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SEVENTH REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED  
IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION 253 (1968) CONCERNING THE QUESTION  
OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Addendum

Annex VII\*

Note and statistical data prepared by the Secretariat  
on Southern Rhodesian trade for 1973

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\* Annex I to the present report was issued as document S/11594/Add.1; annexes II, III and IV were issued in part I and annexes V, VI and VIII in part II of document S/11594/Add.2.

NOTE AND STATISTICAL DATA PREPARED BY THE SECRETARIAT  
ON SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TRADE FOR 1973

Southern Rhodesian exports

1. Southern Rhodesia's merchandise exports in 1973 were estimated to be \$640 million 1/ (compared with \$474 million in 1972). The 70 odd countries whose import statistics are set out in appendix I show that Southern Rhodesian exports to them were distributed as follows (in millions of US dollars): United States \$26, Malawi \$21, Zambia \$12, Switzerland \$8, other countries (shown in appendix I) \$1, making a total of about \$68 million (compared with \$65 million in 1972). In addition to this recorded trade, it has been estimated that South Africa, together with Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland, 2/ received Southern Rhodesian exports amounting to about \$103 million. It would appear, therefore, that some \$470 million of Southern Rhodesian exports have not been reflected in the corresponding 1973 import figures of world trade. This amount of exports appears to have reached world markets via Southern Rhodesia's neighbouring countries and most of them have been reflected in world trade as imports of the reporting countries from these neighbouring countries.

2. Evidence of the existence of these indirect exports is shown by a comparison of imports of 23 reporting countries 3/ from S. Africa Customs Union, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi, with the corresponding exports of these four countries for the period 1965-1973. The results are shown in table 1 below:

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1/ Up to 1972, Southern Rhodesia published figures for total exports and imports without analysis by either commodities or direction of trade. Beginning in 1973, however, Southern Rhodesia even suppressed publication of total trade figures. In the April 1974 issue of the Economic Survey of Rhodesia published by the Ministry of Finance, the following note is carried immediately after the Contents:

"It is regretted that because of the United Nations' intensification of hostility towards Rhodesia and the consequent use to which certain statistical data can be put, it has been necessary to limit the amount of detail given in both the narrative and the tables to Survey."

2/ South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland and Namibia constitute the Customs Union of Southern Africa, hereinafter referred to as S. Africa Customs Union.

3/ Market economy countries in western Europe and Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The United States has not been included in this investigation because its statistical treatment of some strategic commodities, such as uranium ore, differs from that of South Africa.

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Table 1

Export trade of Southern Rhodesia's neighbouring countries with 23 countries  
(in millions of US dollars)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<u>S. Africa Customs Union</u>									
South African exports	1 008	1 127	1 310	1 458	1 446	1 422	1 414	1 811	2 464
23 reporting countries' imports <sup>a/</sup>	1 060	1 210	1 401	1 589	1 668	1 674	1 640	2 128	2 965
Excess of imports over exports	52	83	91	131	222	252	226	317	501
<u>Mozambique</u>									
Mozambique's exports	60	62	69	83	84	90	92	175	140
23 reporting countries' imports <sup>a/</sup>	81	81	120	137	124	150	141	200	240
Excess of imports over exports	21	19	51	54	40	60	49	25	100
<u>Zambia</u>									
Zambian exports	457	622	544	694	939	872	549	620	973
23 reporting countries' imports <sup>a/</sup>	410	518	510	618	866	879	520	570	785
Excess of imports over exports	-47	-104	-34	-76	-73	7	-29	-34	-188
<u>Malawi</u>									
Malawian exports	26	33	40	27	28	37	46	44	62
23 reporting countries' imports <sup>a/</sup>	24	32	34	40	34	35	43	50	60
Excess of imports over exports	-2	-1	-6	13	6	-2	-3	2	-2
<u>Total</u>									
Exporting countries' figures	1 551	1 844	1 963	2 262	2 497	2 417	2 101	2 650	3 639
23 reporting countries' imports <sup>a/</sup>	1 575	1 841	2 065	2 384	2 692	2 738	2 344	2 948	4 050
Excess of imports over exports	24	-3	102	122	195	317	243	310	411

<sup>a/</sup> Reduced by 10 per cent to cover freight etc.

3. It will be noted from the data shown above that in 1965 there was a discrepancy of \$73 million, representing imports received from S. Africa Customs Union and Mozambique by the 23 reporting countries over and above the exports that Mozambique and S. Africa Customs Union declared to have sent. These imports were generally known as shipments dispatched overseas by exporters in S. Africa Customs Union and Mozambique, handling merchandize of the former Federation of Rhodesia, which were treated as goods in transit by them but were treated as imports from Mozambique and S. Africa Customs Union by the reporting countries. This explanation is substantiated in the table above by the excess of the declared exports in 1965 of Zambia and Malawi to the 23 reporting countries over the reported corresponding imports. This explanation also implies that in 1965 an amount of merchandise in this trade valued at \$24 million was of Southern Rhodesian origin. If this reasoning is accepted, it would mean that, during 1970-1973, exporters in S. Africa Customs Union and Mozambique were handling merchandize of Southern Rhodesia of the following values: 1970, \$317 million; 1971, \$243 million; 1972, \$310 million; 1973, \$411 million.

4. On statistical evidence, it is possible to analyse Southern Rhodesian exports in 1965-1973 as follows:

Table 2

Southern Rhodesian exports: 1965-1973

(in millions of US dollars)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Domestic exports (excluding gold) <sup>a/</sup> . . . .	399	238	238	234	297	346	379	474	640
To reporting countries <sup>b/</sup> . .	343	181	96	68	48	50	48	60	63
To S. Africa Customs Union <sup>c/</sup>	41	60	80	80	85	95	90	100	103
To non-reporting countries .	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
To world markets via indirect trade . . . . .	-	-3	62	86	164	201	241	314	474
Re-exports <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	43	24	17	12	10	8	9	9	12

<sup>a/</sup> Southern Rhodesian figures except for 1973 which is an estimate.

<sup>b/</sup> 1966-1973: import data, mostly c.i.f., less 10 per cent allowance for freight etc.

<sup>c/</sup> 1966-1973: estimates derived from published data for imports of S. Africa Customs Union from "Africa" less exports to S. Africa Customs Union reported by African countries.

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5. In comparing Southern Rhodesian exports to world markets via indirect trade, shown in table 2, with the figures shown in table 1 as "Excess of imports over exports", the amount of re-exports should be added to the former because the importing countries identify the sources of supply without any distinction between national exports and re-exports. The comparison is shown below:

Table 3

Indirect exports of Southern Rhodesia

(in millions of US dollars)

	Excess of reported imports of 23 countries over exports of four neighbours of Southern Rhodesia	Indirect exports of Southern Rhodesia, including re-exports	Difference
	(A)	(B)	(A) - (B)
1965	24	43	-19
1966	-3	21	-24
1967	102	79	23
1968	122	98	24
1969	195	174	21
1970	317	209	108
1971	243	250	-7
1972	310	323	-13
1973	411	486	-75

The substantial agreement shown above for years 1967-1969 and 1971-1972 indicates implicitly that since the imposition of United Nations sanctions, Southern Rhodesia has been able to send its exports to world markets indirectly via S. Africa Customs Union and Mozambique. The sizable discrepancy for the year 1970 does not detract from the contention given above as the figure in column A is bigger than that in column B. For 1973 the figure \$411 million in column A appears a little small to cover the indirect exports of Southern Rhodesia of \$486 million in column B. However, it should be noted that the 1973 Southern Rhodesian exports were estimated at \$166 million higher than the 1972 exports. Considering the "time lag" involved due to transportation and other time-consuming factors, it appears conceivable that perhaps \$40-\$50 million of the total annual growth could be reflected only in the early part of 1974's trade returns of the 23 importing countries. It is also possible, of course, that a small portion of the 1973 exports from Southern Rhodesia was of such a clandestine nature that it would not be reflected at all in any recorded imports of any country.

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Southern Rhodesian imports

6. Southern Rhodesia's imports in 1973 were estimated to be \$480 million (compared with \$404 million in 1972). The 70 odd countries whose export statistics are set out in appendix II show that imports from them by Southern Rhodesia were distributed as follows (in millions of US dollars): Malawi \$6, Switzerland \$4, United Kingdom \$2, Federal Republic of Germany \$2, United States \$1, other countries (also in appendix II) \$1, making a total of about \$16 million (compared with \$19 million in 1972). In addition to this recorded trade, it has been estimated that S. Africa Customs Union sent to Southern Rhodesia \$180 million worth of goods. It would appear, therefore, that some \$290 million of Southern Rhodesian imports have not been reflected in the corresponding 1973 export figures of world trade. The over-all situation of Southern Rhodesian imports for 1965-1973 is as follows:

Table 4Southern Rhodesian imports: 1965-1973

(in millions of US dollars)

	<u>1965<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Imports <sup>a/</sup> . . . . .	334	236	262	290	278	329	395	404	480
From reporting countries <sup>b/</sup>	253	79	63	44	15	16	18	19	16
From S. Africa Customs Union <sup>c/</sup> . . . . .	78	110	135	150	155	160	170	165	180
Unspecified origin . . . . .	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unaccounted for . . . . .	-	47	64	96	108	153	207	220	284

<sup>a/</sup> Southern Rhodesian figures except for 1973 which is an estimate.

<sup>b/</sup> 1966-1973: exports to Southern Rhodesia reported by reporting countries.

<sup>c/</sup> 1966-1973: estimates derived from published data for S. Africa Customs Union exports to "Africa" less imports from S. Africa Customs Union reported by African countries.

7. It is not possible, at the present time, to investigate the true situation concerning the unaccounted portion of Southern Rhodesian imports for the years following the imposition of sanctions. However, in view of the fact that there has been considerable expansion of the import trade of S. Africa Customs Union, Mozambique and Angola (see table 5 below), it requires to be determined whether part of this expansion has been in the form of goods that ultimately reached Southern Rhodesia.

