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

ANNEXES

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- I. Import of chrome, nickel and other material from Southern Rhodesia into the United States
- II. Cases carried over from previous reports and new cases
- III. Cases of transactions conducted with the consent of reporting Governments:
 - (a) Cases contained in the fourth
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ANNEXES I-III

Explanatory note

The first,^{1/} second,^{2/} third^{3/} and fourth^{4/} reports of the Committee to the Security Council contained texts of reports and substantive parts of correspondence with Governments on 114 cases concerning suspected violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

Annexes I-III to the fifth report contain additional information received by the Committee on 36 of the cases previously reported together with the texts of reports and substantive parts of correspondence with Governments received up to and including 22 December 1972, concerning 24 new cases brought to the Committee's attention since submission of the fourth report.

^{1/} S/8954 para. 9.

^{2/} S/9252/Add.1, annex XI.

^{3/} S/9844/Add.2, annex VII.

^{4/} S/10229/Add.1, annexes I-III.

List of all the cases

conformity with the usual practice, it has been considered useful to list all the cases according to the commodities involved. Thus in addition to the number which follows the chronological order of the date of its receipt by the Committee, the cases have also been serially numbered for easy reference.)

RALS

me and chrome oresCase No.

1. Chrome sand - "Tjibodas":
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3. Chrome sand - "Tjipondok":
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United Kingdom note dated 19 June 1969
23. Ferrochrome - "Massimoemee" and "Archon":
United Kingdom note dated 8 July 1969
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31. Chrome ore and ferrochrome - "Ville de Nantes":
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36. Ferrochrome - "Ioannis":
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(14)	45.	Ferrochrome - "Tai Sun" and "Kyotai Maru": United Kingdom note dated 20 September 1969
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(16)	57.	Chrome ore - "Myrtidiotissa": United Kingdom note dated 17 November 1969
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(19)	71.	Ferrochrome - "Disa": United Kingdom note dated 2 April 1970
(20)	73.	Chrome ores - "Selene": United Kingdom note dated 13 April 1970
(21)	74.	Chrome ores and concentrates - "Castasegna": United Kingdom note dated 17 April 1970
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(24)	79.	Chrome ore - "Schutting": United Kingdom note dated 3 June 1970
(25)	80.	Chrome ore - "Klostertor": United Kingdom note dated 10 June 1970
(26)	81.	Ferrochrome - "Merrian": United Kingdom note dated 17 June 1970
(27)	84.	Chrome Ores and concentrates - "Johs Stove": United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1970
(28)	87.	Ferrochrome - "Margaret Cord": United Kingdom note dated 5 August 1970

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(30)	95.	Ferrochrome and ferrosilicon chrome - "Trautenfels": United Kingdom note dated 11 September 1970
(31)	100.	Chrome - "Cuxhaven": United Kingdom note dated 16 October 1970
(32)	103.	Chrome ore - "Anna Presthus": United Kingdom note dated 30 October 1970
(33)	108.	Chrome ore - "Schonfels": United Kingdom note dated 26 November 1970
(34)	110.	Chrome ores - "Kybfels": United Kingdom note dated 13 January 1971
(35)	116.	Chrome ores and concentrates - "Rotenfels": United Kingdom note dated 31 March 1971
(36)	135.	Chrome ore - "Santos Vega": Information supplied by Somalia on 20 March 1972
(37)	130.	Chrome ore - "Agios Georgios": Information supplied by Somalia on 27 March 1972

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(40)	15.	Copper concentrates - "Eizan Maru": United Kingdom note dated 4 June 1969
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| (45) | 109. | Nickel - "Sloterkerk":
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- (57) 70. Steel billets:
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- (59) 114. Steel products - "Gemini Exporter":
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- (60) 137. Steel billets - "Malaysia Fortune":
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| (83) | 90. | Maize - "Virgy":
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- (86) 97. Maize - "Lambros M. Fatsis":
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(109)	115.	"Aegean Mariner": United Kingdom note dated 19 March 1971
(110)	119.	"Calli": United Kingdom note dated 10 May 1971
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ANNEX I

This annex contains information received by the Committee in two specific cases concerning the import of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States and the texts of the substantive parts of correspondence with Governments relating to those cases, as well as the substantive texts of the quarterly reports submitted to the Committee by the United States, up to and including 22 December 1972.

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(36) Case No. 135 Chrome ore - "Santos Vega": Information submitted by Somalia on 20 March 1972

1. At the 67th meeting held on 20 March 1972, the representative of Somalia drew the attention of the Committee to information from various sources, according to which a shipment of chrome ore of Southern Rhodesian origin was en route to a United States port on a ship flying the Argentine flag, the "Santos Vega", and owned by a Norwegian concern.
2. A statement was made by the representative of Argentina at the meeting, pointing out the difficulty for Governments to investigate an alleged evasion of sanctions without first receiving an official communication from the Committee giving the details of the case. He stated that no such communications had as yet been received by his Government. However, he informed the Committee of the action so far taken by his Government concerning the case in question. 1/
3. At the 68th meeting on 22 March 1972, the representative of the United States, on instructions from his Government, informed the Committee that the "Santos Vega" had on 20 March 1972 begun offloading at Burnside, Louisiana, 27,902 tons of Rhodesian chrome ore imported under the terms of the Byrd Amendment. He was not in a position to state whether there would be further shipments of chrome ore to the United States; however, his Government was prepared to report on any future shipments on a quarterly basis.
4. At that meeting the Committee decided to submit an interim report, 2/ drawing the special attention of the Security Council to the matter.
5. At the 103rd meeting held on 29 June 1972, the representative of Argentina made a statement concerning the measures taken by his Government in connexion with the shipment of Rhodesian chrome ore aboard the "Santos Vega". The Committee decided to issue on the same day the statement of the representative of Argentina as an addendum 3/ to its interim report to the Security Council.

1/ See S/10580, para. 5.

2/ See S/10580.

3/ See S/10580/Add.1.

(37) Case No. 130 Chrome ore - "Agios Georgios": Information submitted by Somalia on 27 March 1972

1. At the 70th meeting held on 27 March 1972, the representative of Somalia drew the attention of the Committee to information from various sources according to which a Greek freighter, the "Agios Georgios", was reported to have loaded in the port of Beira, Mozambique, some 26,400 tons of chrome ore suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and destined for the United States. It was further reported that the vessel listed in Lloyd's Registry, is owned by Evimeria, C. I. A. Nou (Greece).
2. At the request of the Committee at that meeting the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 4 April 1972 to Greece inquiring whether the Greek Government might be in a position to provide any information regarding the cargo in question.
3. At the 76th meeting of the Committee held on 6 April 1972, the representative of the United States informed the Committee that the "Agios Georgios" had arrived at New Orleans, United States, on 4 April 1972 and unloaded 29,682 tons of Rhodesian chrome ore on that date. Following that statement, the Committee decided to submit an interim report, drawing the special attention of the Security Council to the matter. 1/
4. At the request of the Committee at that meeting, the Secretary-General sent another note verbale dated 11 April 1972 asking the Greek Government to investigate the circumstances in which a cargo of Rhodesian origin was carried on a Greek vessel in violation of the provisions of paragraph 3 (c) of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), and also inquiring what action the Greek Government had taken or proposed to take in connexion with the Committee's request contained in the Secretary-General's earlier note verbale of 4 April 1972. (See para. 2 above)
5. Meanwhile, a reply dated 11 April 1972 was received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations has the honour to state the following:

"In accordance with the Security Council Resolution 232, adopted on 16 December 1966, Greece has hastened to take additional measures with a view to ensuring the full implementation of this Resolution.

"As this Permanent Mission has informed His Excellency by its Note No. 5095 of 11 November 1967, reproduced in Security Council Document S/8243 of 14 November 1967 appropriate legislation had been enacted (Law 95, published in the Government Gazette of 11 August 1967) complementing previous decrees and Government Decisions aimed at the prohibition of transactions between Greece and the Salisbury régime.

"Article 1 para. 4 of Law 95 provides that:

'The transportation with ships under Greek flag or Greek airships of any of the products referred to under para. 1 hereof originating from Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after 16 December 1966 is forbidden.'

"By its Note No. 3068 dated 24 July 1968 this Permanent Mission has informed the Secretary-General that in conformity with Security Council Resolution 253 of 29 May 1968, the Government of Greece enacted new legislation (Law 540, published in the Government Gazette of 15 September 1968) extending the previous ban on trade relations with Southern Rhodesia to include all commodities and products without exception.

"As a result of these measures, trade between Greece and Southern Rhodesia is non-existent as appears from the quarterly reports submitted unremittently by Greece to the Secretary-General. Neither has there been any established case of Greek ship transporting merchandise of Rhodesian origin, despite the fact that the Greek mercantile fleet ranks amongst the largest in the world.

"The Greek competent authorities will not fail to carry out proper and thorough investigations concerning the case of the freighter "Agios Georgios" referred to in His Excellency's Note PO 230 SORH of 4 April 1972. Should these investigations reveal that the provisions of the aforesaid Greek legislation have been violated, the penalties provided for will be imposed and penal prosecution exercised.

"It would be very much appreciated if the contents of this Note were communicated to the members of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council Resolution 253 (1968)."

6. A reminder was sent to Greece on 13 June 1972.

7. A reply dated 19 June 1972 has been received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.42)

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations has the honour, in awaiting the final report with respect to the investigation of this case, to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the preliminary examinations have been carried out by the competent Greek authorities.

/...

"In this connexion 'Esperos Shipping Co.', owners of the said vessel, stated to the Greek authorities that they ignored the origin of the consignment S/S 'Agios Georgios' had to transport to the United States, as the Charter Party, signed in New York, 18 January 1972, indicated that the cargo of chrome ore would be loaded in Capetown or Beira in Charterer's option. A photostatic copy of the above-mentioned Charter Party is attached hereto.

"The above-mentioned case has been already duly transmitted to the Chief's Office of Port Police in order to proceed with the necessary measures for penal and disciplinary action against the responsible thereon, according to Law 95/67."

8. A further reply dated 6 July 1972 has been received from Greece, the substantive part of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.43)

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations has the honour to state the following with regard to the measures promptly taken by Greece in order to ensure full implementation of the Security Council resolution imposing sanctions on Southern Rhodesia.

"As this Permanent Mission has informed His Excellency by its note of 11 November 1967 (S/8243 of 14 November 1967) appropriate legislation was enacted (Law 95, published in the Government Gazette of 11 August 1967), complementing previous decrees and government decisions aimed at the prohibition of transactions between Greece and the Salisbury régime.

"Article 1, paragraph 4, of Law 95 provides that:

"'The transportation with ships under Greek flag or Greek airships of any of the products referred to under paragraph 1 hereof originating from Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after 16 December 1966 is forbidden'."

"By its note dated 24 July 1968, this Permanent Mission has informed the Secretary-General that, in conformity with Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, the Government of Greece enacted new legislation (Law 540, published in the Government Gazette of 15 September 1968), extending the previous ban on trade relations with Southern Rhodesia to include all commodities and products without exception.

"As a result of these measures, trade between Greece and Southern Rhodesia is non-existent, as appears from the quarterly reports submitted unremittingly by Greece to the Secretary-General. Neither has there been in the past any established case of Greek ship transporting merchandise of Rhodesian origin, despite the fact that the Greek mercantile fleet ranks amongst the largest in the world.

/...

"The competent Greek authorities will not fail to carry out proper and thorough investigations concerning cases of probable violations. And should such investigations reveal that the provisions of the aforesaid Greek legislation have been violated, the penalties provided for will be imposed and penal prosecution exercised.

"It would be very much appreciated if the contents of this note were circulated as an addendum to document S/10593, dated 10 April 1972."

Quarterly reports submitted to the Committee by the United States

1. A communication dated 10 July 1972 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee has been received from the United States, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.44)

"In conformity with the statement made by the United States Representative on 22 March 1972 at the Committee's 68th meeting, 1/ I am submitting for the information of the Committee a report on shipments of strategic materials that have been imported into the United States from Southern Rhodesia in the period 1 April to 30 June. Attached please find a list of these imports.

"In addition, I wish to recall that at the 81st meeting of the Committee, held on 17 April, the United States Representative reported on indictments that had been handed down by a United States Grand Jury against four individuals and two corporations accused of violating the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. I wish to inform the Committee that, as a result of these indictments, the parties concerned pleaded guilty and that the Margas Company and the IDI Management, Inc., of Cincinnati were fined \$100,000 and \$25,000 respectively. Mr. Herbert H. Hamilton, President of IDI Management, Inc., was fined \$7,500, received a suspended sentence and was placed on probation for a year. Mr. David J. Patterson, a businessman included in the indictment, was fined \$2,500 and Mr. Conrad E. Wysocki, an engineer with IDI Management, Inc., drew a \$1,750 fine. Finally, Mr. Edward H. Bartlett, a lawyer and certified public accountant, was fined \$10,000 and given a one-year suspended sentence and placed on probation for four years.

"As you will recall, the indictment handed down by the Grand Jury resulted from efforts by the above-mentioned individuals to build a \$50 million chemical fertilizer plant in Rhodesia and to enter into a secret agreement with the Rhodesian régime to ship \$5 million worth of ammonia to Rhodesia."

