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QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND
SEGREGATION AND OF APARTHEID, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT
COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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NEW ZEALAND

[Original: English]

Although New Zealand was unable to support some features of resolution 2144 (XXI), New Zealand's opposition, in principle and practice, to violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including policies of racial discrimination and segregation and of apartheid, in all countries, with particular relevance to colonial and other dependent countries and territories, has been clearly demonstrated. New Zealand has attempted to give concrete expression to that opposition both in New Zealand and territories for which it has responsibilities and in the work of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies.

The New Zealand Government's position on the matters raised in resolution 2144 (XXI) is well known and in most cases has already been conveyed to the Secretary-General in earlier communications.

The question of the application of economic and diplomatic measures against South Africa and arms exports to South Africa was dealt with in the reply to the questionnaire of the Expert Committee on Apartheid established by Security Council resolution 191 (1964) of 18 June 1964.

New Zealand fully supports efforts to promote the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Specific measures taken are outlined in the periodic reports on human rights.

New Zealand's domestic and international conduct has always supported effective measures to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination wherever it occurs.

New Zealand is co-operating with the United Nations in respect of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

No measures against organizations advocating apartheid and racial discrimination have been considered necessary.

New Zealand is a party to many conventions which aim at protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms and others are under consideration. New Zealand is a signatory of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination.

PHILIPPINES

/Original: English/

1. On operative paragraph 4 of resolution 2144 (XXI)

The Philippines does not maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa and has had no consular relations with that country since the honorary Consulate-General in Capetown was closed in February 1965.

It has adopted several economic measures against South Africa which have been and are being implemented by the Philippine Government, through its various agencies, the latest of which is Circular No. 246 dated 17 July 1967 of the Monetary Board, Central Bank of the Philippines, prohibiting all authorized Agent Banks from issuing letters of credit for imports coming from the Union of South Africa.

The Philippines has continued, since the issuance of Foreign Service Circular No. 399-63 of the Department of Foreign Affairs, dated 30 August 1963, its policy of boycotting South African goods; refraining from exporting to South Africa strategic goods of direct military value, such as arms, ammunition, and mineral oil; closing Philippine ports to all vessels flying the South African flag.

It may be pertinent to mention, in this connexion, a statement of H.E. the President of the Philippines on 6 December 1965, that the Philippine Government "will comply in good faith with all the resolutions of the General Assembly and decisions of the Security Council to combat the apartheid policies of the Government of South Africa, including an embargo on trade with that country".

2. On operative paragraph 5 of the resolution

The Philippines is considering measures with a view to strengthening its efforts towards promoting the full observance of human rights and the right to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, and towards attaining the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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3. On operative paragraph 6 of the resolution

The Department of Foreign Affairs, in order to implement economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, issued Foreign Service Circular No. 55-66 dated 30 March 1966 and furnished copies thereof to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the National Marketing Corporation, the Central Bank, the Department of Commerce and Industry, the Bureau of Customs through the Department of Finance, and important entities in the private sector, requesting their offices to adopt such measures as would contribute to the effective implementation of the economic and other sanctions imposed by the United Nations against Southern Rhodesia.

4. On operative paragraph 7 of the resolution

The Philippines had decided this year to make a further contribution of \$2,500, to the United Nations Trust Fund for the victims of apartheid in South Africa. The United Nations Association of the Philippines is extending co-operation in this humanitarian aspect.

5. On operative paragraph 8 of the resolution

There are no propaganda organizations in the Philippines which advocate apartheid or racial discrimination.

6. On operative paragraph 9 of the resolution

In compliance with the above-mentioned resolution, ratification of the International Covenants on Human Rights and the Optional Protocol, the Racial Discrimination Convention, and other Conventions in the field of human rights is under consideration by the appropriate agencies of the Philippine Government.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Original: English

Paragraph 4

The attitude of the United Kingdom to each of the resolutions referred to was made clear at the time of its adoption.

Paragraph 5

Her Majesty's Government constantly strive to promote the full observance of human rights, to implement the principle of self-determination and to attain the standards established by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Particular efforts to these ends are being made in connexion with the celebration in 1968 of International Year for Human Rights, the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Paragraph 6

Her Majesty's Government have frequently made clear their abhorrence of the policies of apartheid and racial segregation, which they regard as gross violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. They believe that the elimination of apartheid can most effectively be pursued through the constant pressure of informed world opinion on the practitioners of this policy. The efforts of Her Majesty's Government to promote racial integration in the United Kingdom have been described in the detailed reports to the Secretary-General contained in United Nations documents E/4306 and E/4174/Add.3. Her Majesty's Government do not accept the implication in this paragraph of the resolution that the obligation of Member States to eliminate racial discrimination is greater as regards dependent territories than as regards sovereign States. They consider that this evil should be eradicated wherever it occurs.

Paragraph 7

Her Majesty's Government have contributed \$40,000 to the United Nations Trust Fund. They have made two separate contributions of \$70,000 and \$100,000 to the Special Education and Training Programme for South Africa. There exist in the United Kingdom numerous voluntary organizations engaged in activities opposed to the policy of apartheid.

In accordance with United Kingdom traditions these are independent, non-governmental organizations and governmental support would be inappropriate. As was made clear by the United Kingdom delegation in the Third Committee, Her Majesty's Government reject the linking of apartheid with colonialism, if this latter term is held to include colonial policies fully consistent with the United Nations Charter, and aimed at bringing the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories to independence in accordance with their expressed wishes.

Paragraph 8

Any such activities which are contrary to United Kingdom law are dealt with in accordance with the usual judicial procedures.

Paragraph 9

As part of a programme of activities in connexion with the International Year for Human Rights, Her Majesty's Government are reviewing their position on those human rights instruments to which the United Kingdom is not a party. In the last two years the United Kingdom has ratified the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, acceded to the Convention on the Political Rights of Women, announced its intention of acceding to the Convention on Genocide as soon as the necessary domestic legislation can be enacted, and signed the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]

With reference to operative paragraph 9 of the resolution, the Permanent Mission of Venezuela has pleasure in announcing that the domestic formalities required for Venezuela to become a party to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination have already been completed. The Permanent Mission will shortly be making arrangements with the Secretariat to deposit the relevant instrument of ratification.