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Table 5

Imports of selected neighbours of Southern Rhodesia  
(in millions of US dollars)

	<u>S. Africa Customs Union</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Angola</u>
1965	2 461	173	195
1966	2 307	207	208
1967	2 690	199	275
1968	2 638	234	308
1969	2 983	260	323
1970	3 565	326	368
1971	4 039	335	422
1972	3 657	327	392
1973	4 964	466	542

Exports of specific commodities

Tobacco

8. The most important Southern Rhodesian export commodity was and probably still is tobacco, exports of which amounted to \$132 million in 1965. Normally, Southern Rhodesian exports of tobacco accounted for approximately 13 per cent of all world exports of unmanufactured tobacco and for over 25 per cent of flue-cured tobacco. In 1973, Switzerland, which took \$1.6 million worth of tobacco (1.0 thousand metric tons), appeared to be the only reporting country of significance.

9. Increases in tobacco imports of the reporting countries from the neighbouring countries of Southern Rhodesia during recent years over the level of the earlier periods are of magnitudes calling for investigation. For this reason, an analysis was made, in terms of quantities, of the imports of the reporting countries from the neighbours of Southern Rhodesia, namely, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Angola and S. Africa Customs Union, compared with corresponding exports of these neighbouring countries by direction. The result of this analysis is shown in table 6 below:

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Table 6

Trade in tobacco of neighbouring countries of Southern Rhodesia  
with reporting countries which took more than 90 per cent of the  
tobacco exports of Southern Rhodesia in 1965

(in thousand metric tons)

<u>Imports from</u>	<u>S. Africa Customs Union<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Mozambique<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Malawi and Zambia</u>	<u>Angola<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	8.4	1.6	18.8 <sup>b/</sup>	2.0	30.9 <sup>b/</sup>
1966	7.4	2.1	16.1	2.1	27.8
1967	11.5	5.8	15.8	2.7	35.7
1968	13.5	7.0	17.1	3.4	41.0
1969	21.8	7.9	17.9	2.8	50.4
1970	24.2	10.8	14.6	2.7	52.3
1971	18.9	14.6	16.3	3.7	53.5
1972	19.0	19.3	17.5	4.1	59.9
1973	21.7	23.8	25.8	5.3	76.6
<u>Exports of</u>	<u>S. Africa Customs Union<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Mozambique<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Malawi and Zambia</u>	<u>Angola<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	7.6	0.8	12.7	2.3	23.4
1966	7.5	0.7	16.6	2.9	27.7
1967	9.0	1.1	12.8	2.6	25.6
1968	10.0	1.3	13.4	3.2	27.9
1969	12.8	1.1	13.1	1.6	28.6
1970	11.1	0.9	16.0	1.6	29.6
1971	9.1	1.3	20.0	1.8	32.2
1972	10.3	2.4	23.7	1.8	38.2
1973	10.0 <sup>c/</sup>	1.8	32.5	6.8	51.1

<sup>a/</sup> Data on analysis by country for the years 1965, 1971, 1972 and 1973 are given in appendix III.

<sup>b/</sup> Zambia exported in 1965 to Southern Rhodesia 9,318 tons, the bulk of which was destined for countries overseas. This fact is substantiated by the evidence that the reporting countries declared 7,950 metric tons as imports from Zambia while Zambia did not record exports of tobacco to the reporting countries. Beginning 1966 Zambia has sent most of its tobacco to Malawi for export overseas.

<sup>c/</sup> Estimated information.

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10. It will be noted from table 6 that the imports for 1966 agreed with the corresponding exports. For 1965, agreement was also good, when account is taken of the fact that the reporting countries received 8,000 tons of tobacco from Zambia which were not reflected in the export statistics of Zambia (see foot-note b/ of table 6). However, in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 the imports of the reporting countries from the neighbours of Southern Rhodesia exceeded the corresponding exports of these neighbours by 10.1, 13.1, 21.8, 22.7, 21.3, 21.7 and 25.5 thousand tons, respectively. These amounts may represent Southern Rhodesian tobacco which was able to reach world markets through false declarations of origin.

11. By incorporating the information given above with other elements relating to Southern Rhodesian tobacco, the over-all situation may be summarized as below:

Table 7

Tobacco situation in Southern Rhodesia

(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Imports of reporting countries									
(a) Directly from Southern Rhodesia .	85.3	36.7	8.6	4.0	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
(b) Via neighbouring countries . . . . .	-	-	10.1	13.1	21.8	22.7	21.3	21.7	25.5
Recorded imports of S. Africa Customs Union believed to be of Southern Rhodesian origin . . . . .	1.7	11.3	9.1	3.9	3.7	8.9	6.0	11.4	10.5 <sup>a/</sup>
Total . . . . .	87.0	48.0	27.8	21.0	27.8	32.8	28.3	34.1	37.0
Tobacco crop . . . . .	111 <sup>b/</sup>	113	94	60	62	62	65	73	56
Southern Rhodesian exports	120.7 <sup>c/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tobacco estimated held in stock from current year's production . . . . .	-	65	66	39	34	29	37	39	19

a/ Estimated.

b/ 9.7 thousand tons representing the shortfall of the 1965 tobacco crop in meeting current export requirements were probably made good by Zambian tobacco (see foot-note b/ of table 6).

c/ Excess of Southern Rhodesian official exports of 120.7 thousand tons over the imports of 87 thousand tons is explained by: 20.4 thousand tons as stocks held in bond by importing countries and failures in recording as Southern Rhodesian tobacco on account of multilateral trade patterns; 8 thousand tons of Zambian tobacco as part of Southern Rhodesian exports; 5.5 thousand tons as exports of non-reporting countries.

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12. In examining the data given above, it becomes apparent that during the seven years following the initiation of sanctions, 1967-1973, over 40 per cent (209 thousand tons) of Southern Rhodesian tobacco crops reached world markets. However, a substantial amount of tobacco could have reached world markets in various clandestine ways that cannot be detected statistically. This possibility is revealed by the United Kingdom estimate of 126 thousand tons (or \$US 77 million) as being stock held by Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1968. According to the data set out in table 7, the corresponding stock figure should have been 163 thousand tons, representing the tobacco accumulated during the period 1966-1968. If the United Kingdom estimate is correct, it would mean that an average of about 12 thousand tons of tobacco was being shipped out annually from Southern Rhodesia in addition to those recorded and inferred in table 7 above. If, on the other hand, the tobacco stock in Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1970, 140 thousand tons, as revealed by the press in South Africa is to be considered realistic, then an average of 17 thousand tons of tobacco, instead of 12, was being shipped out annually in various clandestine ways that cannot be detected statistically. Furthermore, there has been an increasing number of reports <sup>4/</sup> to the effect that Southern Rhodesia has been able, during the past few years, to dispose of the entire stockpile of old crops in the world market. If this is true, the clandestine trade in Rhodesian tobacco must have been extremely active. As inferred in table 7 above, since the United Nations sanction, such trade could amount to 330 thousand tons, which are not recorded in any importing country's trade returns.

13. Another important commodity is asbestos, Southern Rhodesian exports of which amounted to \$30 million in 1965. There were almost no imports from Southern Rhodesia by the reporting countries in the period 1969-1973. In 1968, the recorded imports of the reporting countries amounted to \$1.7 million (compared with \$24 million in the year 1965 and \$3.4 million in 1967). This amount was accounted for by the Federal Republic of Germany (\$1.2 million) and the United States (\$0.5 million). The United States explained its imports as shipments before 16 December 1966, the effective date of resolution 232 (1966). Similar to the case for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, there appear to be strong possibilities that Southern Rhodesia is sending asbestos to world markets via its neighbouring countries, chiefly South Africa. In these circumstances, an analysis was made (in terms of quantities) of the imports of the reporting countries from S. Africa Customs Union, together with the corresponding exports of S. Africa Customs Union for the period 1965-1973. The results of the analysis are shown in table 8 below:

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<sup>4/</sup> For instance, on page 31 of the September 1974 issue of "Tobacco Situation" published by the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, the following findings are recorded:

"The 1974 Rhodesian crop suffered from rain but is estimated about one-half above last season's 110 million pound outturn. With the large stock pile from earlier years virtually gone, no quota applies for 1975."

It should be noted that 110 million pounds mentioned above is the equivalent to approximately 50 thousand tons. "Quota" means acreage allowed to produce tobacco. The last sentence means that no government restriction on the production of tobacco is to be applied to the size of the 1975 crop.

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Table 8

Trade in asbestos of S. Africa Customs Union with reporting  
countries which took about 80 per cent of the asbestos  
exports of Southern Rhodesia in 1965

(in thousand metric tons)

	Imports from S. Africa Customs Union of:			Exports of S. Africa Customs Union to:		
	All reporting countries	Japan	Spain	All reporting countries	Japan	Spain
1965 <sup>a/</sup>	201	26.3	16.6	207	27.1	10.9
1966	234	35.0 <sup>b/</sup>	20.2	214	27.4	13.2
1967	300	67.9	25.3	215	29.4	8.0
1968	317	65.2	30.5	233	33.4	10.0
1969	355	79.8	39.4	252	43.5	11.0
1970	356	94.0	43.7	258	63.5	11.6
1971 <sup>a/</sup>	351	99.5	32.1	254	65.3	8.8
1972 <sup>a/</sup>	354	100.2	34.4	274	63.2	10.7
1973	445 <sup>a/</sup>	112.2	50.9	280 <sup>c/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.

<sup>a/</sup> For more detailed analysis by country see appendix IV.

<sup>b/</sup> Estimated on the basis of value data; the official quantity figure of 128.8 thousand metric tons given by Japan appears to be a printing error.

<sup>c/</sup> Estimated.

14. It will be noted from table 8 above that, while the imports for 1965 agreed, by and large, with the corresponding exports, those for 1966 and 1967 exceeded the corresponding exports by 20 and 85 thousand tons, respectively. For 1968, imports of the reporting countries exceeded South African exports by 84 thousand tons; for 1969, by 103 thousand tons; for 1970, by 98 thousand tons; for 1971, by 97 thousand tons; for 1972, by 80 thousand tons; and for 1973, by 165 thousand tons. In view of the fact that the exports of S. Africa Customs Union are consistent with the amount of asbestos produced within the Union, these excesses of imports may possibly be exports of Southern Rhodesian asbestos via the Union. By incorporating this information with other elements relating to Southern Rhodesian exports, the over-all situation may be summarized as below:

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Table 9

Asbestos situation in Southern Rhodesia  
(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Imports of reporting countries									
(a) Directly from Southern Rhodesia	114.6	53.7	14.8	6.7	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.8
(b) Via S. Africa Customs Union	-	20.0	85.0	84.0	103.0	98.0	97.0	80.0	165.0
Recorded imports of S. Africa Customs Union believed to be of Southern Rhodesian origin	8.6	11.2	14.0	13.1	15.4	17.2	11.8	16.0	21.0 <sup>a/</sup>
Imports of reporting countries from Mozambique <u>b/</u>	3.5	3.7	2.7	3.9	5.1	5.5	6.1	8.0	14.0
Total exports sent to reporting countries	126.7 <sup>c/</sup>	88.6	116.5	107.7	123.5	120.9	114.9	107.2	200.8

a/ Estimated.

b/ For country analysis for the years 1965, 1971, 1972 and 1973 see appendix V.

c/ Corresponding exports reported by Southern Rhodesia as 131.2 thousand tons.