1/ See (36) Case No. 135 Chrome ore - "Santos Vega" above, para. 3.

United States imports of strategic materials from Southern Rhodesia
in period 1 April 1972 to 30 June 1972 not previously reported to
the Sanctions Committee

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Port of exportation</u>	<u>Port of importation</u>	<u>Date of arrival</u>	<u>Vessel</u>
nickel cathodes	189 tons	Beira	Baltimore	10/4/72	SS African Sun
nickel cathodes	177 tons	Beira	Baltimore	29/4/72	SS Moormacove
nickel cathodes	25 tons	Durban	Baltimore	15/5/72	SS Hellenic Leader
high carbon ferrochromium	548 tons	Lourenco Marques	San Francisco	23/5/72	SS Bris
nickel cathodes	130 tons	Beira	Baltimore	17/6/72	SS Moormacargo
nickel cathodes	10 tons	Beira	Los Angeles	20/6/72	SS Marne-Lloyd

2. A letter dated 11 October 1972 addressed to the Chairman of the Committee has been received from the United States, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.50)

"In conformity with the statement made by the United States Representative on 22 March 1972 at the Committee's 68th meeting, 1/ I am submitting for the information of the Committee a report on shipments of strategic materials that have been imported into the United States from Southern Rhodesia in the period 1 July to 1 October. Attached please find a list of these imports."

1/ See (36) Case No. 135 Chrome ore - "Santos Vega", para. 3.

United States imports of strategic materials from Southern Rhodesia
in period 1 July 1972 to 1 October 1972

<u>Vessel</u>	<u>Date of arrival</u>	<u>Port of importation</u>	<u>Port of exportation</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
M/V Aktion	6/8/72	Burnside, La.	Lourenço Marques	low carbon ferrochrome	551 tons
(not previously reported)					
M/V Pholegandros	7/3/72	Burnside, La.	Lourenço Marques	ferrochrome silicon	2,205 tons
SS African Sun	7/8/72-	Charleston, S.C.	Beira	asbestos fibres	160 tons
	7/26/72	Baltimore, Md.	Lourenço Marques	nickel cathodes	42 tons
		New York		ferrochrome	700 tons
		Philadelphia, Pa.		beryllium ore	27 tons
M/V North	7/19/72-	Baltimore, Md.	Lourenço Marques	ferrochrome	509 tons
Highness	7/30/72	New York		ferrochrome silicon	1,118 tons
M/V Angelo	7/23/72	Burnside, La.	Beira	ferrochrome	28,164 tons
Scinicarellaio					
SS Musi Lloyd	7/24/72	New York	Beira	nickel cathodes	5 tons
SS S.A. Huguenot	8/14/72	New Orleans, La.	Lourenço Marques	high carbon ferrochrome	1,101 tons
SS Merwe Lloyd	8/21/72	Los Angeles, Calif.	Beira	nickel cathodes	42 tons
M/V Mexican Gulf	8/29/72	New Orleans, La.	Lourenço Marques	ferrochrome	4,187 tons
		Burnside, La.		low carbon ferrochrome	1,100 tons
SS African Moon	9/1/72	Baltimore, Md.	Beira	nickel cathodes	214.6 tons
SS African Lightning	9/6/72	Baltimore, Md.	Beira	nickel cathodes	86 tons
SS La Chacra	9/13/72	Detroit, Mich.	Lourenço Marques	ferrochrome silicon	550 tons
SS Mormacery	9/15/72	Baltimore, Md.	Lourenço Marques	nickel cathodes	42 tons

ANNEX II

Cases carried over from previous reports and new cases

Specific cases concerning suspected violations

A. MINERALS

Ferrochrome, chrome sand and chrome ore

- (1) Case No. 1 Chrome sand - "Tjibodas": United Kingdom note dated 20 December 1968

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the second report (S/9252/Add.1, annex XI pages 1-10).

- (2) Case No. 3 Chrome sand - "Tjipondok": United Kingdom note dated 22 January 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the second report (S/9252/Add.1, annex XI, pages 10-13).

- (3) Case No. 5 Trade in chrome ore and ferrochrome: United Kingdom note dated 6 February 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, page 7).

- (4) Case No. 6 Ferrochrome - "Blue Sky": United Kingdom note dated 12 February 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 8-9).

- (5) Case No. 7 Ferrochrome - "Catharina Oldendorff": United Kingdom note dated 22 February 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 12-13).

- (6) Case No. 11 Ferrochrome - "Al Mubarakiah" and "Al Sabahiah": United Kingdom note dated 24 April 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 12-13).

/...

- (7) Case No. 17 Ferrochrome - "Gasikara": United Kingdom note dated 19 June 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 12).

- (8) Case No. 23 Ferrochrome - "Massimoemee" and "Archon": United Kingdom note dated 8 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, page 9).

- (9) Case No. 25 Ferrochrome - "Batu": United Kingdom note dated 14 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 12).

- (10) Case No. 31 Chrome ore and Ferrochrome - "Ville de Nantes": United Kingdom note dated 4 August 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 14-15).
2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. Replies have been received from the Netherlands and Czechoslovakia, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

- (1) Note verbale dated 8 April 1971 from the Netherlands

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations wishes to recall that it has already, in the annex to his note dated 2 April 1970 ^{1/} by ways of exception sent data regarding the dates and ways of transit of the above-mentioned consignment to the Secretary-General for the attention of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"In these circumstances the Permanent Representative assumes that no further action on his part is required.

"The Permanent Representative also wishes to recall the understanding that this information has been supplied on a confidential basis and is not for publication.

^{1/} See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, page 21, para. 5.

"The Permanent Representative finally wishes to refer to the note of the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations dated 13 January 1971 1/ concerning this matter, from which it follows that the Government of the Federal Republic subsequently made successful enquiries into this question."

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

(2) Note verbale dated 9 February 1972 from Czechoslovakia

"The Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations... has the honour to communicate the position of his Government concerning the data included in Security Council document S/10229/Add.1 of 16 June 1971.

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has already declared on many occasions that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always consistently fulfilled and will fulfil all provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations. For example, the Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations had the honour to assure about it the Secretary-General of the United Nations in his note No. 1093/69 of 3 February 1969 2/ and also, inter alia, in his notes No. 1944/70 of 30 April 1970 3/ and No. 2408/70 of 2 July 1970 4/ by which he reacted to the note of the United Kingdom of 17 November 1969. 3/ The results of the investigation undertaken by the respective Czechoslovak authorities with the aim of clarifying the content of the information included in the note of the Federal Republic of Germany of 13 January 1971 on page 14 of Security Council document S/10229/Add.1, clearly proved again that no Czechoslovak trade organization had violated the provisions of Security Council resolution 253/68. At the same time, it became evident that approximately at the time, to which the information contained in the note of the Federal Republic of Germany referred, Czechoslovak trade organizations purchased chrome ore of Iranian origin from a Swiss company - RIF Trading Co. Ltd., Zurich.

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and does not maintain with it either diplomatic, commercial or any other relations, which the Government of the Czechoslovak Republic had the honour to communicate repeatedly in its preceding responses to the notes of the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

At the Committee's request, following consideration of the case at its 109th and 112th meetings, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 10 October 1972 to all

1/ See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 14, para. 3 (1).

2/ See S/8786/Add.6, annex.

3/ See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 28 and 31, para. 10 (a).

4/ See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 18, para. 4 (2).

the Governments concerned, namely: Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway, asking for further information in view of the communication above from Czechoslovakia.

5. An acknowledgement dated 30 October 1972 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

6. A reminder was sent to Czechoslovakia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Norway on 8 December 1972.

(11) Case No. 36 Ferrochrome - "Ioannis": United Kingdom note dated 26 August 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, page 22).

(12) Case No. 37 Ferrochrome - "Hallaren": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 23-24).

(13) Case No. 40 Ferrochrome - "Ville de Reims": United Kingdom note dated 29 August 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 16).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 7 April 1971 has been received from the Netherlands,^{1/} the substantive part of which reads as follows (S/AC.15/WP.14):

"The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government has already passed on information regarding the consignments together with details on the dates and modes of transit through the Netherlands directly to the Governments of countries to which the cargoes in question were shipped.

^{1/} The same reply also covers the following cases below:

- (15) Case 55 Ferrochrome - "Gunvor"
- (24) Case 79 Ferrochrome - "Schutting"
- (25) Case 80 Chrome ore - "Klostertor"
- (29) Case 89 Minerals - "Ville du Havre"
- (30) Case 95 Ferrochrome and Ferrosilicon chrome - "Trautenfels"

/...

"The Permanent Representative would be prepared to forward the above-mentioned information, which is at his disposal, to the Secretary-General, if he would be kind enough to confirm that this information which is of a confidential nature, would be for the exclusive use of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

- (14) Case No. 45 Ferrochrome - "Tai Sun" and "Kyotai Maru": United Kingdom note dated 20 September 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 9-11).

- (15) Case No. 55 Ferrochrome - "Gunvor": United Kingdom note dated 10 November 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex II, pages 16-17).
2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reply dated 7 April 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, for the substantive part of which see (13) Case No. 40 Ferrochrome - "Ville de Reims" above, paragraph 3.

- (16) Case No. 57 Chrome ore - "Myrtidiotissa": United Kingdom note dated 17 November 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 16-17).
2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reply dated 7 June 1971 has been received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations... has the honour to forward attached herewith copy of Statement of Facts, issued on 17 December 1969 by the Agenzia Marittima Finanziaria, Trieste, showing that the cargo in question totalled 13,662 Long Tons which is the equivalent of 13,577,184 kilograms (13,577 metric tons)."

4. At the Committee's request (S/AC.15/WP.19) at its 60th meeting the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 19 July 1971 to Austria bringing to the attention of the Austrian Government the information concerning the cargo in question submitted to the Committee by Italy (see S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 18, para. 4 (3) and Greece (see para. 3 above), and requesting it to carry out further investigations with a view to clearing the apparent disparities in the replies submitted by all three Governments.

/...

5. A reminder was sent to Austria on 2 November 1971.

6. A reply dated 28 December 1971 has been received from the Austrian Government, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"... Investigations carried out by the Austrian authorities have shown that the 'Veitscher Hagnesit Werke A.G.' purchased 7,117 tons of chrome ore from the shipment in question. For this amount, the following four certificates of origin established by the Chamber of Commerce of Johannesburg have already been transmitted:

1.	certificate for the amount of	744 tons
2.	" " " " "	2,467 "
3.	" " " " "	1,568 "
4.	" " " " "	2,338 "
		<hr/>
		7,117 tons"

7. A reminder was sent to Panama on 1 June 1972.

(17) Case No. 59 Shipments of ferrochrome to various countries: United Kingdom note dated 4 December 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report of the Committee (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 19-23).

(18) Case No. 64 Chrome ore and ferrochrome - "Birte Oldendorff": United Kingdom note dated 24 December 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 41-42).

(19) Case No. 71 Ferrochrome - "Disa"

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 23-24).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. Replies have been received from Sweden and the Netherlands, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

(1) Note verbale dated 23 March 1971 from Sweden

"... the investigation of the matter undertaken by the competent Swedish authorities has so far not yielded any relevant information. Certain aspects of the matter are, however, still being pursued by the authorities and further information will be transmitted to the Secretary-General upon completion of the investigation."

/...

(2) Note verbale dated 8 April 1971 from the Netherlands

"... the m. v. 'Disa' berthed at Rotterdam on 31 March 1970 carrying amongst others shipments of siliconchrome, ferrochrome and ferrochrome ore. The shipments were declared for transit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Norway.

"The Netherlands authorities conducted the customary thorough investigation into the origin of the aforesaid cargo. Permit for transit was granted after the inquiry had yielded no evidence whatsoever of the shipments originating in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government has forwarded supplementary information concerning the date and way of transit of the consignments through the Netherlands after their unloading, together with the identity of the consignees directly to the Governments of the countries to which the cargos were shipped.

"The Permanent Representative, furthermore, wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the 'Disa' has not berthed at Amsterdam.

"The Permanent Representative would be prepared to forward the above-mentioned complementary data to the Secretary-General, if he would be kind enough to confirm that this information, which is of a confidential nature, would be for the exclusive use of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

4. At the Committee's request at its 60th meeting (S/AC.15/WP.15), the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 19 July 1971 to Norway and Sweden, the Netherlands having indicated in its note dated 8 April 1971 that the shipments were declared for transit to the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Norway. No note verbale was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany as it had answered in a note dated 27 August 1970 that no cargo had been unloaded at its ports (see S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 23, paragraph 3 (1)).

5. A reply dated 18 October 1971 has been received from Sweden, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"... the competent Swedish authorities have not yet terminated their investigations. The delay in the investigation has been caused by difficulties in obtaining certain information from foreign sources."

6. A reminder was sent to Norway on 2 November 1971.

7. A reply dated 4 February 1972 has been received from Norway, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

/...

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

"On instructions from his Government, the Permanent Representative has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Norwegian authorities have undertaken a thorough investigation into the matter. This investigation has confirmed that there is no reason to suspect that any violation of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council has occurred in connexion with the importation of the said consignment of ferrochrome into Norway. The relevant documents (invoice and declaration of origin) have been duly submitted by the Norwegian importer, and show beyond any doubt that the consignment is of South African origin."

