

(5) Refusing landing and passage facilities to all aircrafts belonging to the Government and companies registered under the laws of the Republic of South Africa.

Question 10: What effect have they had on your country's internal economy and its foreign trade and payments?

Answer to Question 10: The partial boycott on South African goods has had only an insignificant effect on the Philippine economy. The implementation of a full boycott, however, may be expected to cause adverse effects on the endeavours of the Philippines to provide an inexpensive source of protein for the Filipino masses in the form of sardines, unless the Philippines is successful in its search for an alternative and equally advantageous source of this import.

In the same manner, a full embargo on Philippine exports to South Africa may be expected to affect adversely Philippine lumber, abaca and coconut producers unless other markets are found which will absorb these exports.

The Philippines is seeking to reorient its export trade with South Africa to other markets which could offer substantially the same terms which Philippine exporters are receiving from South African importers.

Question 11: What military or economic assistance, if any, is being given by you to the Republic of South Africa?

Answer to Question 11: None.

Question 12: What capital investment, if any, is being made from your country, privately or from Government sources, in the Republic of South Africa?

Answer to Question 12: None.