Chrome ore

15. The chief importer of Southern Rhodesia's chrome ore has been, traditionally, the United States, to which Southern Rhodesia sent \$5 million worth of chrome ore out of total exports of \$10.7 million in 1965. In 1967, the United States imported \$3.4 million worth of chrome ore, which was explained by the authorities as goods shipped from Southern Rhodesia before 16 December 1966, and by 1968, imports of Southern Rhodesian chrome ore appear to have virtually ceased until 1971, when \$0.8 million were imported. In 1972, such imports reached \$2.8 million while in 1973 they dropped to \$1.5. The possibility of Southern Rhodesian chrome ore being exported to the neighbouring countries was investigated. For this purpose an analysis was made (in terms of gross quantities) of the imports of the reporting countries from S. Africa Customs Union, together with the corresponding exports of S. Africa Customs Union for the period 1964-1973. The results of the analysis are shown in table 10 below:

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Table 10

Trade in chrome ore of S. Africa Customs Union with reporting countries which took about 85 per cent of the chrome ore exports of Southern Rhodesia in 1964

(in thousand metric tons gross)

	<u>All reporting countries</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Western Europe</u>
<u>Imports from S. Africa Customs Union</u>				
1964	671	432	40	199
1965 <u>a/</u>	715	437	52	222
1966	1 037	723	67	245
1967	822	433	183	206
1968	863	385	179	295
1969	1 082	363	246	466
1970	1 607	376	710	520
1971 <u>a/</u>	1 618	383	720	508
1972 <u>a/</u>	1 010	238	445	338
1973 <u>a/</u>	1 296	244	619	420
<u>Exports of S. Africa Customs Union</u>				
1964	637	386	33	216
1965 <u>a/</u>	776	396	109	264
1966	856	580	32	240
1967	656	292	111	246
1968	817	358	135	318
1969	908	369	154	379
1970	1 033	361	274	392
1971 <u>a/</u>	1 210	377	355	473
1972 <u>a/</u>	871	284	253	317
1973	1 120 <u>b/</u>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

a/ For complete country analysis see appendix VI.

b/ Estimated.

16. It will be noted that, for 1964 and 1965, the sum of the total imports and exports for the two years agree well, but there were significant excesses of the total imports over the total exports for most of the following years. These excesses could quite possibly represent chrome ore of Southern Rhodesian origin. By incorporating these excess tonnages with other elements relating to Southern Rhodesian exports, the over-all situation may be summarized as below:

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Table 11

Chrome ore situation in Southern Rhodesia  
(in thousand metric tons gross)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Imports of reporting countries										
(a) Directly from Southern Rhodesia	406	397	179	136	-	-	-	22	68	35
(b) Via S. Africa Customs Union	-	-	181	166	46	174	574	408	139	176
Recorded imports of S. Africa Customs Union believed to be of Southern Rhodesian origin	49	84	98	75	23	32	22	21	124	100 <sup>a/</sup>
Imports of reporting countries from Mozambique <u>b/</u>	16	20	52	30	41	21	13	20	18	80
Total exports of Southern Rhodesia	471	501	510	407	110 <sup>c/</sup>	227 <sup>c/</sup>	609	471	349	391

a/ Estimate.

b/ For complete country analysis see appendix VII.

c/ Data on production, imports and exports of chrome ore of South Africa suggest that, during 1968 and 1969, a substantial amount of Southern Rhodesian ore (probably 200-300 thousand tons per year) could have entered South Africa without being recorded in the regular trade returns. If such unrecorded imports were included, the figures would probably be in the 400-thousand-ton range.

Copper

17. Southern Rhodesia's copper exports in 1965 amounted to \$18.3 million. Of this amount, \$10.6 million were exports to the Federal Republic of Germany, \$1.8 million to Poland, \$1.5 million to the United Kingdom, \$1.4 million to Italy, \$1 million to West Malaysia and \$2 million were distributed among other countries. The recorded imports of the reporting countries amounted to \$19 million in 1966, \$11 million in 1967 and \$10 million in 1968. The reporting countries show only \$4 thousand worth of copper imports from Southern Rhodesia in 1969 and almost nothing in 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973. Since the adoption of resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, the Federal Republic of Germany appears to have been the sole importer of Southern Rhodesian copper in 1967 and 1968.

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18. In terms of quantities, the annual curtailment of Southern Rhodesian copper exports for the period 1966-1968 was gradual, namely, from a level in 1965 of 18.4 thousand metric tons to 13.3 in 1966, 10.0 in 1967, 7.8 in 1968 and almost nil during the period 1969-1973. In view of the fact that both S. Africa Customs Union and Zambia are heavy exporters of copper and that both, in varying degrees, together with Southern Rhodesia, use the transport facilities in Mozambique, it is very difficult to determine the true situation.

#### Pig iron and ferroalloys

19. Southern Rhodesia's exports of these commodities in 1965 amounted to \$11.7 million of which \$4.7 million were ferrochrome. In that year, the important receivers of such exports were Japan (208 thousand metric tons of pig iron (\$6.7 million)) and the United Kingdom (7.7 thousand tons of ferrochrome (\$2.1 million)). Imports of these commodities from Southern Rhodesia in 1966, as reported by the reporting countries, amounted to \$9.6 million, of which the United States share was \$3.6 million (\$2.3 million of pig iron and \$1.3 million of ferroalloys). By 1969, imports of these commodities by reporting countries had almost ceased, although there were small amounts of imports in 1969 (\$0.9 million) and in 1968 (\$0.2 million), which were explained by importers as shipments before December 1966. However, it should be noted that in 1972 the United States imported from Southern Rhodesia \$4.9 million of ferroalloys (21.7 thousand metric tons) and \$12.7 million in 1973.

#### Other commodities

20. Other commodities exported by Southern Rhodesia are meat and meat products, sugar, hides and skins, leather and iron ore. Imports of these commodities into the reporting countries from Southern Rhodesia in 1973 amounted to \$7.2 million (compared with \$34 million in the year 1965, \$3 million in the year 1970, \$3.1 million in the year 1971 and \$3.5 million in the year 1972). Because of the small magnitude of the trade involved in each commodity it is not possible to make a comprehensive analysis for each commodity. The difficulty lies in the fact that S. Africa Customs Union and some of the other neighbours are much more important exporters of the same commodities. As in the case of copper, it is possible for Southern Rhodesia to export at least some part of these commodities under false declarations, using its neighbours as the origin of these goods. In these circumstances, the inflation of the imports recorded by importing countries in comparison with the corresponding exports of Southern Rhodesia's neighbours would probably not be marked enough to allow any meaningful conclusion to be drawn. In addition to the possibility described above, S. Africa Customs Union is understood, based on the statistical information relating to its over-all "imports from Africa", to be taking significant amounts of these commodities as imports. These imports are estimated to be at the level of \$2 million worth of meat products annually for the period 1967-1969 and \$1 million of sugar. Furthermore, it is conceivable that, because of the heavy traffic of ocean transport via Mozambique and South Africa since the closure of the Suez Canal, the demand for meats and other provisions in the form of ships' stores could have provided an important outlet for the produce

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of Southern Rhodesia. Indeed, available statistics regarding South African meat in the form of ships' stores registered important increases in recent periods. It is possible that Southern Rhodesia, whose produce is more competitive, may very well have benefited from the expansion of this market.

### Maize

21. Southern Rhodesia normally produced a little over 800 thousand metric tons of maize, mainly for domestic consumption. Its exports of this commodity were insignificant. In fact, it was necessary to import a small amount (23 thousand tons in 1965) to supplement the locally produced maize for domestic consumption. However, as a result of the régime's attempt to encourage agricultural diversification to compensate for the reduction in tobacco exports owing to sanctions, there has been a substantial increase in the acreage under maize. According to the most recent information, Southern Rhodesia produced the following quantities of maize during the period 1965-1973.

Table 12

Production of maize in Southern Rhodesia  
(in thousand metric tons)

<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
822	952	1 000	950	1 020	700	1 179	1 540	635

22. If the annual domestic requirement was of a magnitude of 800-850 thousand tons, the production data shown above would imply that there should have been about 1.6 million tons available for export during the years 1967-1973. This amount may indeed have reached world markets via Mozambique, as explained in the following paragraphs.

23. Mozambique normally produced about 400 thousand tons of maize, also mainly for domestic consumption. It also imported a small amount to supplement its locally produced maize. Table 13 below describes the situation of maize in Mozambique for the period 1965-1973.

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Table 13

Production, trade and apparent consumption  
of maize in Mozambique

(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Production	390	440	500	430	410	310	310	430	500 <sup>a/</sup>
Imports	43	7	-	-	-	35	24	3	-
Exports	-	-	25	122	25	12	-	92	19
Apparent consumption	433	447	475	308	385	333	334	341	481

<sup>a/</sup> Estimated.

24. In spite of the fact that, during the period covered in table 13, production of maize in Mozambique did not increase, some countries began importing from Mozambique in the year 1967. Mozambique's declared exports are shown in table 13. Declared imports of the maize-importing countries from Mozambique are considerably higher. Details of these imports are given in table 14 below.