8. At the Committee's request at its 72nd meeting (S/AC.15/WP.40) the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 6 April 1972 to Sweden and Norway asking the Swedish authorities if they had now completed their investigation, and further requesting Norway to submit the documentation provided to the Norwegian investigating authorities.

9. A reply dated 6 June 1972 has been received from Sweden, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the Swedish authorities have not yet concluded the investigations in the case concerning the vessel 'Disa'.

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations will not fail to forward the results of the investigation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations upon the completion of the investigation."

10. A reminder was sent to Norway on 28 June 1972.

11. A reply dated 12 July 1972 has been received from the Government of Norway enclosing copies of the invoice and the declaration of origin submitted by the Norwegian importer.

12. A reply dated 21 July 1972 has been received from Sweden, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.47)

"The investigations of the Swedish Authorities pertaining to the case regarding the vessel 'Disa' and its consignment of ferrochrome, suspected to be of Rhodesian origin, have now been terminated. According to the Chief Public Prosecutor of Sweden the investigations have not led to other results than that the ferrochrome in question originates from the Republic of South Africa."

/...

(20) Case No. 73 Chrome ore - "Selene": United Kingdom note dated 13 April 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 24-25).

(21) Case No. 74 Chrome ore and concentrates - "Castasegna": United Kingdom note dated 17 April 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 25-26).

(22) Case No. 76 Ferrochrome - "Hodakasan Maru": United Kingdom note dated 13 May 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 26-27).

(23) Case No. 77 Ferrochrome - "S.A. Statesman": United Kingdom note dated 28 May 1970

The Committee decided that no further action was necessary on this case and that it should therefore be considered as closed. 1/

(24) Case No. 79 Chrome ore - "Schutting": United Kingdom note dated 3 June 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 29-30).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 7 April 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, for the substantive part of which see (13) Case No. 40 Ferrochrome - "Ville de Reims" above, paragraph 3.

(25) Case No. 80 Chrome ore - "Klostertor": United Kingdom note dated 10 June 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 31-32).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 7 April 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, for the substantive part of which see (13) Case No. 40 Ferrochrome - "Ville de Reims" above, paragraph 3.

(26) Case No. 81 Ferrochrome - "Merian": United Kingdom note dated 17 June 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 32-33). The Committee had decided at its 72nd meeting that no further action was necessary on this case, which should thereby be considered as closed. However, additional information has been received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report and is given below.

2. A reply dated 27 April 1971 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

"... according to a thorough investigation by the German authorities, the vessel was under charter to a Brazilian enterprise at the time in question. The shipowners, Komrowski Befrachtungskontor KG, maintain that they have repeatedly pointed out to the charterer that merchandise of Southern Rhodesian origin may not be carried on the vessel. A clause providing for the employment of the vessel in the carrying of lawful merchandise only has been incorporated into the charter contract. The shipowners, however, are not in a position to control the observance of this clause, as the cargo is acquired by the charterer and his agents exclusively."

3. A reply dated 26 July 1971 has been received from Brazil, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

"The Deputy Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations emphasizes the desire of the Brazilian Government to co-operate with the Government of the United Kingdom in avoiding any recurrence of difficulties such as those involved in the case of the 'Merian' voyage of May 1970, by strict observance of the requirement of a certificate of origin, as outlined in... note verbale No. 125 of 30 September 1970" (see S/10229/Add.1, (17) Case No. 59, page 19, para. 4).

(27) Case No. 84 Chrome ores and concentrates - "Johs Stove": United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 34-35). The Committee had decided at its 72nd meeting that no further action was necessary on this case, which should thereby be considered as closed. However, additional information has been received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report and is given below.

2. A reply dated 26 July 1971 has been received from Austria, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

"... investigations carried out by the competent Austrian authorities have shown that, as the certificate of origin clearly indicates, this shipment originated from the Republic of South Africa and not from Southern Rhodesia. Since the shipment dates back a considerable time ago, all the material has already been processed so that a chemical analysis of the ores can unfortunately not be effected."

(28) Case No. 87 Ferrochrome - "Margaret Cord": United Kingdom note dated 5 August 1970

The Committee decided that no further action was necessary on this case, which should be considered as closed. 1/

(29) Case No. 89 Chrome ore - "Ville du Havre": United Kingdom note dated 10 August 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 37-39).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 7 April 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, for the substantive part of which see (13) Case No. 40 Ferrochrome - "Ville de Reims", above, paragraph 3.

(30) Case No. 95 Ferrochrome and Ferrosilicon - "Trautenfels": United Kingdom note dated 11 September 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 39-41).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 7 April 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, for the substantive part of which, see (13) Case No. 40 Ferrochrome - "Ville de Reims", above, paragraph 3.

(31) Case No. 100 Minerals - "Cuxhaven": United Kingdom note dated 16 October 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10220/Add.1, annex I, pages 41-43).

1/ See S/10229, p. 7, para. 12.

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. Replies have been received from the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

(1) Note verbale dated 10 March 1971 from the Netherlands

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's notes verbales of 23 November 1970 1/ and 29 January 1971 2/ concerning consignments of minerals on the vessel 'Cuxhaven', has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that no cargo was unloaded from the vessel during her call at the port of Rotterdam on 22 October 1970."

(2) Note verbale dated 11 June 1971 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's notes verbale of 23 November 1970 3/ and 29 January 1971 4/ has the honour to communicate the following:

"According to information received from the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs in Bonn the M.S. 'Cuxhaven' called at the port of Hamburg on 11 October 1970 to unload one automobile and a consignment of about 40 tons of scrap iron which had been taken aboard at Ras el Khaima on the Persian Gulf. An unspecified cargo of ore taken aboard at Lourenço Marques seems to have been unloaded at Rotterdam some time between 6 and 10 October 1970. At the time, the 'Cuxhaven' was under charter to the Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft 'Hansa'. Under the charter agreement the shipper was not permitted to accept cargo not originating in the South African Republic.

"In its note of 10 March 1971 addressed to the Secretary-General the Netherlands Government stated that no cargo was unloaded from the vessel 'Cuxhaven' at Rotterdam on 22 October 1970. This is indeed the case since by that time the 'Cuxhaven' was outward-bound again to Red Sea ports.

1/ See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, p. 42, para. 2.

2/ Ibid., p. 43, para. 4.

3/ Ibid., p. 42, para. 2.

4/ Ibid., p. 43, para. 4.

"In view of the foregoing it seems indicated to address another inquiry to the Netherlands Government to receive confirmation that the M.S. 'Cuxhaven' also called at Rotterdam between 6 and 10 October 1970 and to establish whether or not the ore was unloaded in that port during these days."

4. At the Committee's request at its 60th meeting the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 19 July 1971 asking the Government of the Netherlands to confirm whether the cargo aboard the "Cuxhaven" was not in fact unloaded at Rotterdam between 6 and 10 October, rather than on 22 October 1970 as previously reported.

5. A reminder was sent to the Netherlands on 2 November 1971.

6. A reply dated 8 February 1972 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"... Further enquiries by the Netherlands authorities into this matter have shown that shipments of chrome ore, silicon chrome ore, ferrochrome and nickel cathodes destined for the Federal Republic of Germany and for Spain have indeed been unloaded from the 'Cuxhaven' during its stay in the port of Rotterdam on 7 October 1970.

"The Ministries for Foreign Affairs of these countries will be informed by the Netherlands Government about the destination of the goods and the modes of transport after their unloading in Rotterdam.

"The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the investigation conducted by the Netherlands custom officers yielded no evidence of any irregularity.

"Consequently, no objection was made to the transfer of the cargo through the Netherlands.

"The Permanent Representative would be prepared to forward this supplementary information concerning the consignees and the modes of transport to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) if the Secretary-General would be kind enough to confirm that this information would be used on a strictly confidential basis."

7. At the Committee's request at its 110th meeting (S/AC.15/WP.54) the Secretary-General sent a note dated 10 October 1972 to the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain, asking for further information.

8. An acknowledgement dated 30 October 1972 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

/...

9. A reminder was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain on 8 December 1972.

(32) Case No. 103 Chrome ore - "Anna Presthus": United Kingdom note dated 30 October 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 43-46).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below (S/AC.15/WP.14).

3. At its 43rd meeting, on 18 March 1971, the Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to seek further information concerning this case from the Governments of Austria and Yugoslavia. On 22 March, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to Yugoslavia, as well as an automatic reminder to Czechoslovakia. However, no note was sent to Austria because on that same day a reply concerning this matter was received from that Government, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to his (the Secretary-General's) note of 9 December 1970 1/ concerning a cargo of some 15,000 tons of chrome ore believed to be of Rhodesian origin aboard the vessel 'Anna Presthus', which sailed from Lourenço Marques on 10 October 1970 for Trieste.

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Austria has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that, in the light of the relevant investigations undertaken by the competent Austrian authorities the chrome ore loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the m.v. 'Anna Presthus' was intended for the Veitscher Magnesitwerke AG, Vienna 1., Schubertstrasse 10-12. The Swiss firm 'RIF Trading Company' acted as agent as had been mentioned in the note of the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"According to the Veitscher Magnesitwerke AG, the port authorities at Trieste had 'raised difficulties' when the ore was unloaded since it was suspected to be of Rhodesian origin. However, these difficulties were settled without delay because the certificate of origin clearly proved that the chrome ore originated from the Republic of South Africa."

1/ Ibid., p. 44, para. 2.

4. Replies have been received from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 16 April 1971 from Yugoslavia

"The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations... has the honour to inform that instructions have been issued to port authorities not to permit vessel 'Anna Presthus' to dock at any Yugoslav ports."

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

(2) Note verbale dated 9 February 1972 from Czechoslovakia

"... The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has already declared on many occasions that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always consistently fulfilled and will fulfil all provisions of Security Council resolution 253/68 in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations has the honour to assure about it the Secretary-General, for example, in his note No. 1093/69 of 3 February 1969 1/ and also, inter alia, in his notes No. 1944/70 of 30 April 1970 2/ and No. 2408/70 of 2 July 1970 3/ by which he reacted to the note of the United Kingdom of 17 November 1969 4/ about alleged deliveries of chrome ore of Southern Rhodesian origin to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The results of the investigation undertaken by the respective Czechoslovak authorities in connexion with the note of the United Kingdom of 30 October 1970, contained on pages 43 and 44 of document S/10229/Add.1, clearly proved again that no Czechoslovak trade organization had violated the provisions of Security Council resolution 253/68. At the same time, it was clarified that at approximately the time, to which the information contained in the note of the United Kingdom of 30 October 1970 referred, Czechoslovak trade organizations purchased chrome ore of Iranian origin from a Swiss firm - RIF Trading Co., Ltd., Zürich.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and does not maintain with it either diplomatic, or commercial or any other relations, which the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic had the honour to communicate repeatedly in its preceding responses to the notes of the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

1/ See S/8786/Add.6, annex.

2/ See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, p. 31, para. 10 (a).

3/ See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, p. 18, para. 4 (2).

4/ See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, (16) Case No. 57 Chrome ore - "Myrtidiotissa", para. 1.

(33) Case No. 108 Minerals - "Schonfels": United Kingdom note dated
26 November 1970

1. By a note dated 26 November 1970, the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning consignments of minerals on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have recently received information from commercial sources, which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigations.

"The information is to the effect that further large consignments of minerals, mainly chromium ores and concentrates, suspected to be of Rhodesian origin, were recently loaded at Lourenço Marques for shipment to Europe aboard the m.v. 'Schonfels'.

"The m.v. 'Schonfels', which is owned by Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Hansa, of Bremen, and is of FRG registry, sailed from Lourenço Marques on 9 November for Bremen via intermediate ports.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the above report to the attention of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany with a view to assisting in their investigations into the carriage aboard an FRG owned and registered vessel of minerals suspected to be of Rhodesian origin which may be destined for FRG firms or for transshipment to other countries. The Secretary-General may wish to ask the FRG Government whether it would be possible to obtain from the shipping company details of all minerals loaded on the vessel at Lourenço Marques during her present voyage so that, in the event of these minerals being discharged prior to the arrival of the vessel in Bremen, investigation (in accordance with the suggestions contained in his note of 18 September 1969) into their origin can be made at the ports where they are scheduled for unloading."

2. At the request of the Committee, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 15 December 1970 to the Federal Republic of Germany, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reminder was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany on 5 April 1971.

4. A reply dated 21 May 1971 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

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"... The shipowners, Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Hansa, Bremen, have declared that the cargo was shipped for account of Spedimex Speditionsgesellschaft m.b.H. of Düsseldorf-Herrdt (Federal Republic of Germany). Under paragraph 38 of the charter contract the charterer was permitted only to load cargo originating in the Republic of South Africa. The cargo was unloaded in Rotterdam on 26 November 1970."

5. At the Committee's request at its 60th meeting the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 19 July 1971 to the Netherlands informing it of the reply from the Federal Republic of Germany in order to help it ascertain the precise origin of the cargo.