Table 14

Imports of maize from Mozambique

(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Reporting countries									
Belgium-									
Luxembourg	Nil	Nil	42	32	-	-	40	59	-
Egypt	Nil	Nil	105	93	14	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
France	Nil	Nil	20	11	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Fed.									
Rep. of	Nil	Nil	99	59	-	-	15	24	-
Italy	Nil	Nil	26	40	-	-	-	12	-
Japan	Nil	30	145	184	149	21	10	261	79
Netherlands	Nil	Nil	6	12	-	-	-	1	-
Portugal	Nil	Nil	15	78	25	16	0	58	46
Switzerland	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	2	5	-
Total	Nil	30	458	509	188	37	67	420	125

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25. As may be seen from the data shown above, maize-importing countries received 1,805,000 tons of maize from Mozambique during the period 1967-1973. Bearing in mind the modest amount of Mozambique's own declared exports, this figure accommodates the possibility that the amount of Southern Rhodesia's exportable maize for the same period, namely 1.6 million tons (see para. 22 above), could have been channeled to importing countries via Mozambique.

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Table 15

Production and trade in maize of S. Africa Customs Union

(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Production <sup>a/</sup>	4 490	5 056	9 762	5 316	4 953	6 423	8 600	9 630	4 160
Exports: calendar year 12 months	326	46 2 001	2 949	760	1 201	1 466	3 155	N.A.	
December- November <sup>b/</sup>	345	59 1 667	3 078	911	1 207	1 252	3 104	N.A.	
Derived exports <sup>c/</sup>	325	58 1 477	3 023	1 031	1 371	1 363	3 270	1 487	

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a/ Excluding non-commercial production in villages.

b/ Twelve months ending November of year stated. Allowance of one month for ocean transport is made in order to make export figures more comparable to the reported import figures.

c/ Imports from S. Africa Customs Union by reporting countries.

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26. A study of production and trade in maize of the S. Africa Customs Union, the results of which are given in table 15 above, also shows increased trade activity beginning in 1967. A comparison of reported exports with derived exports, however, shows substantial agreement. A similar pattern is observed in a study of the trade in maize of Angola and Malawi.

Nickel and nickel alloys, unwrought

27. Southern Rhodesia mined small amounts of nickel ore prior to 1969 but has greatly increased its production since 1969 as shown below, together with similar data for South Africa for comparison.

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Table 16

Production of nickel ore (metal content)  
and unwrought nickel and nickel alloys  
(in metric tons)

	<u>Southern Rhodesia</u>		<u>South Africa</u>	
	<u>Ore</u>	<u>Metal, unwrought</u>	<u>Ore</u>	<u>Metal, unwrought</u>
1965	754	-	3 000	2 500
1966	700	-	5 400	2 500
1967	700	-	5 400	3 000
1968	1 000	-	5 500	8 000
1969	4 000	2 500	11 000	8 500
1970	11 000	5 000	11 557	9 000
1971	11 600	7 000	12 761	9 000
1972	12 000	8 000	11 656	8 800
1973	12 000	8 000	19 426	15 000

28. Japan reports that it imported 3,982 tons (gross)<sup>5/</sup> of nickel ore (\$674 thousand) from Southern Rhodesia in 1965, 3,888 tons in 1966 and 1,812 tons in 1967. In its published trade data for 1965, Southern Rhodesia did not report exports of nickel ore separately because of their relative insignificance but included them in the item "metallic ores, concentrates etc. n.e.s.". Under this heading, it sent \$833,000 to Japan, with no quantity information. Those shipments to Japan accounted for 92 per cent of the 1965 exports under this heading. It is likely therefore that during the period 1965-1968 all the nickel ore mined was exported. Beginning with 1969, however, Southern Rhodesia apparently exported almost its entire production of nickel mainly in the form of unwrought metal via South Africa until 1972, during which period the United States imported directly from Southern Rhodesia \$4.5 million worth of metal (1.634 tons). In 1973 the United States imported \$11 million worth of metal (3,577 tons).

<sup>5/</sup> Nickel ores of 1.5 per cent metal content and above are considered rich and those below one per cent are considered as low grade.

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Table 17

S. Africa Customs Union exports of unwrought nickel and nickel alloys  
and corresponding imports as reported by reporting countries

(in metric tons)

	14 important reporting countries	UK	USA	Italy	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Japan	Belg.- Lux.	Sweden	Spain
Imports from S. Africa Customs Union									
1965	1 139	1 139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1 408	1 294	33	81	-	-	-	-	-
1967	6 033	205	247	551	5 010	-	-	-	-
1968	5 699	203	217	553	4 686	25	-	-	-
1969	4 856	455	263	644	2 582	308	92	346	55
1970	11 018	745	89	926	5 329	2 346	265	717	266
1971	11 063	1 778	843	875	4 160	1 245	170	1 264	260
1972	11 622	375	2 532	1 128	3,945	588	284	1 420	768
1973	12 237	161	2 755	1 727	3,647	1 470	362	861	410
Exports of S. Africa Customs Union									
1965	1 094	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1966	1 286	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1967	4 003	171	197	559	3 034	-	-	-	-
1968	9 779	309	780	560	7 372	-	-	563	-
1969	5 167	608	1 387	737	1 593	-	107	-	97
1970	3 454	766	125	981	23	371	98	56	54
1971	4 800	1 645	402	853	86	48	53	91	198
1972	10 371	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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29. Since South Africa and Southern Rhodesia are the only two countries in Africa that produce nickel in significant amounts and since their close co-operation in political and economic matters has been evident especially since the application of the U.N. sanctions, it would be appropriate to study the production and trade of nickel of these two countries jointly. As may be seen from table 16 above, Southern Rhodesia did not produce any metal prior to 1969. Most of the small amounts of ore produced were probably sent to South Africa for smelting. During the period 1965-1968, the production of ore in the two countries amounted to 22.5 thousand tons and 16 thousand tons of metal were produced in South Africa. During the period 1969-1973, the corresponding figures for ore and metal are 117 and 80.8 thousand tons respectively.

30. Turning to the problem of disposal of the metal produced, the juxtaposition of the export figures of South Africa and the corresponding import figures as reported by 14 important reporting countries in table 17 above confirms the earlier statement in paragraph 28 above that Southern Rhodesia apparently exported almost its entire production of nickel via South Africa. For the period 1965-1968, South Africa reported to have exported 16,162 tons of metal while the 14 reporting countries claimed to have received 14,279 tons. The discrepancy of 1,883 tons probably is mainly due to the fact that part of the extraordinarily large volume of 1968 exports (9,779 tons) reached the importing countries or cleared through the customs of importing countries only in the early part of 1969. Small amounts exported to countries other than the 14 reporting countries could be another reason, although minor, for the discrepancy.

31. During the period 1969-1973, table 17 reveals massive discrepancies in 1970 and 1971 between South Africa's declared exports and the 14 reporting countries' corresponding imports (8,254 tons of exports against 22,081 tons of imports). It becomes therefore quite clear that, of the 22 thousand tons of metal imported from South Africa, a major portion must be of Southern Rhodesian origin. Table 18 below represents a statistical analysis of the nickel situation in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia during the period 1969-1973 in which a good agreement is discernable between the amount of metal available for exports and the actual imports received by reporting countries.

Table 18

Production and trade of unwrought nickel and nickel alloys  
in S. Africa Customs Union and Southern Rhodesia  
(in metric tons)

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>Total 5 Years</u>
Production	11 000	14 000	16 000	16 800	23 000	80 800
Consumption <sup>a/</sup>	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	4 000	20 000
Metal available for export	7 000	10 000	12 000	12 800	19 000	<u>60 800</u>
Reported imports	4 875	11 351	12 740	14 732	17 059	<u>60 757</u>
14 countries from S. Africa	4 856	11 018	11 063	11 622	12 237	50 796
Netherland's imports from Mozambique	19	333	1 677	1 476	1 245	4 750
US imports from S. Rhodesia	-	-	-	1 634	3 577	5 211

<sup>a/</sup> Annual domestic consumption in recent years is estimated to amount to 3-5 thousand tons.

Imports of specific commodities

32. Exports of the reporting countries to Southern Rhodesia of the four commodity groups specified in resolution 232 (1966), paragraph 2 (d)-(f), namely, motor vehicles and their parts, petroleum products, crude petroleum, and aircraft and their parts, are estimated to have amounted to approximately \$0.08 million in 1973 (compared with \$36 million in the year 1965, \$1.2 million in the year 1967, \$0.5 million in the year 1971 and \$0.5 million in the year 1972).

Motor vehicles and their parts

33. Among the four commodity groups, motor vehicles and their parts is the most important. In 1973, the reporting countries' exports of these commodities to Southern Rhodesia was \$0.11 million (compared with \$34 million in the year 1965, \$6.1 million in the year 1966, \$1.0 million in the year 1967 and \$0.3 million in the year 1972).

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Table 19

Trade of S. Africa, Customs Union in motor vehicles and their parts with reporting countries which provided about 93 per cent of imports of motor vehicles and their parts by Southern Rhodesia in 1965

(in millions of US dollars)

	All reporting countries	UK	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	USA	Canada	Japan	France	Italy	Austra- lia
Exports to S. Africa Customs Union									
1965	289	128	56	38	25	16	9	8	5
1966	288	120	60	43	23	16	10	8	6
1967	310	112	67	54	17	27	12	11	7
1968	331	96	84	50	20	30	17	11	13
1969	444	121	106	67	16	63	19	16	28
1970	537	145	136	55	20	73	33	23	41
1971	614	176	133	51	13	124	37	23	46
1972	530	112	140	38	10	103	39	13	50
1973	717	148	249	49	11	132	50	-	64
Imports of S. Africa Customs Union									
1965	289	130	55	38	21	18	9	9	5
1966	273	111	56	44	21	15	10	8	5
1967	305	104	64	55	20	27	11	11	7
1968	318	93	79	51	18	29	13	12	14
1969	411	106	96	71	13	60	15	17	26
1970	496	127	122	65	18	70	20	20	43
1971	575	157	127	61	15	117	24	22	42
1972	492 <sup>a/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1973	580 <sup>a/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

<sup>a/</sup> Estimated.

34. There appears to be a strong possibility that Southern Rhodesia may be receiving motor vehicles and their parts through neighbouring countries. This possibility is strengthened by the fact that Southern Rhodesia is maintaining its exporting pattern of this commodity group to its neighbouring countries. Malawi, for instance, reported annual imports of \$0.4 million from Southern Rhodesia of motor vehicles and their parts during the period 1967-1969 (compared with \$1.3

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million in 1955). For that reason, an analysis was made (in terms of value) <sup>6/</sup> of the exports of the reporting countries to S. Africa Customs Union and also to Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Zambia, together with the corresponding imports by the above-mentioned countries from the reporting countries. The results of the analysis are shown in tables 19 above and 20 below.

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Table 20

Trade of Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Zambia in motor vehicles and their parts with the reporting countries

(in millions of US dollars)

<u>Exports of reporting countries to Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Zambia</u>		<u>Imports of Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Zambia from reporting countries</u>
1965	48	49
1966	73	62
1967	90	84
1968	104	94
1969	95	86
1970	121	95
1971	142	113
1972	125	100 <sup>a/</sup>
1973	140	136 <sup>a/</sup>

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a/ Estimated.

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35. It may be noted from tables 19 and 20 above that in the year 1965 exports agree well with the corresponding imports. However, in the years 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972, exports by the reporting countries to South Africa and to the four countries of Angola, Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia exceeded the corresponding imports reported by these five countries by a larger discrepancy. In 1973 the discrepancy between exporting countries and these four neighbours of Southern Rhodesia was very low. However, the discrepancy between these countries

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<sup>6/</sup> It is not possible to make a comprehensive study in terms of quantities because of the heterogeneous nature of this group of commodities. Countries use different units of quantity to express the physical volume of imports and exports.

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and South Africa was extremely high if the estimate for South Africa is correct. Following are the actual discrepancies in \$US million:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
S. Africa Customs Union	15	5	13	33	41	39	8	137
The four countries	11	6	10	9	26	29	25	4
Total	26	11	23	42	67	68	33	141

36. S. Africa Customs Union (not a reporting country) traditionally exported a substantial amount of motor vehicles and their parts to Southern Rhodesia. The amount of \$2.2 million was reported by Southern Rhodesia for 1965. Although S. Africa Customs union has not released a meaningful analysis by country of destination for this commodity group since 1964, a study of its partner countries' data makes it possible to estimate the approximate amount that Southern Rhodesia has received from S. Africa Customs Union.

Table 21

Exports of motor vehicles and their parts of S. Africa Customs Union

(in millions of US dollars)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Total exports <sup>a/</sup>	12.2	17.3	22.0	24.4	20.0	20.4	24.0	24.9	25.0 <sup>b/</sup>
(of which re-exports) <sup>a/</sup>	(4.7)	(7.3)	(10.5)	(16.1)	(13.4)	(13.5)	(16.3)	(16.5)	(16.6) <sup>b/</sup>
To reporting countries <sup>a/</sup>	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	1.6	2.9	3.0 <sup>b/</sup>	3.2 <sup>b/</sup>
To neighbouring countries other than Southern Rhodesia <sup>c/</sup>	4.4	5.4	5.1	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.0 <sup>b/</sup>	3.0 <sup>b/</sup>	3.9 <sup>b/</sup>
To Southern Rhodesia	2.2 <sup>d/</sup>	6.0 <sup>b/</sup> )							
Unknown destination	3.8	3.8	) 13.6	17.6	12.0	15.9	18.1	18.9	17.9

<sup>a/</sup> Reported by S. Africa Customs Union.

<sup>b/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>c/</sup> Reported by partner countries.

<sup>d/</sup> Reported by Southern Rhodesia.

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Petroleum

37. There is little information regarding petroleum supplies to Southern Rhodesia. It is known that Southern Rhodesia's only oil refinery at Umtali was closed in January 1966 and that, therefore, no further imports of crude petroleum were required after that date. Prior to 1966 Iran, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia had been suppliers of petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia as they had been to its neighbouring countries as well. Since the introduction of the U.N. Sanctions in 1966 no statistical evidence can be found that any country has been sending petroleum products of any meaningful magnitude to Southern Rhodesia. Yet there has not been any report that any significant petroleum shortage has existed in Southern Rhodesia during all these years of the U.N. Sanctions. It is therefore reasonable to assume that a steady flow, in sufficient quantity, of petroleum products to Southern Rhodesia through her neighbors has been efficiently arranged. In order to study how an arrangement of this type has worked, it is necessary to examine the petroleum situation of Southern Rhodesia's neighbors.

38. Table 22 below gives tonnage data in yearly averages for the periods 1962-1965 and 1966-1973 and annual figures for 1972 and 1973 on production, trade and apparent consumption of petroleum products for South Africa Customs Union, Mozambique and Angola. It will be noted that production of petroleum products during the period 1966-1973 in these three neighbors of Southern Rhodesia was more than twice that of the earlier period of 1962-1965, thanks to the great expansion in refining capacity in South Africa. Thus the need for importing gasoline, for instance, was rather reduced in the latter period (510 thousand tons per year in comparison with 970 thousand tons per year in the earlier period). However, relatively heavy imports of fuel oil (1,860 thousand tons per year) were still needed in order to satisfy the bunkering requirements of ships that had been diverted from the Suez Canal route since the closure of the Canal in June 1967.

39. There have been small amounts of petroleum products exported by Southern Rhodesia's neighbors but hardly anything significant sent to Southern Rhodesia. According to the "Annual Statement of External Trade" for 1964 and 1965 published by Southern Rhodesia, most of the imports of gasoline, kerosene and fuel oils were imported from the Persian Gulf area and practically nothing was imported from its neighbors. The only significant amounts of petroleum products imported from South Africa were lubricating oils and greases. Exports of Mozambique which amounted to an annual average of about 300 thousand tons since the early 1960's were mainly destined for South Africa Customs Union with only marginal amounts sent to Southern Rhodesia, as indicated below: 2,542 tons of gasoline and 2,350 tons of distilled fuels in 1965; the corresponding amounts in 1966 (1967) are 7,007 (19,987) and 576 (13,303). Since 1967 no exports to Southern Rhodesia have been recorded.

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Table 22

Production, trade and apparent consumption of petroleum products  
for the South Africa Customs Union, Mozambique and Angola

(in thousand metric tons)

<u>Country, Product and Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Bunkers</u>	<u>Apparent Consumption</u>
<b>South Africa</b>					
Gasoline					
1962-65, yearly average	985	937	3	6	1 913
1966-73, yearly average	2 318	457	40	6	2 729
1972	2 893	202	43	31	3 021
1973	2 999	250 E	40 E	10 E	3 199
Kerosene and Jet Fuel					
1962-65, yearly average	206	410	9	18	588
1966-73, yearly average	388	366	20	44	690
1972	556	166	5	24	693
1973	652	200 E	5 E	25 E	822
Fuel Oils					
1962-65, yearly average	2 026	653	255	670	1 754
1966-73, yearly average	5 352	1 572	156	2 882	3 886
1972	7 265	1 766	42	3 352	5 637
1973	6 834	1 760 E	40 E	3 300 E	5 254
<b>Mozambique</b>					
Gasoline					
1962-65, yearly average	100	20	82	-	38
1966-73, yearly average	130	25	74	-	81
1972	120	14	44	-	90
1973	120	15	37	-	98
Kerosene and Jet Fuel					
1962-65, yearly average	-	19	-	-	19
1966-73, yearly average	26	23	4	4	41
1972	32	28	-	8	52
1973	60	19	-	5	74
Fuel Oils					
1962-65, yearly average	369	36	182	119	104
1966-73, yearly average	538	104	225	172	245
1972	525	126	184	166	301
1973	504	136	139	185	316

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Table 22 (continued)

<u>Country, Product and Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Bunkers</u>	<u>Apparent Consumption</u>
Angola					
Gasoline					
1962-65, yearly average	56	10	12	-	54
1966-73, yearly average	58	24	-	-	82
1972	48	86	-	-	134
1973	64	52	-	-	116
Kerosene and Jet Fuel					
1962-65, yearly average	24	7	-	13	18
1966-73, yearly average	71	10	-	52	29
1972	93	15	-	70	38
1973	91	8	-	65	34
Fuel Oils					
1962-65, yearly average	365	23	55	114	219
1966-73, yearly average	490	180	88	190	392
1972	482	331	127	137	549
1973	539	273	96	199	517

E = estimate.

40. The annual gasoline consumption of Southern Rhodesia during 1962-65 was reported as approximately 150 thousand tons. Based on the available data on motor vehicles in use, which in general determines gasoline consumption, the annual requirement of this product during 1966-1973 could amount to about 180 thousand tons. As may be seen from Table 22 above, South Africa did not export any significant amount of gasoline during 1962-1965 but did export about 40 thousand tons per year during 1966-1973. The bulk of this amount could have been sent to Southern Rhodesia. This amount together with the possible supply from Mozambique (see 1966-1967 recorded exports in paragraph 39 above) would probably meet one-third of Southern Rhodesia's annual requirement of gasoline. The balance would have to have come from South Africa's gasoline stock which was more than adequate to meet Southern Rhodesia's needs, as explained in the following paragraphs.

41. Gasoline is mostly consumed by road motor vehicles. According to a survey of fuel consumption in 1972 for European countries of the Organisation For Economic Co-operation and Development, made by the Secretariat of OECD, more than 97 per cent of the total consumption of 83.7 million tons of gasoline was consumed by passenger road motor vehicles. Table 23 below shows the consumption of gasoline in 1972 by passenger motor vehicles in selected countries. It shows a marked difference between the maximum amount of gasoline that South Africa could have consumed compared with the amount actually available as represented by the apparent consumption shown in Table 22.

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Table 23  
Consumption of gasoline by passenger motor vehicles  
in use in selected countries

1972

	Passenger vehicle in thousand units	Kilometers <sup>a/</sup> run per vehicle	Gasoline <sup>a/</sup> consumed in thousand tons	Consumption per vehicle in tons	Total apparent <sup>b/</sup> consumption in thousand tons
Belgium-Lux.	2 300	N.A.	2 680	1.16	2 994
Denmark	1 206	16 210	1 566 <sup>c/</sup>	1.30	2 107 <sup>c/</sup>
Finland	818	17 115	1 075	1.31	1 166
France	13 900	N.A.	14 522	1.04	15 511
Germany, FR	15 615	N.A.	17 950	1.15	17 659
Italy	12 484	12 441	10 522	0.82	10 826
Netherlands	3 050	16 059	3 418	1.12	3 460
Norway	854	10 566	902	1.06	1 082
Portugal	697	N.A.	580	0.83	676
Sweden	2 458	15 033	2 923	1.19	2 954
Switzerland	1 567	N.A.	2 416	1.54 <sup>d/</sup>	2 569
U.K.	12 881	14 306	15 898	1.28	15 810
South Africa					
Customs Union	1 664	N.A.	2 500 E	1.50 E	3 021
Angola	116	N.A.	134 E	1.06	134
Mozambique	85	N.A.	90 E	1.16	90

E = estimate.

a/ Survey results by UN Economic Commission of Europe

b/ Derived from production and imports less exports and bunkers

c/ The consumption in agriculture of 100 thousand tons explains a part of the discrepancy shown here.

d/ The exceptionally high figure is probably due to a disproportionate amount of tourist vehicles from abroad.