6. A reminder was sent to the Netherlands on 2 November 1971.

7. A reply dated 8 February 1972 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"... The 'Schonfels' berthed at the port of Rotterdam on 26 November 1970 carrying amongst others consignments of nickel cathodes, chrome ore, ferrochrome ore and ferrosilicon chrome ore.

"The consignments were declared for transfer to the Federal Republic of Germany and with regard to part of the nickel cathodes for transfer to Belgium.

"Permit for transfer was granted after the customary enquiry by the Netherlands authorities into the origin of the goods had yielded no evidence of any irregularity.

"The cargo was transferred between 26 and 30 November 1970 by boat and by truck.

"In order to facilitate further enquiries as requested by the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), the Netherlands Government forwarded information regarding the names of the consignees and modes of transport of the cargo after its unloading in Rotterdam directly to the authorities concerned in Bonn and Brussels.

"The Permanent Representative would be prepared to pass on this supplementary information to the Secretary-General as well as to the above-mentioned Committee, if he would be kind enough to confirm that this information would be used on a strictly confidential basis."

(34) Case No. 110 Chrome ores - "Kybfels": United Kingdom note dated 13 January 1971

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 47).

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2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 7 June 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

"The m.v. 'Kybfels' berthed at Rotterdam on 10 January 1971, carrying amongst others consignments of chrome ore and ferro chrome. The shipments were declared for transit to Austria and France.

"The Netherlands authorities made the customary enquiry into the origin of the shipments in question. Permit for transit was granted after the investigation had yielded no evidence of the shipments originating in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Acting Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government has already forwarded information regarding the dates of arrival and transit and modes of transit through the Netherlands as well as the identity of the consignee directly to the Governments of France and Austria.

"The Acting Permanent Representative would be prepared to pass on this supplementary information to the Secretary-General, if he would be kind enough to confirm that this information which is of a confidential nature, would be for the exclusive use of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

4. At its 60th meeting on 6 July 1971, the Committee decided to request the Secretary-General to inform Austria of the contents of the Netherlands note.

5. A reply dated 29 June 1971 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

"According to the Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Hansa, Bremen, the shipment of chrome ores and concentrates was carried out for the account of Spedimex Speditionsgesellschaft m.b.H., Düsseldorf. Clause 38 of the charter agreement stipulated that the company was to transport only cargo which had originated in the Republic of South Africa. According to the shipping documents, the cargo met this condition.

"On January 12, 1971, the freight was transhipped in Rotterdam to other vessels and railroad cars and forwarded, between 14 and 29 January 1971, to the following destinations:

- Ferrochrome to Böhler and Co., in Kapfenburg and to Steirische Gusswerke in Judenberg (Austria)
- Chrome ores to Société Ugine Kuhlman in Mortiers and to Sogema S.A. in Strasbourg (France)."

5. The reply from the Federal Republic of Germany was communicated to all the members of the Committee on 16 July 1971 with a suggestion by the Secretariat that the Committee might also wish to refer to the contents of that reply in the note to be sent to Austria, as decided at the 60th meeting. No objection was received from any member of the Committee; consequently, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to Austria on 19 July 1971, as indicated above.

6. A reminder was sent to Austria on 2 November 1971.

7. A reply dated 28 December 1971 has been received from Austria, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

"... Investigations carried out by the competent Austrian authorities have shown that the shipments of chrome ore on board the 'Kybfels' were discharged at Rotterdam and purchased by 'Boehler and Co., Kapfenberg' and 'Steirische Gusstahlwerke', Judenburg. The certificates of origin established by the Chamber of Commerce of Johannesburg indicate that the chrome ore in question is of South African origin."

35) Case No. 116 Minerals - "Rotenfels": United Kingdom note dated 31 March 1971

1. By a note dated 31 March 1971 the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning the sales of large consignments of minerals on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have recently received information from commercial sources, which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation, concerning the sales of further large consignments of minerals suspected to have been mined in Southern Rhodesia. The information is to the effect that several thousands of tons of minerals (mainly various grades of chrome ores and concentrates) were loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Hansa motor vessel 'Rotenfels', for carriage to Rotterdam. This vessel, which is registered in the Federal Republic of Germany, cleared Lourenço Marques on 15 March and should arrive in Rotterdam about 10 April.

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"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany so as to enable them to investigate the origin and final destination of all minerals loaded aboard this vessel at Lourenço Marques for carriage to Europe on her present voyage."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbale dated 7 April 1971 to the Governments of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. An acknowledgement dated 11 May 1971 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

4. A reply dated 1 July 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to the latter's note of 7 April 1971, No. PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) 1/ concerning the sales of several thousand tons of minerals suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Hansa motor vessel 'Rotenfels' has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows.

"The m.v. 'Rotenfels' arrived at Rotterdam on 10 April 1971 carrying amongst others a shipment of ferrochrome, ferro siliconchrome and chrome ore grade 3. The shipment was declared for transit to the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden.

"Complementary information pertaining to the date and mode of transit through the Netherlands of the consignment in question have already been forwarded directly to the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden.

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands would be prepared to send this supplementary information to the Secretary-General if he would be kind enough to confirm that this information, which is of a confidential nature, would be for the exclusive use of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

1/ See para. 2 above.

5. At the Committee's request at its 60th meeting the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 19 July 1971 to Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany drawing their attention to the contents of the above note from the Netherlands.

6. A reply dated 24 August 1971 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations... concerning the sales of several thousand tons of minerals loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the motor vessel 'Rotenfels' of the Deutsche Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft Hansa has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows:

"The 'Rotenfels' which arrived at Rotterdam on 10 April 1971 was carrying amongst others a shipment of ferrochrome, ferro siliconchrome and chrome ore grade 3. The shipment was declared for transit to the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden.

"It was verified that in accordance with the provisions of the charter party and as was certified by the charterers, Fa. Spedimex Speditionsgesellschaft m.b.H., Düsseldorf, the cargo loaded at Lourenço Marques originated from the Republic of South Africa."

7. At the Committee's request at its 75th meeting, (S/AC.15/WP.40) the Secretary-General sent notes verbale dated 11 April 1972 to the Federal Republic of Germany and to Sweden asking for information.

8. An acknowledgement dated 25 April 1972 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

9. A reminder was sent to Sweden and to the Federal Republic of Germany on 1 June 1972.

10. Replies have been received from Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 6 June 1972 from Sweden

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) as follows: A renewed examination by the Swedish authorities of the documentation pertaining to the shipment in question has produced no evidence that the goods should have originated from Southern Rhodesia."

(S/AC.15/WP.42)

(2) Note verbale dated 14 June 1972 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations... concerning a consignment of minerals suspected to be

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of Southern Rhodesian origin on the vessel 'Rotenfels' has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows:

"Additional investigations by the German authorities with the firms destinators of part of the shipment of ferrochrome aboard the motor vessel 'Rotenfels' have yielded no evidence of any irregularity. A careful inquiry of the documents covering the consignment did not show any evidence of the shipment originating in Southern Rhodesia. About 1.000 to 1.100 tons of ferrosiliconchrome have been shipped from Rotterdam directly to Scandinavia. About 80 tons of ferrosiliconchrome had been destined for transshipment through Germany to Austria."

- (36) Case No. 135 Chrome ore - "Santos Vega": Information submitted by Somalia on 20 March 1972

See annex I, page 2.

- (37) Case No. 130 Chrome ore - "Agios Georgios": Information supplied by Somalia on 27 March 1972

See annex I, page 3.

- (38) Case No. 78 Tungsten ore - "Tenko Maru" and "Suruga Maru": United Kingdom note dated 28 May 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 47-49).

Copper

- (39) Case No. 12 Copper concentrates - "Tjipondok": United Kingdom note dated 12 May 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 49).

- (40) Case No. 15 Copper concentrates - "Eizan Maru": United Kingdom note dated 4 June 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 47-49).

- (41) Case No. 34 Copper exports: United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 49-50).

(42) Case No. 51 Copper concentrates - "Straat Futami": United Kingdom note dated 8 October 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 50-52).

(43) Case No. 99 Copper - various ships: United Kingdom note dated 9 October 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 50-53).

Nickel

(44) Case No. 102 Nickel - "Randfontein": United Kingdom note dated 28 October 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 53-54).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. Replies have been received from the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

(1) Note verbale dated 8 April 1971 from the Netherlands

"The m.v. 'Randfontein' called at the port of Rotterdam on 22 October 1970 carrying amongst others 286 barrels of nickel, which cargo was declared for transit to Spain and Italy. The permit for transit was granted after the Netherlands custom officers had established that the consignment in question was not from Southern Rhodesian origin.

"Complementary data concerning the consignment, together with information with respect to the dates and ways of transit through the Netherlands after its unloading, were sent directly to the Governments of Spain and Italy.

"The Permanent Representative would be prepared to forward the above-mentioned supplementary data to the Secretary-General if he would be kind enough to confirm that this information, which is of a confidential nature, would be for the exclusive use of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

/...

(2) Note verbale dated 12 May 1971 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that no nickel was unloaded from the vessel during its calls at the ports of Hamburg and Bremen."

4. A reminder was sent to Spain on 2 November 1971.

5. A second reminder was sent to Spain on 5 June 1972.

(45) Case No. 109 Nickel - "Sloterkerk": United Kingdom note dated 11 January 1971

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 54-55).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 9 July 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the quantity of barrels containing nickel was unloaded from the vessel after its arrival at the port of Rotterdam on 12 January 1971.

"The carriage in question was shipped to destinations in Spain, Greece, Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Austria.

"A careful inquiry by the Netherlands authorities of the documents covering the consignment did not show any evidence of the shipment originating in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Acting Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government has already forwarded complementary information pertaining to the modes of transit through the Netherlands as well as to the consignees directly to the governments of countries to which the cargo in question was shipped.

"The Acting Permanent Representative would be prepared to pass on the aforesaid supplementary information, which is at his disposal, to the Secretary-General, if he would be kind enough to confirm that this information which is of a confidential nature, would be for the exclusive use of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

/...

4. At the Committee's request (S/AC.15/WP.19) at its 73rd meeting, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 2 May 1972 to Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy and Spain, in view of the reply above from the Netherlands.

5. An acknowledgement dated 10 May 1972 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

6. Replies have been received from Austria, Belgium, Greece, Italy and the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.40)

(1) Note verbale dated 8 May 1972 from Italy

"The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Italy to the United Nations... has the honour... to assure him (the Secretary-General) that the contents of the note have been brought to the attention of the competent authorities in Italy. The information that will be gathered by the said authorities will be transmitted as soon as possible.

"In the meantime it is to be noted that the case of the M.V. 'Sloterkerk' was brought to the attention of the Committee on sanctions by the United Kingdom in a note dated 11 January 1971. The contents of the note were not communicated to Italy since no information was available at that time that part of the shipment of the M.V. 'Sloterkerk' was destined to Italy. The Government of the Netherlands gave certain information about the above-said shipment in a note to the Secretary-General dated 9 July 1971 which was circulated among the members of the Committee on sanctions on 11 November, 1971. No action was taken by the Committee at that time. The Committee's decision referred to in the Secretary-General's note of 2 May to ask further information to a number of States, among which Italy, has been taken by the Committee in April 1972.

"It will be readily realized that the very long delay by which this case has been brought to the attention of the interested Governments by the Committee raises a number of serious difficulties for the investigating authorities."

(2) Note verbale dated 10 May 1972 from Greece

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the enquiries carried out by the Greek Authorities have proved that the consignment of nickel imported from Rotterdam was not of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"Photostatic copies of the documents submitted by the importers to the Greek Authorities are attached thereto."

(S/AC.15/WP.42)

(3) Note verbale dated 14 June 1972 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations... concerning a consignment of nickel suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin on the vessel 'Sloterkerk', has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that investigations by the German authorities after contact the Netherlands authorities did not show any evidence of the shipment originating in Southern Rhodesia. A careful inquiry of the documents covering the suspected consignment did not show any irregularity."

(S/AC.15/WP.47)

(4) Note verbale dated 31 July 1972 from Belgium

"The Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the note of the Secretary-General dated 3 May 1972....

"On instructions from his Government, the Permanent Representative has the honour to confirm, for the information of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), that part of a cargo of nickel shipped aboard the vessel 'Sloterkerk', was actually re-shipped to Belgium as stated by the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands in its note to the Secretary-General dated 9 July 1971. 1/

"The Belgian authorities do not, however, see any need to proceed with the further investigation requested by the Committee in view of the fact that the examination of the shipping documents made by the Netherlands authorities did not provide any evidence that the cargo in question is of Rhodesian origin.

"It should be noted in that connexion that under the rules of the customs union formed by the three Benelux countries, it is the importing country which levies the customs duties and controls the origin of the goods, even if that country is not the country of final destination of the goods.

"In this case, the cargo in question, to the extent that it was, in part, destined for Belgium, was controlled upon its entry into the Netherlands in the same way as it would have been if the importation had been made directly by Belgium.

"In the circumstances, the Belgian authorities consider that the only information they have to communicate to the Secretary-General is that supplied by the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands in the note referred to earlier."

1/ See para. 3 above.

(5) Note verbale dated 5 August 1972 from Austria

"The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations... with reference to the Secretary-General's notes of 6 April and 2 May 1972, has the honour to inform him that the investigations of the competent Austrian authorities concerning a consignment of nickel unloaded from the m.v. 'Sloterkerk' at the port of Rotterdam on 12 January 1971, part of which had been shipped to a destination in Austria, have not brought forward any evidence that the consignment in question originated in Southern Rhodesia. Similarly, the port authorities of Rotterdam could not find any indication of the suspected nickel consignment originating in Southern Rhodesia.

"Moreover, it may be pointed out that, due to the fact that the shipment in question took place almost 18 months ago, investigations were lengthy and any evidence difficult to establish."

7. A further reply dated 11 September 1972 has been received from Italy, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

"The Chargé d'Affaires a.i. of Italy to the United Nations... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the enquiry carried out so far by the competent Italian authorities has established that no part of a consignment of nickel unloaded from the m.v. 'Sloterkerk' in Rotterdam on 12 January, 1971 has reached Italy."

8. A reminder was sent to Spain on 13 September 1972.
9. A second reminder was sent to Spain on 7 December 1972.

(46) Case No. 118 Nickel "Serooskerk": United Kingdom note dated 6 May 1971

1. By a note dated 6 May 1971 the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a consignment of nickel on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have recently received information from commercial sources which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation, about the shipment of further consignments of nickel suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that consignments of this mineral were recently loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the m.v. 'Serooskerk' for carriage to Rotterdam. This vessel, which is of Netherlands registration, cleared Lourenço Marques on 15 April for Hamburg via intermediate ports and is provisionally scheduled to arrive in Rotterdam about 15 May.

/...

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this information to the attention of the Government of the Netherlands with a view to assisting them in their investigations into the origin of any nickel unloaded from this vessel at Rotterdam on her present voyage either for local use or for trans-shipment to other countries."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 11 May 1971 to the Netherlands.
3. A reminder was sent to the Netherlands on 2 November 1971.
4. A reply dated 8 February 1972 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"... The 'Serooskerk' arrived in Rotterdam on 16 May 1971 carrying amongst other things a shipment of nickel. Part of the cargo, respectively 5 and 32 packages was declared for transit to Switzerland and Spain after its unloading at Rotterdam.

"The largest part of the cargo was stored in the customs warehouse for a while. In the meantime 22 packages of that stock have also been passed to transit to Switzerland.

"In view of the fact that the customary investigation by the Netherlands authorities did not produce evidence of any irregularity whatsoever, no objection was made against transit of the goods through the Netherlands.

"The rest of the cargo was imported into the Netherlands. Permission for import was granted by the customs officers on the basis of a certificate of origin, pertaining to the cargo and issued by the 'Chamber of Industries of Transvaal'.

"At the request of the Netherlands Government the Embassy of South Africa in The Hague has legalized the signature figuring on that certificate and has declared 'that the contents can be accepted as true and correct'.

"Information relating to the consignees and modes of transit of the consignments has been passed on directly to the authorities in Bern and Madrid.

"The Permanent Representative would be prepared to forward this supplementary information to the Secretary-General, which then could also be made available to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), if the Secretary-General would be kind enough to confirm that this information will be used on a strictly confidential basis."

/...

5. At the Committee's request at its 113th meeting (S/AC.15/WP.54), the Secretary-General sent a note dated 10 October 1972 to Spain and Switzerland, drawing their attention to the information given by the Netherlands.

6. A reply dated 7 December 1972 has been received from Switzerland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"Part of the consignment was reportedly destined for Switzerland.

"The competent Swiss authorities have investigated this matter and have ascertained that Switzerland did not import any nickel of Southern Rhodesian origin during 1971. As to the above-mentioned consignment, the Netherlands authorities have presumably, in the meantime confirmed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it did not involve nickel of Southern Rhodesian origin."

7. A reminder was sent to Spain on 8 December 1972.

Lithium ores

(47) Case No. 20 Petalite - "Sado Maru": United Kingdom note dated 30 June 1969

1. There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 53-55).

(48) Case No. 21 Lithium ores: United Kingdom notes dated 3 July and 27 August 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 55-58).

2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. Replies have been received from Pakistan and the Netherlands, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

(1) Note verbale dated 9 March 1971 from Pakistan

"The Permanent Representative of Pakistan... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 14 September 1970 has the honour to inform that the Government of Pakistan has already notified through its Import Policy (January-June 1971) Order, Paragraph 13, that no import will be allowed from South Africa and Rhodesia or of Rhodesian origin from any country."

/...

(2) Note verbale dated 8 June 1971 from the Netherlands

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 14 September 1970 concerning the origin of lithium ores in Southern Africa, has the honour to state the following.

"The contents of the note of the United Kingdom Mission of 27 July 1970 ^{1/} as well as the annex thereto have retained the full attention of the Netherlands Government.

"In certain cases Netherlands geological and mineralogical experts who were consulted by the Netherlands Government do not contest the feasibility of determining the geological age of ores on the basis of the analysis process of the Institute of Geological Sciences of London.

"At the same time, however, Netherlands experts are of the opinion that the means devised by the London Institute, as described in the annex of the aforesaid note of the United Kingdom Mission, does not yield conclusive evidence as to the exact origin of lithium ores."

4. An acknowledgement dated 5 April 1971 has been received from Nauru.

(49) Case No. 24 Petalite - "Abbekerk": United Kingdom note dated 12 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 58-60).

(50) Case No. 30 Petalite - "Simonskerk": United Kingdom note dated 4 August 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 60-63).

(51) Case No. 32 Petalite - "Yang Tse": United Kingdom note dated 6 August 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 58-59).

(52) Case No. 46 Petalite - "Kyotai Maru": United Kingdom note dated 24 September 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 59).

^{1/} See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, p. 55, para. 3.

(53) Case No. 54 Lepidolite - "Ango": United Kingdom note dated 24 October 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 67-68).

(54) Case No. 86 Petalite ore - "Krugerland": United Kingdom note dated 4 August 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 60-61).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 8 June 1971 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the cargo in question was intended for a customer in the Netherlands.

"With regard to the documents covering the consignment and submitted by the importer, the Acting Permanent Representative would recall the earlier note of the Permanent Representative of 30 November 1970, No. 4712. 1/ In this note the Permanent Representative informed the Secretary-General that, in conducting the investigation, the Netherlands authorities took into account the suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's note of 18 September 1969, PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) 2/ concerning additional evidence with regard to the origin of goods.

"Accordingly, in the case in question, a certificate of origin was produced, a railway note of the South Africa railways as well as a copy of the contract between the importer and his suppliers which barred delivery of any petalite originating in Southern Rhodesia."

4. At the Committee's request (S/AC.15/WP.19) at its 60th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 19 July 1971 to the Netherlands requesting it to submit to the Committee a photocopy of the bill of lading for the cargo in question.

5. A reminder was sent to the Netherlands on 2 November 1971.

1/ Ibid., p. 61, para. 3 (2).

2/ See S/9844/Add.2, annex VI.

6. A reply dated 8 February 1972 has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"... As a result of the death of Mr. J. de Poorter the importer of the petalite in question, the documents submitted by him which served to identify its origin and mentioned in the Permanent Representative's note of 8 June 1971, No. 1377 1/ are not anymore at the disposal of the Netherlands authorities.

"There are, however, indications that the management of his company has been taken over by the Sibelco Inc. in Antwerp, Belgium."

(55) Case No. 107 Minerals - "Table Bay": United Kingdom note dated 26 November 1970

1. By a note dated 26 November 1970, the United Kingdom Government reported information about a consignment on Rhodesian tantalite on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have recently received reliable information about a sale of minerals supplied by the firm Metex (Pvt.), Limited of Salisbury, Rhodesia.

"The information is to the effect that a consignment of Rhodesian tantalite was recently railed to Lourenço Marques by the above firm for shipment on the m.v. 'Table Bay', a vessel of Germany registration, for shipment of Bremen.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of the German Federal Republic to enable them to make enquiries into the origin of any tantalite unloaded from the above-named vessel during her present voyage to Europe."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 15 December 1970 to the Federal Republic of Germany transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reminder was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany on 5 April 1971.

4. A reply dated 24 May 1971 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany which reads as follows:

1/ See para. 3 above.

"... The M.V. 'Table Bay' unloaded 1368 kgs of tantalite in Bremen on 8 and 9 December 1970. The vendor, according to the invoice, was Hochmetals Africa (Pty) Ltd., Johannesburg. The merchandise was declared to be of South African origin. Neither the documents presented to the customs authorities nor the ship's manifesto gave any indication that the merchandise was of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The M.V. 'Table Bay' is not of German registration. She is owned by South Africa Lines, Capetown."

Pig-iron and steel billets

(56) Case No. 129 Pig-iron - "Mare Piceno": United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 68-69).

(57) Case No. 70 Steel billets: United Kingdom note dated 16 February 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 62-63).

(58) Case No. 85 Steel billets - "Despinam" and "Birooni": United Kingdom note dated 30 July 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 63-64).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A second reminder was sent to Iran and Liberia on 1 June.
4. A second reminder was sent to Panama on 5 June 1972.

(59) Case No. 114 Steel products - Gemini Exporter: United Kingdom note dated 3 February 1971

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 64-65).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reminder was sent to Greece, Iran and Panama on 15 September 1971.
4. A second reminder was sent to Greece and Iran on 1 June 1972.

/...

5. A second reminder was sent to Panama on 5 June 1972.
6. A reply dated 7 July 1972 has been received from Panama, for the substantive part of which see (108) Case No. 112 Sugar - "Evangelos M" below, paragraph 6.

(60) Case No. 137 Steel billets "Malaysia Fortune" United Kingdom note dated 26 October 1972

1. By a note dated 26 October 1972 the United Kingdom Government reported information about a consignment of steel billets on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information which leads them to believe that a consignment of steel billets shipped to Aqaba was of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that between 20 June and 4 July the SS Malaysia Fortune was at the Port of Lourenço Marques where she loaded a consignment of steel billets. The vessel proceeded from Lourenço Marques to the Port of Aqaba in Jordan arriving on 20 July. The SS Malaysia Fortune is owned by the Malaysia Marine Corporation, Monrovia, and is registered in Liberia.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any steel billets unloaded from the SS Malaysia Fortune. Should the importers or the shipping company claim that the steel billets are not of Southern Rhodesian origin the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to the suggestion relating to documentary proof of origin contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request to Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the steel billets were of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring this information to the attention of the Government of Liberia so as to assist them in any investigations which they may wish to make into the carriage aboard the Liberian owned and registered vessel of steel billets suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 6 November 1972 to Jordan and Liberia, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

(61) Case No. 138 Steel billets - "Aliakmon pilots": United Kingdom note dated 26 October 1972

1. By a note dated 26 October 1972 the United Kingdom Government reported information about a shipment of steel billets on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information which leads them to believe that a consignment of steel billets shipped to Abadan was of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that the M/V Aliakmon pilot sailed from the Port of Lourenço Marques on 26 June declared for Abadan having loaded a shipment of steel billets. The vessel proceeded from Lourenço Marques to the Port of Abadan in Iran arriving on 21 July. The M/V Aliakmon pilot is owned by Aliakmon Marine Enterprises Corporation, Monrovia, and is registered in Greece.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Iran in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any steel billets unloaded from the M/V Aliakmon pilot. Should the importers or the shipping company claim that the steel billets are not of Southern Rhodesian origin the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to the suggestions relating to documentary proof of origin contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of Iran to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the steel billets were of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring this information to the attention of the Governments of Liberia and Greece so as to assist them in any investigations which they may wish to make into the carriage aboard the Liberian owned and Greek registered vessel of steel billets suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 8 November 1972 to Liberia, Iran and Greece, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

Graphite

(62) Case No. 38 Graphite - "Kaaoland": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1970

See annex III, page 2.

/...

- (63) Case No. 43 Graphite - "Tanga": United Kingdom note dated 18 September 1969

See annex III, page 2.

- (64) Case No. 62 Graphite - "Transvaal", "Kaapland", "Stellenbosch", and "Swellendam": United Kingdom note dated 22 December 1969

See annex III, page 2.

B. TRADE IN TOBACCO

- (65) Case No. 4 "Mokaria": United Kingdom note dated 24 January 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the second report (S/9252/Add.1, annex XI, pages 38-41).

- (66) Case No. 10 "Mohasi": United Kingdom note dated 29 March 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, page 75).

- (67) Case No. 19 "Goodwill": United Kingdom note dated 25 June 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 75-79).

- (68) Case No. 26 Transaction in Southern Rhodesian tobacco: United Kingdom note dated 14 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 79-80).

- (69) Case No. 35 "Montaigle": United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 66).

- (70) Case No. 82 Tobacco - "Elias L": United Kingdom note dated 3 July 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 67-68).

- (71) Case No. 92 Cigarettes believed to be manufactured in Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 21 August 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 68-70).

Case No. 98 Tobacco - Hellenic Beach: United Kingdom note dated
7 October 1970

Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report 229/Add.1, annex I, pages 70-71).

Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the 1 report is given below.