42. It will be noted that in Table 23 passenger motor vehicles in use is used to relate gasoline consumption. The reason is that few passenger vehicles using diesel fuel are in use in Europe nor are commercial gasoline vehicles popular. There is no doubt that gasoline is mostly consumed by passenger vehicles in Europe and only very marginally by other types of road vehicles.

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43. As indicated in Table 23 above the amount of gasoline which South Africa Customs Union could have possibly consumed in 1972 would be about 2.5 million tons which would mean 1.5 tons consumed by each vehicle. This per-vehicle consumption is perhaps too high in view of the fact that most European countries had much lower figures. There is no reason to believe that the average passenger motor vehicle in South Africa was larger or the vehicles in South Africa travelled longer distances or were used more extensively. Nevertheless even with this high per-vehicle consumption, South Africa would still have over one-half of one million tons of surplus gasoline (apparent consumption 3,021 thousand tons less estimated consumption of 2,500 thousand tons) for stock and supply to Southern Rhodesia.

44. Turning to the fuel oil requirements of Southern Rhodesia, no detailed analysis similar to the one made above for gasoline is possible because the end uses of fuel oils are numerous and background data for various consumers (mostly different types of industries) are lacking. However a casual glance over the following figures on the amounts of available fuel oils for consumption in 1965 and 1972 in South African Customs Union and some selected industrialized countries will convince the readers that South Africa had ample stock to satisfy the requirements of Southern Rhodesia which probably would only amount to less than 300 thousand tons per annum (165 thousand tons in 1965).

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Table 24

Apparent consumption of fuel oils

(in thousand tons)

	1965	1972	1972 as % of 1965
South Africa	2 166	5 637	260
U.S.A.	187 319	279 717	149
W. Europe	239 183	433 535	181
Germany, F.R.	51 756	93 788	181
United Kingdom	44 066	67 843	154
Sweden	14 042	21 382	152
Japan	50 336	124 191	247

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45. The consumption of fuel oils has a high correlation with the growth of industry. Since there is no reason to believe that the rate of industrialization in South Africa was the highest in the world in recent years, the high rate of the availability of fuel oil for consumption in South Africa could only mean that an ample stock of this fuel was being accumulated. Some of the stock could certainly have been supplied to Southern Rhodesia to more than amply meet its requirements.

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46. Southern Rhodesia's requirements per year for other types of petroleum products are small: 70-100 thousand tons of kerosene, 15-20 thousand tons of lubricating oils and 13-15 thousand tons of lubricating greases. In the years prior to the introduction of the UN Sanctions against South Rhodesia, South Africa hardly exported any significant amount of kerosene. However in the years 1966-1968 it recorded in its trade returns an average of 40 thousand tons per year, most of which were probably sent to Southern Rhodesia. Since then the recorded exports were drastically reduced to less than 10 thousand tons per annum, possibly for the purpose of avoiding any implication or suspicion that South Africa was sending kerosene to Southern Rhodesia. In any case because of South Africa's more than adequate refining capacity, to satisfy the small requirement of kerosene in Southern Rhodesia is not a matter of any serious concern. As to lubricating oils and greases, South Africa has been the traditional supplier of Southern Rhodesia's needs and there is no reason to believe that any significant change of the situation has taken place.

47. In summarizing the somewhat elaborate analysis given above regarding how Southern Rhodesia's needs for petroleum products were met, it becomes evident that, aside from a marginal amount that Mozambique was able to supply, South Africa probably furnished the bulk of the petroleum products. It has been reported that "Southern Rhodesia has been purchasing oil and petroleum products from the Republic of South Africa through its purchasing agency, GENTA" <sup>7/</sup> (see para. 99 of document A/AC.109/L.445, 5 March 1968). These Rhodesian purchases presumably were not recorded in any official trade returns.

#### Other commodities

48. In evaluating the import pattern of Southern Rhodesian trade for the periods following the application of economic sanctions, it is not possible to give a commodity analysis as comprehensive as that for its export pattern for the reason that Southern Rhodesia's exports are concentrated in a few primary commodities, but its imports are much more diversified. For instance, the export commodities discussed in this paper accounted for 59 per cent of total Southern Rhodesian exports in 1965, but the four import commodities referred to in paragraph 32 accounted for only 16 per cent of total Southern Rhodesian imports in 1965. Furthermore, with the prevailing severe restrictions on the publication of external trade and other related statistics imposed by Southern Rhodesia, as well as, in a lesser degree, by South Africa, attempts at making meaningful evaluations of Southern Rhodesia's import commodities, other than those discussed in the foregoing paragraphs, have proven to be fruitless.

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<sup>7/</sup> GENTA is a code name of an agency established by the illegal régime to purchase petroleum and petroleum products from South Africa and to control its distribution in Southern Rhodesia.

Appendix IIMPORTS OF ALL COMMODITIES FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA\*  
(AS REPORTED BY COUNTRIES LISTED)

(in thousands of US dollars)

<u>Importing country or area</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
United States	14 056 <sup>a/</sup>	9 359	6 463	1 599	68	115	807	12 400	25 670
Canada	3 152	1 087	4	2	1	1	2	5	3
Argentina	377	62	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	55 <sup>a/</sup>	62	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	4 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.
Colombia	185	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	1 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium-Lux.	2 806	3 540	1 998	829	477	142	97	10	4
France <sup>b/</sup>	2 873	1 856	1 059	1 171	50	61	130	907 <sup>b/</sup>	215
Germany, Fed.	35 112	30 525	15 966	13 298	1 120	572	485	367	521
Italy	16 666	8 554	259	138	27	59	2	9	13
Netherlands	5 987	5 722	2 406	542	136	21	2	-	259
United Kingdom	83 711	12 809	405	215	163	117	129	222	147
Denmark	1 244	1 205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1 713	664	18	-	-	1	-	-	-
Sweden	1 960	182	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Austria	4 436	1 673	249	95	26	-	-	-	-
Portugal	2 927 <sup>a/</sup>	2 148	5 635	3 582 <sup>c/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Switzerland <sup>d/</sup>	5 678	4 155	3 925 <sup>e/</sup>	3 483 <sup>e/</sup>	3 625 <sup>e/</sup>	4 296 <sup>e/</sup>	4 511 <sup>e/</sup>	4 582 <sup>e/</sup>	7 749
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	967	142	70	32	4	-	-	-	-
Greece	2 581 <sup>a/</sup>	5 644 <sup>a/</sup>	677 <sup>a/f/</sup>	4 <sup>g/</sup>	-	-	10	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	3 543	2 288	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	845	290	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	677 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## Appendix I (continued)

<u>Importing country or area</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Jordan	-	470	201	20	11	N.A.	N.A.	-	-
Cyprus	398	260	2	2	1	1	1	-	-
Libyan Arab Rp.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	82 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Iran	244 <sup>a/</sup>	156	129	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lebanon	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Egypt	1 241	189	1	12	94	-	N.A.	-	-
Ethiopia	N.A.	15	149	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.
Australia	3 266	787	60	74	1	1	-	-	-
New Zealand	1 178	999	4	1	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Botswana	5 432	N.A.	826 <sup>h/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Uganda	561	25	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ghana	297	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	242	8	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-
Nigeria	1 017 <sup>a/</sup>	507 <sup>a/</sup>	9	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Zambia	99 507 64	904 45	129 31	602 30	481 32	473 29	540 16	240 11	000 <sup>i/</sup>
Malawi	20 805 17	267 14	732 12	588 12	534 15	505 15	896 <sup>j/</sup>	21077	21 278
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Senegal	-	1	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Angola	612 <sup>a/</sup>	689	1 137	374 <sup>k/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Mozambique	2 991	5 862	4 458	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Liberia	5	9	9	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tunisia	236 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Japan	26 497 13	781	1 266	822	-	-	20	-	-
Sri Lanka	87	79	2	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
India	6 503	166	1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pakistan	291 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Malaysia, West	3 569 <sup>a/</sup>	1 123	5	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Singapore	2 109 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Sarawak	11 <sup>a/</sup>	2 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	21	N.A.
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-

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Appendix I (continued)

<u>Importing country or area</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Sabah	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Hong Kong	2,313	2,082	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Vietnam, Rep.	-	-	-	78 <sup>a/</sup>	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Indonesia	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Korea, Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-
Philippines	124 <sup>a/</sup>	335 <sup>a/</sup>	58 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jamaica	566 <sup>a/</sup>	456	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Trinidad TBG	389	360	8	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Barbados	22	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Guyana	168	127	4	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Neth. Antiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fiji	222	125	38	-	<sup>h/</sup>	<sup>c/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Malta	217	88	1	2	-	-	-	N.A.	-

\* Exports to the countries listed accounted for approximately 86 per cent of the total exports of Southern Rhodesia in 1965.

a/ Refers to trade with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

b/ Merchandise trade excludes capital transfers (e.g., movement of monetary gold) between monetary authorities of Governments. Although transactions in non-monetary gold (gold bought or sold by parties other than monetary authorities) should be included in merchandise trade, the current practice of most countries is to exclude from their external trade statistics all forms of gold except those constituting parts of made-up articles, such as jewellery, in which the value of the gold content is less than 80 per cent. However, it should be noted that significant amounts of non-monetary gold are exported by Southern Rhodesia each year (e.g., \$16.4 million in 1970, \$17.9 million in 1971 and \$25.5 million in 1972). According to Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la France published by the Direction Générale des Douanes et Droits Indirects, France imported gold for

(continued on next page)

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Foot-notes - continued

industrial purposes from Southern Rhodesia in 1970 (\$2.3 million); these imports increased to \$17.9 million in 1971, \$19.8 million in 1972; for the years 1965-1969, there was no evidence of such imports, nor for the year 1973.

c/ January-June.

d/ See the official declaration of the Swiss Government contained in document S/7781, annex II.

e/ "The Swiss importer is authorized to make use of his yearly quota any time of the year, e.g., in the early months of the year 1967. The quotas are compounded on the basis of the average import quantity of the commodity during the previous three years. Fluctuations are furthermore possible between the years, as the use of a yearly quota requested in December may only appear in the trade statistics of the first three months of the following year, the reason being that the import licences granted within the quota are generally valid for three months."

f/ January-February.

g/ March-December.

h/ January-September.

i/ January-November.

j/ 1971 figure has been recorded on a c.i.f. basis.

k/ January-May.