A reply dated 25 October 1971 has been received from the Arab Republic of , the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

"... concerning a consignment of tobacco suspected to be of Rhodesian origin, loaded at Beira for shipment to certain Mediterranean ports including Piraeus and Trieste for possible transshipment to Alexandria aboard S.S. 'Hellenic Beach' owned by Hellenic Lines Limited of Piraeus, and sailing from Beira on 24 August 1970, the Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt has the honour to bring to the knowledge of the Secretary-General that the competent authorities in Cairo advised that the above-mentioned consignment is from Zambia and Malawi origin. The documentary proof of origin will be forwarded as soon as the Mission of Egypt receives it from Cairo.

"The Arab Republic of Egypt would appreciate if a correction be brought to document S/10229/Add.1 paragraph 66, in a new addendum document including the reply of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt."

A further reply dated 24 January 1972 has been received from the Arab Republic ypt enclosing copies of two certificates of origin. The substantive part of eply reads as follows:

"... with reference to its note No. 483 dated 25 October 1971^{1/} concerning a consignment of tobacco suspected to be of Rhodesian origin, loaded at Beira for shipment to certain Mediterranean ports including Piraeus and Trieste for possible transshipment to Alexandria aboard S.S. 'Hellenic Beach' as mentioned in the note of the United Kingdom Mission attached to the note of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, No. PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) dated 23 November 1970, the Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt has the honour to enclose herewith the documentary proof of origin, certificate No. 387 and No. 3215.

"The Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt would appreciate if a correction be brought to document S/10229/Add.1, paragraph 66, in a new addendum document including a reference to the above-mentioned Certificates of Origin."

^{1/} See para. 3 above.

(73) Case No. 104 Tobacco - "Agios Nicolas": United Kingdom note dated
2 November 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 72-73).
2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. Replies have been received from Denmark and Panama, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

(1) Note verbale dated 26 August 1971 from Denmark

"... The Danish authorities have investigated the matter with the Danish shipping company which has declared that it had originally examined the certificates of origin and had also obtained the charterer's guarantee that the cargo was not of Southern Rhodesian origin. From the enclosed photo copies of the 18 certificates of origin, made out on 14 August 1970 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Beira, it appears that the tobacco originates from Mozambique. The Danish authorities have therefore found no reason for taking further steps in the matter. A copy of Addendum No. 1 to the Charter Party of 12 August 1970 and copies of 18 bills of lading on the transportation of the cargo from Lourenço Marques are enclosed. The Permanent Mission would appreciate return of all the documents in due course".

(S/AC.15/WP.40)

(2) Note verbale dated 5 April 1972 from Panama^{1/}

"The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Panama to the United Nations... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the Government of the Republic of Panama, desiring to comply with the various Security Council resolutions relating to sanctions against Rhodesia has recently taken the following steps:

- "1. The Ministry of the Interior and Justice, by note 112-DL of 10 February 1972 (copy enclosed) has reiterated Panama's interest in implementing the sanctions against Rhodesia.
- "2. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by note DOI 1006 of 6 March 1972 transmitted the declaration in which my country reiterated its support for the sanctions ordered by the United Nations against the Rhodesian Government.

1/ The same reply also covers the following cases below:

- (108) Case No. 112 Sugar - "Evangelos M"
- (101) Case No. 117 Meat - "Drymakos"
- (88) Case No. 124 Maize - "Armonia"
- (89) Case No. 125 Maize - "Alexandros M".

"3. Panama, after taking cognizance of the Secretariat notes verbales drawing attention to the cases referred to below, has now ordered a more thorough investigation of the companies said to be involved in these affairs in order to ascertain whether liability has been incurred.

"4. The Permanent Representative of Panama wishes to state that his Government will make a closer study of possible liability incurred by these Panamanian companies in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968) although it holds that 'according to international agreements vessels of Greek registration even if owned by Panamanian companies must for all purposes be regarded as territory of the other country'" (note DOI-1767 of 9 March 1971 of the Panamanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

4. At the Committee's request at its 73rd meeting, the Secretary-General sent a further note verbale dated 6 April 1972 to Denmark based on certain suggestions made by members of the Committee.

5. At the same meeting the representative of Panama stated that his Government was still investigating the extent, if any, of the involvement in the case of the Panamanian company owning the vessel.

6. A reminder was sent to Denmark on 1 June 1972.

7. A reminder was sent to Panama on 14 June 1972

8. A reply dated 29 September 1972 has been received from Denmark, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

"The Permanent Representative of Denmark to the United Nations... has the honour, according to instructions, to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the Danish Government has taken note of the contents of the Secretary-General's note of 6 April 1972 ref. PO 203 SORH (1-2-1) Case No. 104, concerning a consignment of tobacco, suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, shipped on board the vessel "Agios Nicolaos", chartered by the Danish shipping company A. H. Basse.

"Investigations have shown that the arrangement with regard to issuance of "Boletim de Risco Previo" certificates was not introduced till the autumn of 1971 in connexion with the import and export restrictions in respect of the Portuguese territories in Africa.

"Regrettably it has not been possible to produce further documentary evidence in the matter in addition to the copious material that has already been submitted. In these circumstances the Danish authorities regret to be unable to take any further action in the matter."

9. A second reminder was sent to Panama on 7 December 1972.

/...

(74) Case No. 105 Tobacco - "Montalto": United Kingdom note dated 2 November 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 73-74).

(75) Case No. 18 Trade in Maize: United Kingdom note dated 20 June 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 74-77).

2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reply dated 22 March 1971 has been received from Canada to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 26 January 1971, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative also has the honour to refer to his interim reply of 4 February 1971 ^{1/} to the Secretary-General's note, in which it was stated that the Secretary-General's note, together with its attachment, was being brought to the attention of the appropriate Canadian authorities. These authorities have confirmed that according to the latest statistics available, no maize was imported into Canada from Mozambique during the first 11 months of 1970. Statistics are not yet available for the period subsequent to November 1970, but in so far as the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce of the Canadian Government is aware, Canada imports maize only from the United States of America."

(76) Case No. 39 Maize - "Fraternity": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 87-89).

(77) Case No. 44 Maize - "Galini": United Kingdom note dated 18 September 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 89-90).

(78) Case No. 47 Maize - "Santa Alexandra": United Kingdom note dated 24 September 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 90-91).

^{1/} See S/10229/Add.1, page 77, para. 6.

(79) Case No. 49 Maize - "Zeno": United Kingdom note dated 26 September 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 91-92).

(80) Case No. 53 Cotton seed - "Holly Trader": United Kingdom note dated 23 October 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 95-96).

(81) Case No. 56 Maize - "Julia L": United Kingdom note dated 13 November 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 92-93).

(82) Case No. 63 Maize - "Polyxene C.": United Kingdom note dated 24 December 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 93-95).

(83) Case No. 90 Maize - "Virgy": United Kingdom note dated 19 August 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 78-80).

2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reminder was sent to Cyprus on 15 September 1971.

(84) Case No. 91 Maize - "Master Daskalos": United Kingdom note dated 19 August 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 80-82).

2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A second reminder was sent to Costa Rica on 5 June 1972.

(85) Case No. 96 Cotton - "S.A. Statesman": United Kingdom note dated 14 September 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 82-83).

/...

(86) Case No. 97 Maize - "Lambros M. Fatsis": United Kingdom note dated 30 September 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 83-85).

(87) Case No. 106 Maize - "Corviglia": United Kingdom note dated 26 November 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 85-87).

(88) Case No. 124 Maize - "Armonia": United Kingdom note dated 30 August 1971

1. By a note dated 30 August 1971, the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a shipment of maize on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom has received information from commercial sources, which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation, to the effect that between 1 and 8 August at the port of Beira the motor vessel 'Armonia' loaded several thousand tons of maize suspected to be of Rhodesian origin. The M.V. 'Armonia', registered in Greece and owned by Compania Armonia de Navigacion S.A. of Panama, is at present en route to the port of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, where it is expected to arrive about 10 September.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Venezuela with a view to assisting them in their investigations into the origin of all maize loaded at Beira aboard the M.V. 'Armonia' during her present voyage either for use in Venezuela or for trans-shipment. As it is possible that the importers of the maize may claim that it is produce of Mozambique, the Government of the United Kingdom further suggest that the Committee may wish to ask the Secretary-General to remind the Government of Venezuela of the Secretary-General's note No. PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 relating to documentary evidence of origin. The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to suggest to the Government of Venezuela that they require the production of the Boletin de Registro (exchange control certificates) together with the export authorization and certificate of origin issued by the Mozambique Cereals Institute.

"In the unlikely event of South African origin being claimed (because the export tenders of the Mealie Industry Control Board of Pretoria scheduled delivery only at the ports of Cape Town and Durban during the period 1 June to 28 August) the Committee may further wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Government of Venezuela that an export inspection certificate certifying the origin of the maize should be available.

"At the same time it is suggested that the Committee may wish to ask the Secretary-General to notify the Governments of Greece and Panama of the above report so as to assist them in their inquiries concerning the carriage aboard vessels of their registration or owned by companies established in their territory, of maize suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 7 September 1971 to Greece, Panama and Venezuela.

3. A reply dated 11 October 1971 has been received from Venezuela, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"In that connexion, I am pleased to inform you (the Secretary-General) that, in accordance with your notification, the Government of Venezuela undertook a careful investigation into the origin of the maize, and was able to establish from the certificate of 18 June 1971 issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Beira and from bill of lading No. 1 of 7 August 1971, which were authenticated by the Greek Consulate, in the absence of consular representation of Venezuela in Beira, that the cargo of maize originated in Mozambique.

"I also wish to take this opportunity to confirm that although my Government does not maintain commercial relations with Southern Rhodesia it published the measures adopted by the Security Council in its resolution 253 (1968) in the Gaceta Oficial de Venezuela No. 28713 of 27 August 1968 with a view to ensuring their implementation.

"Finally, I am pleased to inform you that my Government will reiterate to the relevant bodies the instructions to prevent any action which might hinder the effective implementation of the measures adopted by the Security Council."

4. At the Committee's request at its 76th meeting the Secretary-General sent reminders dated 11 and 13 April 1972 to Greece and Panama respectively, as well as a note to Venezuela dated 13 April 1972 along the lines suggested by the representatives of France and Somalia.

5. Replies have been received from Panama and Greece, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 5 April 1972 from Panama
(See (73) Case No. 104 Tobacco - "Agió Nicolas" above, para. 3 (2))

(2) Note verbale dated 24 April 1972 from Greece

"The Permanent Mission to Greece to the United Nations... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the owner of M.V. 'Armonia' submitted to the competent Greek authorities certificate of origin, photostatic copy of which is enclosed hereto, showing that the cargo in question was of Mozambique origin.

/...

"The Greek Authorities would very much appreciate it if the results of the investigation carried out by the Authorities of the country of destination were communicated to them in order to complete their own inquiries."

6. A second reminder was sent to Panama and Venezuela on 5 June 1972.

7. At the Committee's request at its 103rd meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 5 July 1972 to Greece drawing attention to the information contained in Portuguese statistics that Portugal had exported no maize at all during the period January-October 1971, and seeking further validity of the documents submitted by the Greek Government in particular inquiring if the importers had produced the Boletim de Registo as recommended in the original United Kingdom note.

8. A reply dated 7 July has been received from Panama, for the substantive part of which see (108) Case No. 112 Sugar - "Evangelos M" below, paragraph 4.

(89) Case No. 125 Maize - "Alexandros S": United Kingdom note dated 23 September 1971

1. By a note dated 23 September 1971 the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a consignment of maize on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom, further to their note of 30 August 1971, about a consignment of maize on the mv 'Armonia' wish to inform the Committee that they have now received information from commercial sources, which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation, about a second consignment of maize destined for the Republic of Venezuela. The information is to the effect that between 23 and 28 August at the port of Beira, the mv 'Alexandros S' loaded several thousand tons of maize suspected to be of Rhodesian origin. The mv 'Alexandros S', registered in Greece, and owned by Messrs. Helios Shipping Company SA of Panama, is at present en route to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, where she is expected to arrive about 20 September.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council Resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Venezuela with a view to assisting them in their investigations into the origin of all maize loaded at Beira aboard the mv 'Alexandros S' during her present voyage either for use in Venezuela or for trans-shipment. As it is possible that the importers of the maize may claim that it is possible that the importers of the maize may claim that it is produce of Mozambique, the Government of the United Kingdom further suggests that the Committee may wish to ask the Secretary-General to remind the Government of Venezuela of the Secretary-General's Note No. PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 relating to documentary

evidence of origin. The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to suggest to the Government of Venezuela that they require the production of the 'Boletim de Registo' (Exchange Control certificate) together with the export authorization and certificate of origin issued by the Mozambique Cereals Institute.

"In the unlikely event of South African origin being claimed (because the export tenders of the Mealie Industry Control Board of Pretoria scheduled delivery only at the ports of Cape Town and Durban during the period 1 June to 28 August) the Committee may further wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the Government of Venezuela that an export inspection certificate certifying the origin of the maize should be available.

"At the same time it is suggested that the Committee may wish to ask the Secretary-General to notify the Governments of Greece and Panama of the above report so as to assist them in their inquiries concerning the carriage aboard a vessel of their registration, or owned by a company established in their territory, of maize suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 29 September 1971 to Greece, Panama and Venezuela transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. Replies have been received from Greece, Venezuela and Panama, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 8 December 1971 from Greece

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations... has the honour to forward attached hereto photostatic copy of a certificate of origin 1/ loaded on board the mv 'Alexandros S' at the port of Beira last August was of Mozambique origin."

(2) Note verbale dated 20 January 1972 from Venezuela

"I have the honour of acknowledging receipt of your note No. PO 230 SORH (1-2-1), dated 29 September 1971, enclosing the note submitted by the United Kingdom to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council Resolution 253 (1968) relating to a second shipment of maize presumed to be Rhodesian origin which was loaded on board the Greek registered Panamanian vessel 'Alexandros' at Beira between 23 and 28 August and which is due to arrive at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela around 20 September.

"In this connexion, I am pleased to inform you that as in the case mentioned in my note No. 1401 dated 11 October last 2/ and in the light of your communication the Government of Venezuela conducted a careful

1/ It seems that some words have been omitted along this line "showing that the shipment" (Note from the Secretariat).

2/ See (86) Case No. 124 Maize - "Armonia" above, para. 3.

investigation into the provenance of this matter. On the basis of bill of lading No. 1 and the certificate issued by the Beira Commercial Association dated 26 July and 30 August 1971 respectively and authenticated in the Consulate of Greece since there is no Venezuelan Consulate at Beira it established that the shipment of maize originated in Mozambique."

- (3) Note verbale dated 5 April 1972 from Panama
(See (73) Case No. 104 Tobacco - "Agios Nicolas" above, para. 3 (2))

4. A reminder was sent to Panama on 14 June 1972.

5. At the Committee's request at its 102nd meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 21 June 1972 to Venezuela requesting production of the Boletim de Registo, together with the export authorization and certificate of origin issued by the Mozambique Cereals Institute; and also drawing attention to the fact that, according to FAO statistics for Mozambique, there had been no exports of maize during the period January-October 1971.

6. A reply dated 7 July 1972 has been received from Panama, for the substantive part of which see (106) Case No. 112 Sugar - "Evangelos M" below para. 4.

- (90) Case No. 134 Maize - "Bregaglia": United Kingdom note dated 23 September 1971

1. By a note dated 30 June 1972 the United Kingdom Government reported information about a consignment of maize on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have received information from commercial sources which they consider sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation concerning the shipment of a consignment of maize suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that between 14 and 23 May the SS Bregaglia was at the port of Beira where she loaded a consignment of several thousand tons of maize. The vessel proceeded from Beira to the Port of Alexandria in the Arab Republic of Egypt arriving on 17 June. The SS Bregaglia is owned by the Suisse Atlantique Societé d'Armement Maritime SA of Lausanne and is registered in Switzerland.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council Resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any maize unloaded from the SS Bregaglia. Should the importers or the shipping company claim that the maize is not of Southern Rhodesian origin the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to the suggestions relating to documentary

proof of origin contained in his Notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the maize was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring this information to the attention of the Government of Switzerland so as to assist them in any investigation which they may wish to make into the carriage aboard the Swiss-owned and registered vessel of maize suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 10 July 1972 to the Arab Republic of Egypt and Switzerland, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. Replies have been received from Switzerland and the Arab Republic of Egypt, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 15 August 1972 from Switzerland

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the note of the Secretary-General PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) Case No. 134, concerning a load of maize suspected of being of Southern Rhodesian origin which was shipped from Mozambique aboard the cargo vessel Bregaglia, whose owner is Swiss and which is registered in Switzerland.

"This case was brought to the attention of the competent Swiss authorities, who received the following information from the owner of the vessel:

"The charter party concluded on 14 April 1972 with the General Organization for Supply of Goods, Cairo, contained the clause: 'No cargo of Rhodesian origin to be loaded'. Moreover, a certificate of origin presented to the Captain of the vessel M/S Bregaglia and issued by the Agricola Exportadora Lda, Beira, read as follows:

'We hereby declare that the 17,881,600 kilos de Maize shipped per the Bregaglia under Bill of Lading No. 1 dated 23 May 1972 are supplied by us and that this Maize is of Mozambique origin.

'Furthermore, this parcel of African White Maize is covered by documentary credit No. 24/76381, opened by the Egyptian International Bank for Foreign Trade and Development, Cairo.'

"Consequently, the owner of the vessel had no reason to doubt that the cargo was authentically of Mozambique origin, all the more as the General Organization for Supply of Goods, Cairo, and the Egyptian International Bank for Foreign Trade and Development are State enterprises."

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

(2) Note verbale dated 11 September 1972 from the Arab Republic of Egypt

"The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, upon receipt of the note, conducted a thorough investigation concerning the consignment of maize that was loaded at the port of Beira, Mozambique, and delivered in Alexandria.

"It was discovered that a company operating in Egypt had erroneously imported the consignment, in ignorance of its real source. Consequently, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt confiscated the aforementioned consignment. Furthermore, in the spirit of African solidarity, it decided to donate the amount equivalent to the consignment to the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the liberation of Africa."

D. TRADE IN WHEAT

(91) Case No. 75 Supply of wheat to Southern Rhodesia

See annex III, page 3.

E. TRADE IN MEAT

(92) Case No. 8 Meat - "Kaaoland": United Kingdom note dated 10 March 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, page 96).

(93) Case No. 13 Meat - "Zuiderkerk": United Kingdom note dated 13 May 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VIII, page 97).

(94) Case No. 14 Beef - "Tabora": United Kingdom note dated 3 June 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2 annex VII, pages 98-99).

(95) Case No. 16 Beef - "Tugelaland": United Kingdom note dated 16 June 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 99-100).

(96) Case No. 22 Beef - "Swellendam": United Kingdom note dated 3 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (pages 100-101).

(97) Case No. 33 Meat - "Taveta": United Kingdom note dated 8 August 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 88-89).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. Replies have been received from the Federal Republic of Germany and France, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

(1) Note verbale dated 14 April 1971 from France

"When the meats presumed to be of Rhodesian origin were unloaded from the "Taveta" (and "Polona") no fraudulent intent was discovered in the declarations made by the forwarding agents. At that time they were not obliged to furnish a certificate of origin for goods in international transit to Switzerland. As usual, the information provided mentioned only the place where the goods had come from, i.e. the country of embarkation. The 70 metric tons of frozen meats transported by the "Taveta" had been embarked in South Africa and the 50 metric tons of ox tongues and livers had been loaded on the "Polona" in a Mozambique port.

"It has not been possible to obtain further information on the operation effected by the "Taveta" and "Polona", since the vessels are German and the documents accompanying the goods which they were transporting have been delivered to the Swiss consignee. As the latter have recognized the Rhodesian origin of the goods, the French control services consider the matter as closed.

"It should be added that following the requests for an inquiry made by the United Nations, the control services have received instructions to verify in future, the real origin of goods in transit and not only the place where they came from. These measures seem to have been effective, since no other doubtful consignments through the port of Marseilles have been reported to the Sanctions Committee since then."

(2) Note verbale dated 15 May 1971 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"... by reason of confidentiality which is secured by the Foreign Trade Law of the Federal Republic of Germany copies of the ship's papers cannot be made available. The papers examined by the Federal Government for its reply of 5 December 1969 were the ship's manifests.

"However, the Federal Government wishes to stress again that the papers examined provided no indication that the cargo was of Southern Rhodesian origin."

(98) Case No. 42 Meat - "Polona": United Kingdom note dated 17 September 1969

See annex III, page 2.

(99) Case No. 61 Chilled Meat: United Kingdom note dated 8 December 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 89).

(100) Case No. 68 Pork - "Alcor": United Kingdom note dated 13 February 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1 annex I, pages 90-91).

(101) Case No. 117 - Frozen meat "Drymakos": United Kingdom note dated 21 April 1971

1. By a note dated 21 April 1971, the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a consignment of frozen meat on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have recently received information from commercial sources, which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation, about the sale of frozen meat suspected to have been supplied by the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission.

"The information is to the effect that hundreds of tons of this product were recently loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the m.v. Drymakos for carriage to Greece. This vessel, which is owned by Meandros Liners, S.A. of Panama and is of Greek registration, sailed from Lourenço Marques on 31 March for Greece via intermediate ports.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Governments of Greece and Panama so as to enable them to investigate the origin and destination of the meat loaded on the m.v. Drymakos at Lourenço Marques on her present voyage. If the importers or shippers should claim that the meat is not of Rhodesian origin the Governments concerned will no doubt wish to bear in mind the suggestions relating to documentary proof of origin contained in the Secretary-General's note PO SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969. There has recently been an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Southern Rhodesia and the usual sanitary measures have been imposed by the local veterinary authorities. It might be suggested therefore that, in addition to any certificates of origin issued at the port of shipment, the importer should be required to produce official certificates showing the origin of the cattle and the slaughter house where the animals were killed."

/...

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 30 April 1971 and 4 May 1971 to Greece and Panama respectively, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. Reminders were sent to Greece and Panama on 15 September 1971.

4. Replies have been received from Greece and Panama, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 8 December 1971 from Greece

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations... has the honour to forward attached hereto photostatic copy of a Certificate of Origin certifying that the consignment of frozen meat loaded on board the m.v. "Drymakos" at Lourenço Marques, last March, was of South African origin".

(2) Note verbale dated 5 April 1972 from Panama

See (73) Case No. 104 Tobacco - "Agios Nicolas" above.

5. A reminder was sent to Panama on 14 June 1972.

6. A reply dated 7 July has been received from Panama for the substantive part of which see (108) Case No. 112 Sugar - "Evangelos M" below, paragraph 6.

F. TRADE IN SUGAR

(102) Case No. 28 Sugar - "Byzantine Monarch": United Kingdom note dated 21 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 92).

(103) Case No. 60 Sugar - "Filotis": United Kingdom note dated 4 December 1972

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 92).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reminder was sent to Malaysia on 1 June 1972.
4. A reply dated 11 October 1972 has been received from Malaysia, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

"The Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations... has the honour to enclose herewith documents 1/ which are self-explanatory regarding the consignment of sugar on board the ship "Flotis".

(104) Case No. 65 Sugar "Eloni"

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 90-94).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reply dated 27 April 1971 has been received from the Republic of Viet-Nam, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

"The consignee of the two shipments in Viet-Nam, Van Phat Hang Co., produced a rail note issued by Peritagens E. Conferencias Maritimas LDA., stating that the shipments of sugar were transported by rail from Mozambique sugar mills prior to loading at Lourenço Marques.

1/ As usual, the documents referred to are kept available by the Secretariat.

"On the other hand, on 15 September 1970, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam, sent an official letter reference number 6012-BKT/VP/CVP, to the Custom Services of Mozambique requesting their co-operation in investigating the origin of shipments of sugar loaded at Lourenço Marques and in destination of Viet-Nam. There has been no answer as of this date.

"In view of this situation and of the absence of consular relations between the Republic of Viet-Nam and Mozambique, which makes any investigation impossible, the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has decided that effective 1971 bids will not be accepted for the supply of sugar from both Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique. It has been further decided that for sugar imports from other countries, suppliers will have to produce certificates by sugar mills and rail notes (from sugar mills to the ports of loading), in addition to authentic certificates of origin."

(105) Case No. 72 Sugar - "Lavrentios": United Kingdom note dated 8 April 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 93-94).

(106) Case No. 83 Sugar - "Angelia": United Kingdom note dated 8 July 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 94-97).

(107) Case No. 94 Sugar - "Philomila": United Kingdom note dated 28 August 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 97-98).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reminder was sent to Panama on 5 June 1972.

(108) Case No. 112 Sugar - "Evangelos M": United Kingdom note dated 22 June 1971

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 98-100).
2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reminder was sent to Greece, Malawi, Panama and Switzerland on 15 September 1971.
4. Replies have been received from Switzerland and Panama, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

(1) Note verbale dated 6 October 1971 from Switzerland

"As is indicated in the note of 22 March 1/ Case No. 112 was brought to the attention of the Swiss Government solely for information purposes inasmuch as the cargo in question appeared to be exclusively of Malawian origin and the Committee had, at its 43rd meeting on 18 March 1971, decided to request the Malawian Government to confirm the origin of the cargo. Accordingly, the competent Swiss authorities have not so far made an investigation of the case."

(2) Note verbale dated 5 April 1972 from Panama

See (73) Case 104 Tobacco - "Agios Nicolas" above, paragraph 3(2)

5. A second reminder was sent to Greece and Malawi on 1 June and an automatic reminder to Panama on 5 June 1972.

6. Replies have been received from Panama and Malawi, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.45)

(1) Reply dated 7 July 1972 from Panama^{2/}

"The Panamanian Government is deeply concerned at the reports concerning the alleged violations referred to in previous notes.

"As already stated in our note of 5 April 1972^{3/}, the Government of Panama believes that the primary responsibility rests with the country under whose flag the vessel sails. However, it is making very serious investigations with a view to imposing the relevant penalties upon the companies or enterprises which are found to be violating the provisions laid down in the Security Council resolution referred to above.

^{1/} See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, p. 100, para. 4.