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Appendix II

EXPORTS OF ALL COMMODITIES TO SOUTHERN RHODESIA\*  
(AS REPORTED BY COUNTRIES LISTED)

(in thousands of US dollars)

<u>Exporting country or area</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
United States	22 982 <sup>a/</sup>	7 491	3 757	2 024	455	514	652	700	581
Canada	3 625	575	89	22	2	16	-	17	-
Argentina	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	86 <sup>a/</sup>	20	24	13	4	-	-	N.A.	-
Chile	2 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Colombia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	207 <sup>a/</sup>	40 <sup>a/</sup>	103 <sup>a/</sup>	58 <sup>a/</sup>	6 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-
Belgium-Lux.	6 832	3 444	1 922	1 312	139	82	51	49	181
France	3 850	4 246	3 976	2 380	200	286	337	488	451
Germany, Fed.	10 903	11 186	12 305	12 914	1 234	1 176	1 552	2 004	2 229
Italy	6 318	5 010	1 339	1 295	73	63	21	42	127
Netherlands	7 291	5 748	4 699	3 000	57	278	255	261	259
United Kingdom	88 808	7 648	2 877	1 946	1 958	1 206	1 698	1 796	1 947
Denmark	667	31	37	29	29	31	19	37	-
Norway	1 527	760	183	1	1	-	1	-	-
Sweden	3 413	51	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Austria	800	1 256	1 252	1 082	87	-	-	-	-
Portugal	559 <sup>a/</sup>	1 055	1 824	878 <sup>b/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Switzerland <sup>c/</sup>	1 641	1 890	1 939	2 513	1 540	1 969	2 851	3 230	3 834
Iceland	-	-	1 <sup>a/</sup>	1 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	37	9	31	4	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	63 <sup>a/</sup>	19 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-
Turkey	2 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	193	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	492	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	16 <sup>a/</sup>	81 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Appendix II (continued)

<u>Exporting country or area</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Cyprus	5	3	4	1	1	1	1	-	-
Libyan Arab Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	1 482 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	5	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Iran	2 821 <sup>a/</sup>	3	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Lebanon	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Egypt	1	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-	-
Ethiopia	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	<sup>d/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.
Australia	4 510	4 072	5 653	5 851	3 539	4 937	4 840	4 060	25
New Zealand	237 <sup>e/</sup>	37 <sup>e/</sup>	7	12 <sup>e/</sup>	18 <sup>e/</sup>	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Uganda	412	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Ghana	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-
Nigeria	129 <sup>a/</sup>	1 823 <sup>a/</sup>	6	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Zambia	15 317	7 018	2 850	1 332	613	1 032	560	1 540	440 <sup>f/</sup>
Malawi	4 359	2 951	2 735	2 872	3 804	5 148	5 315	4 297	5 588
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Senegal	309 <sup>a/</sup>	122	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Angola	304 <sup>a/</sup>	154	214	65 <sup>g/</sup>	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Mozambique	3 247	2 698	3 818	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Liberia	-	-	-	3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tunisia	15 <sup>a/</sup>	26 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Japan	16 184	11 110	13 597	4 525	4	4	6	2	-
Sri Lanka	288	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
India	4 526	16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Pakistan	448 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	<sup>h/</sup>	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Malaysia, West	618 <sup>a/</sup>	12	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Singapore	1 217 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	-
Sarawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
Sabah	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

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Appendix II (continued)

<u>Exporting country or area</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Hong Kong	1 328	318	139	2	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Vietnam, Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Indonesia	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Korea, Rep.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	N.A.	-
Philippines	2 <sup>a/</sup>	26 <sup>a/</sup>	3 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Jamaica	2 <sup>a/</sup>	-	-	d/	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1
Trinidad TBG	7	4	8	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Neth. Antiles	-	-	1	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Fiji	-	-	-	-	i/	b/	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	N.A.	N.A.	-
Malta	9	5	7	3	-	-	-	N.A.	-

\* Imports from the countries listed above accounted for approximately 75 per cent of the total imports of Southern Rhodesia in 1965.

a/ Refers to trade with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

b/ January-June.

c/ See the official declaration of the Swiss Government contained in document S/7781, annex II.

d/ January-March.

e/ Domestic exports.

f/ January-November.

g/ January-May.

h/ July-December.

i/ January-September.

/...

## Appendix III

## (a) EXTERNAL TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA (CUSTOMS UNION)

## TOBACCO

(in metric tons)

A: Imports reported by partner countries or areas

B: Exports reported by South Africa (Customs Union)

C: Imports less Exports

	1965			1971			1972			1973 <sup>a</sup>		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
AUSTRALIA	1 780	E 1 815	-35	746	738	8	473	533	-60	400		
AUSTRIA	-	-	-	218	-	218	657	-	657	611		
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	53	-	53	866	-	866	810	310	500	952		
CANADA	-	-	-	15	16	-1	2	-	2	-		
DENMARK	4	-	4	402	-	402	5	-	5	-		
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	159	-		
FRANCE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-43	-		
GERMANY, FED. REP.	4	-	4	929	76	853	881	-	881	2 216		
GREECE	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-		
HONG KONG	29	-	29	-	-	-	28	-	28	215		
IRELAND	103	22	81	217	602	-385	131	140	-9	421		
ISRAEL	-	-	-	983	-	983	1 393	80	1 313	1 454		
ITALY	-	30	-30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
JAPAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	587		
JORDAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	306		
NETHERLANDS	2 281	1 901	380	7 743	2 392	5 351	8 447	3 315	5 132	8 295		
NEW ZEALAND	220	138	82	-	75	-75	75	-	75	-		
NORWAY	-	-	-	355	-	355	549	-	549	403		
PORTUGAL	20	-	20	45	-	45	9	-	9	-		
SPAIN	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
SWEDEN	-	-	-	437	45	392	45	60	-15	-		
SWITZERLAND	9	-	9	278	-	278	371	-	371	385		
UNITED KINGDOM	3 521	3 489	32	5 223	5 076	147	4 848	5 419	-571	5 572		
UNITED STATES	-	-	-	75	-	75	98	-	98	-		
OTHERS	400	234	166	69	84	-15	-	351	-351	-		
T O T A L	8 444	7 629	815	18 601	9 104	9 497	19 005	10 251	8 754	21 817		

E = estimate

a/ No details of South Africa exports by direction are available. Total exports for 1973 are estimated to be 10,000 metric tons. The difference between this figure and what reporting countries said that they imported from South Africa is 11,817 metric tons.

Appendix III (continued)  
(b) EXTERNAL TRADE OF MOZAMBIQUE  
TOBACCO  
(in metric tons)

A: Imports reported by partner countries or areas  
B: Exports reported by Mozambique  
C: Imports less Exports

	1965			1971			1972			1973		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
ANGOLA	-	120	-120	193	110	83	158	-	158	-	62	-62
AUSTRALIA	-	-	-	124	-	124	178	-	178	178	-	178
AUSTRIA	-	-	-	197	-	197	1 404	-	1 404	1 262	-	1 262
BELGIUM-LUX.	4	-	4	2 773	-	2 773	3 743	-	3 743	4 430	-	4 430
DENMARK	-	-	-	515	-	515	937	-	937	1 847	-	1 847
FRANCE	-	-	-	645	85	560	904	-	327	745	39	706
GERMANY, FED.	-	-	-	1 042	-	1 042	2 201	-	2 126	2 384	35	2 349
GUINEA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	-121	-	131	-131
HONG KONG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	106
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	-	131	92	-	92
ISRAEL	-	-	-	-	5	-5	133	-	133	-	-	-
MALAWI	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	56	-	53	-53
MALAYSIA, WEST	-	-	-	660	-	660	-	-	-	-	-	-
MALTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 E	-	18
NETHERLANDS	1 118	-	1 118	5 947	82	5 865	6 698	-	6 623	8 167	214	7 953
NORWAY	-	-	-	501	-	501	972	-	972	1 365	-	1 365
PORTUGAL	513	696	-183	548	820	-272	627	1 577 <sup>a/</sup>	-950	1 157	1 236	-79
PORT. GUINEA	-	-	-	-	158	-158	-	-	-	-	-	-
SINGAPORE	-	-	-	439	-	439	-	-	-	212	-	212
SPAIN	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	151	-	151
SWEDEN	-	-	-	198	-	198	164	-	164	159	-	159
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	333	-	333	485	-	485	571	-	571
UNITD STATES	-	-	-	440	-	440	489	-	489	928	-	928
OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-4
T O T A L	1 635	816	819	14 573	1 260	13 313	19 280	2 425	16 855	23 772	1 774	21 998

E = estimate

a/ Including adjacent islands.



## Appendix III (continued)

## (c) EXTERNAL TRADE OF ANGOLA

## TOBACCO

(in metric tons)

A: Imports reported by partner countries or areas  
 B: Exports reported by Angola  
 C: Imports less exports

	1965			1971			1972			1973		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
AUSTRIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	80	-30	-	-	-
BELGIUM-LUX.	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	268	449	-	449
FINLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	35	78	-	-	-
GERMANY, FED.	21	25	-4	-	51	-51	389	-	389	739	434	305
HONG KONG	-	-	-	1 352	-	1 352	1 233	-	1 233	597	-	597
IRELAND	-	-	-	-	47	-47	294	70	224	1 049	106	943
ITALY	-	-	-	306	-	306	-	-	-	320	-	320
JAPAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	1 315	-972
MOZAMBIQUE	-	91	-91	193	-	193	-	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	-	3	-3	41	-	41	106	-	106	-	-	-
NEW ZEALAND	-	-	-	81	-	81	228	-	228	239	-	239
PORTUGAL	1 309	1 422	-113	1 090	1 364	-274	964	1 192	-228	1 291	1 147	144
SPAIN	660	801	-141	28	47	-19	139	115	24	98	252	-154
SWEDEN	-	-	-	279	-	279	-	-	-	154	-	154
UNITD KINGDOM	-	-	-	273	290	-17	325	283	42	-	3 411	-3 411
UNITD STATES	-	-	-	25	45	-20	-	-	-	-	58	-58
ZAIRE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-37	-	84	-84
OTHERS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-37
T O T A L	1 992	2 342	-350	3 668	1 844	1 824	4 109	1 812	2 297	5 279	6 844	-1 565

Appendix IV  
EXTERNAL TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA (CUSTOMS UNION)

ASBESTOS  
(in thousand metric tons)

A: Imports reported by partner countries or areas  
B: Exports reported by South Africa (Customs Union)  
C: Imports less exports

	1965			1971			1972			1973 <sup>a/</sup>		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
ARGENTINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	3.9	4.2	8.0 E	-	-
AUSTRALIA	7.5	7.7	-0.2	6.0	8.7	-2.7	7.0	7.5	-0.5	7.6	-	-
AUSTRIA	0.8	0.4	0.4	7.7	3.5	4.2	7.2	1.4	5.8	7.1	-	-
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	7.8	9.4	-1.6	12.7	10.4	2.3	9.1	11.9	-2.8	-	-	-
BRAZIL	1.5	1.6	-0.1	2.0 E	1.5	0.5	-	1.3	-1.3	2.0 E	-	-
CANADA	4.8	4.4	0.4	4.6	4.6	-	4.4	4.7	-0.3	3.3	-	-
CHILE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.6	1.0 E	-	-
COLOMBIA	0.9	1.5	-0.6	1.0 E	0.8	0.2	3.0	1.0	2.0	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-0.9	-	-	-
DENMARK	6.2	7.8	-1.6	4.3	11.3	-7.0	5.1	16.0	-10.9	7.1	-	-
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-0.1	-	-	-
EGYPT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-
FINLAND	1.4	1.4	-	1.0	1.1	-0.1	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.7	-	-
FRANCE	6.4	7.2	-0.8	15.7	13.6	2.1	17.0	12.9	4.1	18.8	-	-
GERMANY, FED. REP.	13.1	9.7	3.4	29.0	7.2	21.8	22.4	5.5	16.9	21.9	-	-
GREECE	2.3	2.7	-0.4	6.3	4.5	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.2	3.7	-	-
INDIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
IRAN	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	5.0	4.0 E	-	-
IRELAND	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	4.3	-2.7	1.2	2.2	-1.0	1.7	-	-
ISRAEL	2.0	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.7	2.3	-0.6	1.8	-	-
ITALY	15.1	16.6	-1.5	33.5	21.4	12.1	22.7	17.1	5.6	31.3	-	-
JAPAN	26.3	27.1	-0.8	99.5	65.3	34.2	100.2	63.2	37.0	112.2	-	-
KOREA, DEM.P.REP.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-0.2	-	-	-
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.2	8.7	7.5	27.0	-	-
LEBANON	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0 E	-	-
MEXICO	0.5 E	1.7	-1.2	6.4 E	4.4	2.0	5.0 E	5.5	-0.5	11.1 E	-	-
NETHERLANDS	1.2	3.5	-2.3	0.3	3.1	-2.8	0.8	3.2	-2.4	1.1	-	-

(continued on next page)

## EXTERNAL TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA (CUSTOMS UNION)

## ASBESTOS (CONTINUED)

(in thousand metric tons)

	1965			1971			1972			1973 <sup>a/</sup>
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A
NEW ZEALAND	1.3	2.1	-0.8	1.2	1.6	-0.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	2.0 E
NORWAY	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	-3.2	-
PORTUGAL	1.2	1.3	-0.1	1.4	1.5	-0.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	1.8
ROMANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	-5.3	-
SPAIN	16.6	10.9	5.7	32.1	8.8	23.3	34.4	10.7	23.7	50.9
SRI LANKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-0.7	-
SWEDEN	0.2	1.1	-0.9	0.1	0.6	-0.5	-	-	-	-
SWITZERLAND	1.4	0.2	1.2	4.4	0.3	4.1	3.3	1.0	2.3	4.9
THAILAND	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.0 E
TURKEY	-	1.0	-1.0	1.0 E	2.2	-1.2	1.0	2.1	-1.1	-
UNITED KINGDOM	42.2	45.4	-3.2	45.4	46.8	-1.4	46.2	55.1	-8.9	52.3
UNITED STATES	36.7	39.5	-2.8	23.1	23.6	-0.5	14.9	17.8	-2.9	23.0
VENEZUELA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-0.6	-
YUGOSLAVIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	-	7.3	7.7
OTHERS	0.5	-	0.5	8.4	0.7	7.7	4.3	3.7	0.6	8.8
T O T A L	200.9	206.9	-6.0	351.1	253.7	97.4	353.9	274.0	79.9	445.5

E = estimate

<sup>a/</sup> No details of South Africa's exports by direction are available. Total exports for 1973 are estimated to be 270.0 thousand metric tons. The difference between this figure and what reporting countries said that they imported from South Africa is 175.5 thousand metric tons.

Appendix V

EXTERNAL TRADE OF MOZAMBIQUE

ASBESTOS

(in metric tons)

A: Imports reported by partner countries or areas  
B: Exports reported by Mozambique  
C: Imports less exports

	1965			1971			1972 <sup>a</sup>			1973 <sup>a</sup>		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
ARGENTINA	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
AUSTRIA	18	-	18	735	-	735	405	-	735	7,125	-	-
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	82	-	82	833	-	833	2,341	-	833	-	-	-
EGYPT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	-	-
FRANCE	532	-	532	-	50	-50	-	-	-	-	-	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	-	-	-	62	147	-85	-	-	-	3,279	-	-
ITALY	192	2	190	268	40	228	888	-	228	-	-	-
JAPAN	110	-	110	55	-	55	535	-	55	-	-	-
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-	-	-	1,647	-	1,647	1,301	-	1,647	-	-	-
MALAYSIA (WEST)	1,308	-	1,308	99	-	99	-	-	99	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	961	-	961	1,088	-	1,088	784	-	1,088	1,121	-	-
PORTUGAL	175	-	175	439	-	439	482	-	439	836	-	-
SWITZERLAND	27	-	27	19	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	46	105	-59	228	-	228	-	-	228	-	-	-
UNITED STATES	54	39	15	349	-	349	930	-	349	-	-	-
OTHERS	-	-	-	240	22	218	341	-	218	310	-	-
T O T A L	3,505	146	3,359	6,063	259	5,804	8,007	-	5,804	13,971	-	-

a/ No data for Mozambique's exports of asbestos are available.

Appendix VI

EXTERNAL TRADE OF SOUTH AFRICA (CUSTOMS UNION)

CHROME ORE

(in thousand metric tons)

A: Imports reported by partner countries or areas

B: Exports reported by South Africa (Customs Union)

C: Imports less exports

	1965			1971			1972			1973 <sup>a/</sup>		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
ARGENTINA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.2	-
AUSTRALIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-
AUSTRIA	-	-	-	29.4	-	-	12.4	-	-	12.4	24.5	-
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG	0.2	-	0.2	7.5	13.4	-	-	3.1	-	-3.1	-	-
BRAZIL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-1.1	1.7	-
CANADA	2.7	-	2.7	2.3	5.1	-	2.0	12.2	-	-10.2	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	1.2	-	-	1.2	-	-
FINLAND	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	-	-	0.9	-	-0.9	-	-
FRANCE	4.0	-	4.0	29.7	22.0	-	20.6	14.4	-	6.2	56.2	-
GERMANY, FED. REP.	117.6	68.2	49.4	273.3	158.0	-	193.5	128.1	-	65.4	177.0	-
IRELAND	-	7.8	-7.8	-	11.6	-	-	4.5	-	-4.5	-	-
ITALY	3.2	3.5	-0.3	22.6	49.0	-	19.2	17.3	-	1.9	20.5	-
JAPAN	52.2	109.2	-57.0	719.6	355.4	-	445.3	253.1	-	192.2	619.3	-
MEXICO	-	3.1	-3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	0.3	45.6	-45.3	3.0	64.3	-	-	72.5	-	-72.5	-	-
NORWAY	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SPAIN	12.8	11.7	1.1	40.4	19.7	-	20.5	16.5	-	4.0	33.4	-
SWEDEN	16.9	34.2	-17.3	6.3	5.7	-	5.6	5.7	-	-0.1	3.0	-
SWITZERLAND	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.5	-	-	3.5	3.1	-
UNITED KINGDOM	68.8	92.8	-24.0	94.0	117.4	-	48.7	54.0	-	-5.9	102.6	-
UNITED STATES	436.2	395.7	40.5	382.7	376.9	-	238.	284.2	-	-46.2	244.4	-
ZAMBIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	-
OTHERS	-	4.2	-4.2	-	8.9	-	-	4.0	-	-4.0	-	-
TOTAL	714.9	776.0	-61.1	1,617.5	1,209.6	407.9	1,009.9	871.6	138.3	1,290.8	-	-

E = estimate

a/ No details of South Africa's exports by direction are available. Total exports for 1973 are estimated to be 1,120.0 thousand metric tons. The difference between this figure and what reporting countries said that they imported from South Africa is 170.8 thousand metric tons.

Appendix VII  
EXTERNAL TRADE OF MOZAMBIQUE <sup>a/</sup>  
CHROME ORE  
Imports Reported By Partner Countries  
(in metric tons)

	1965	1971	1972	1973
BRAZIL	-	-	-	50
CANADA	-	-	3 069	-
FRANCE	38	7 080	9 728	-
GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF	-	-	-	80 422
JAPAN	2 865	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	1 093	975	2 845	-
SWITZERLAND	938	-	-	-
UNITED KINGDOM	14 924	11 489	2 679	-
T O T A L	19 858	19 544	18 321	80 472

<sup>a/</sup> No exports of chrome ore have been reported by Mozambique.