^{2/} The same reply also covers the following cases above:

(59) Case No. 114 Steel products - "Gemini Exporter"

(101) Case No. 117 Meat - "Drymakos"

(88) Case No. 124 Maize - "Armonia"

(89) Case No. 125 Maize - "Alexandros M", and the following case below:

(115) Case No. 132 Sugar - "Primrose".

^{3/} See para. 4(2) above.

"The Government of Panama once again reaffirms its support of the sanctions imposed on Southern Rhodesia by the United Nations. In keeping with its anti-colonialist position, it faithfully complies with all provisions designed to promote the self-determination of peoples."

(S/AC.15/WP.47)

(2) Reply dated 11 August 1972 from Malawi

"The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Malawi to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's note verbale dated 1 June 1972, concerning a consignment of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin on the vessel 'Evangelos M'."

"It has been found on investigation that the Sugar Corporation of Malawi, the only institution responsible for exports of sugar from Malawi, has never at any time exported sugar through any firm in Geneva. Secondly, any export of Malawi sugar is accompanied by a Certificate of Origin obtained from the Blantyre Office of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi. According to the investigation, the sugar referred to in the Secretary-General's note verbale does not appear to be supported by such a Certificate of Origin, and could not, therefore, have originated from Malawi."

7. At the Committee's request at its 112th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 10 October 1972 to Greece and Switzerland in view of the reply from Malawi.

8. A reply dated 8 December 1972 has been received from Switzerland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the United Nations... has the honour to refer to his note (the Secretary-General's note) concerning a consignment of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, reportedly, purchased by a Kuwaiti firm in a transaction with UNIMER S.A., Geneva, and shipped on the Greek vessel Evangelos M from Lourenço Marques to Kuwait in January 1971.

"It can be seen from the foregoing that the transaction took place entirely outside Swiss territory. As the Permanent Observer has already had occasion to explain to the Secretary-General, the Swiss authorities have no legal or practical means at their disposal of intervening in such cases. Under international law, a State can enforce legal provisions only in its own territory."

9. A reminder was sent to Greece on 8 December 1972.

(109) Case No. 115 Sugar - "Aegean Mariner": United Kingdom note dated 19 March 1971

1. By a note dated 19 March 1971 the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a shipment of sugar on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have recently received information from commercial sources which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation concerning a further sale of sugar suspected to be of Rhodesian origin. The information is to the effect that several thousand tons of sugar were recently loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the mv 'Aegean Mariner' for carriage to Casablanca. The vessel, which is owned by Porto Nacional Cia. Nav., S.A. of Panama and is of Greek registration, is reported to have arrived at Lourenço Marques on 4 February and, after unloading sugar, cleared the same port about 15-16 February for Beira arriving at the latter port on 17 February, and clearing the same day for undisclosed destination. It has now been ascertained that the vessel arrived at Casablanca on 11 March. The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Morocco in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any sugar unloaded from the 'Aegean Mariner' during her present voyage either for use in Morocco or trans-shipment to other ports. If it is claimed that the sugar is not of Rhodesian origin, the Government of Morocco may wish to bear in mind the advice relating to the reliability of documentation indicated in the Secretary-General's circular PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969.

"At the same time the Committee may wish to ask the Secretary-General to advise the Governments of Panama and Greece of this report so that they may investigate the circumstances in which this sugar, suspected to be of Rhodesian origin, was loaded on a Panamanian-owned vessel, registered in Greece, at Lourenço Marques."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 31 March 1971 to Greece, Panama and Morocco transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reply dated 14 August 1971 has been received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece... concerning the m.v. 'Aegean Mariner' has the honour to forward attached hereto photostatic copy of the Sugar Charter-Party in which it is specifically stipulated between the owners of the said ship and the charterers (clause 36) that the cargo in question should be of non-Rhodesian origin.

/...

"The Greek authorities would very much appreciate it if the findings of the enquiries carried out by the country of destination were communicated to them for the completion of their own investigations."

A reminder was sent to Morocco and Panama on 15 September 1971.

A reply dated 24 September 1971 has been received from Morocco, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco... has the honour to inform him (the Secretary-General) that the inquiry made by the competent authorities reveals that the certificate of origin makes no mention of Southern Rhodesia and that the shipment in question, which was unloaded at Casablanca, apparently did not come from that country."

At the Committee's request at its 75th meeting a note verbale (S/AC.15/WP.45) of 13 April 1972 to Morocco, asking for further clarification and proof of its findings. The Secretary-General also sent a reminder to Panama on the same day.

A reminder was sent to Morocco, and a second reminder to Panama on 15 September 1972.

A reply dated 11 July 1972 has been received from Morocco^{1/}, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"... the competent Moroccan authorities have made all the necessary enquiries which have established that the transactions referred to were carried out on Moroccan vessels at sea. It has therefore been impossible to ascertain whether the goods were of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"This Mission (the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco) would also like to inform you that the competent Moroccan authorities have now received the memorandum on the application of sanctions, dated 18 September 1969."

c) Case No. 119 Sugar - "Calli": United Kingdom note dated 10 May 1971

By a note dated 10 May 1971, the United Kingdom Government reported information about a consignment of sugar on board the vessel "Calli". The text of the note is reproduced below:

1/ The same reply also covers the following cases below:

(110) Case No. 119 Sugar - "Calli"

(115) Case No. 132 Sugar - "Primrose".

/...

"In continuation of their note of 19 March^{1/} the Government of the United Kingdom now wish to inform the Committee that they have received further information from commercial sources which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation concerning the sale of a further large consignment of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"Several thousand tons of this commodity were recently loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the m.v. Calli for carriage to Casablanca. This vessel which is owned by the Robertsport Nav. Co. Inc. of Monrovia and is of Liberian registration is reported to have arrived at Lourenço Marques on 17 April and to have cleared the same port on 24 April for Casablanca.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Morocco in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any sugar unloaded from the m.v. Calli during her present voyage either for use in Morocco or trans-shipment to other countries. At the same time the Committee may wish to ask the Secretary-General to advise the Government of Liberia so that they may investigate the circumstances in which this consignment of sugar, suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, was loaded at Lourenço Marques on this vessel."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 12 May 1971 to Liberia and Morocco, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. A reminder was sent to Liberia and Morocco on 2 November 1971.
4. A reply dated 3 November 1971 has been received from Morocco, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco... further to his note (the Secretary-General's note) No. PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) Case No. 119 dated 2 November 1971 and before informing its Government, has the honour to request him kindly to state whether, according to the information in his possession, the m.v. 'Calli' reported to have cleared Lourenço Marques on 24 April 1971 for Casablanca has actually arrived at Casablanca and unloaded its cargo of sugar."

5. At the Committee's request at its 76th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 20 April 1972 to Morocco stating that, according to information available to the Committee, the "Calli" had arrived in Casablanca on 10 May 1971 and requesting for information, and, if possible, the documents concerning the cargo in question.

1/ See (109) Case No. 115 Sugar - "Aegean Mariner" above, para. 1.

A second reminder was sent to Liberia on 1 June 1972, and a reminder was sent to Morocco on 5 June 1972.

A reply dated 11 July 1972 has been received from Morocco, for the substantive of which see (109) Case No. 115 Sugar - "Aegean Mariner" above, paragraph 8.

Case No. 122 Sugar - "Netanya": United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1971

By a note dated 13 August 1971, the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a shipment of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and destined to Israel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.40)

"The Government of the United Kingdom have recently received information from commercial sources which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation.

"The information is to the effect that several thousand tons of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin was recently loaded at Lourenço Marques, in the course of her homebound voyage from Durban to Eilat, aboard the m.v. 'Netanya', for carriage to Israel.

"The m.v. 'Netanya' which is owned by the Zim Israel Navigation Company Limited and is of Israeli registration, called at the port of Lourenço Marques between 29 July and 1 August.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Israel with a view to assisting them in their enquiries into the origin of any sugar which may have been unloaded from this vessel during her present voyage. If the importers or shipping company should claim that the sugar is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Israeli authorities may wish to bear in mind the suggestions relating to documentary proof of origin contained in the Secretary-General's note PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969. If, as appears possible, the sugar is declared to be of Mozambique origin, it is suggested that the importer should be required to obtain from his supplier a copy of the 'Boletim de Registo Previo' (Exchange Control Registration Certificate) as this document is required for Exchange Control purposes for all such exports of Mozambique produce."

At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 20 August 1971 to Israel, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

An automatic reminder was sent to Israel on 11 February 1972.

/...

4. A reply dated 7 April 1972 has been received from Israel,^{1/} the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations... in reply to the Secretary-General's notes PO SORH (1-2-1) of 20 August 1971, 14 October 1971 and 18 February 1972 concerning shipments which according to the aforesaid notes are suspected, on the basis of information from "commercial sources" to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows:

"It is confirmed that the shipments of sugar loaded at Lourenço Marques aboard the m.v. 'Netanya' were destined to Eilat and have arrived at that port. The documents pertaining to these shipments and submitted to the Customs authorities leave no doubt that they are of Mozambique origin. Thus certificates of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce in Lourenço Marques dated 2 August 1971, 20 September 1971 and 14 January 1972, in respect of the three shipments attest that the sugar originated from Mozambique.

"According to the Trade Year Book of FAO, volume 24 of 1970, page 226, Mozambique exported 170,000 tons of sugar in 1969. From this and other statistical data it is evident that Mozambique is a bona-fide source of supply of that commodity. It has also been established that the purchase had been made through a reputable Swiss firm in Geneva and that the contracts of sale dated 7 April 1971 and 17 June 1971 stipulate that the sugar is to be of Mozambique origin.

"The Israel authorities have thus concluded that there is no basis for doubt that the above-mentioned shipments are of non-Southern Rhodesian origin."

5. At the Committee's request at its 102nd meeting the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 20 June 1972 to Israel pointing out among other things, that Mozambique export statistics indicated that the sugar exported from Mozambique during the period January-October 1971 went mainly to Portugal.

6. A reply dated 31 August 1972 has been received from Israel, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"As pointed out in the Permanent Representative's note of 7 April 1972,^{2/} the Israel authorities relied on the statistics published by the Food and Agriculture Organization solely in order to establish the fact that Mozambique was a bona fide source of supply for sugar.

^{1/} The same reply also covers the following cases:

(112) Case No. 126 Sugar - "Netanya"

(113) Case No. 128 Sugar - "Netanya".

^{2/} See para. 4 above.

"They did so in pursuance of the Secretary-General's note of 18 September 1969, which suggested that particular attention was required 'as to the origin of goods exported as the produce of territories in southern and central Africa which, according to their official statistics, are either not produced at all or only produced in limited quantities in the territory concerned'.

"In this context it must be added that sugar was not included in the list of goods enumerated in that note, which would require similar attention as being 'of a kind produced in Rhodesia'.

"With respect to the queries of the Committee concerning the 'Boletim de Registo Previo' (Exchange Control Registration Certificate), the contracts of sale, as indicated in the Permanent Representative's note of 7 April 1972, had been signed on 7 April 1971 and 17 July 1971, i.e. well before the Secretary-General's note of 27 July 1971, in which he suggested that the presentation of a copy of the 'Boletim de Registo Previo' (Exchange Control Registration Certificate) be required in the case of exports from Mozambique. As a result, that document was not included in the list of shipping papers which the supplier had undertaken to submit under the terms of the contract.

"While the Secretary-General's note of 27 July 1971 does not mention the necessity for any additional documents, so far as shipments of sugar are concerned, the Israel authorities have now received additional documentary evidence to the effect that the sugar in question was produced in Mozambique. This was submitted in the form of a notarized declaration made by a firm of shipping and insurance agents in Lourenço Marques to the effect that they had supervised the transport, by railway, of the bagged sugar from the factory in Mozambique until its loading on the m.v. 'Netanya'. Israel has taken note of Security Council resolution 318.72 concerning sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and will act in accordance therewith, as it has been doing in respect of the previous Security Council resolutions on that subject, Nos. 253/68, 277/70 and 314/72 mentioned therein."

(112) Case No. 126 Sugar - "Netanya": United Kingdom note dated 7 October 1971

1. By a note dated 7 October 1971 the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a shipment of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and destined to Israel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.40)

"The Government of the United Kingdom, further to their note of 13 August 1971 ^{1/} about a consignment of sugar on the m.v. 'Netanya', wish to inform the Committee that they have now received information from commercial sources, which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation about a second consignment of sugar destined for Eilat, Israel.

^{1/} See (111) Case No. 122 Sugar - "Netanya" above, para. 1.

"The information is to the effect that between 16 and 19 September at the port of Lourenço Marques, the same vessel again loaded several thousand tons of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Israel with a view to assisting them in their investigations into the origin of this second consignment. If the importers or the shipping company should claim that the sugar is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Israeli authorities will no doubt bear in mind the suggestions relating to documentary proof of origin contained in the Secretary-General's notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 14 October 1971 to Israel, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reminder was sent to Israel on 11 February 1972.

4. A reply dated 7 April 1972 has been received from Israel, for the substantive part of which see (111) Case No. 122 Sugar - "Netanya" above, paragraph 4.

5. At the Committee's request at its 102nd meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 20 June 1972 to Israel pointing out, among other things, that Mozambique export statistics indicated that the sugar exported from Mozambique during the period January-October 1971 went mainly to Portugal.

6. A reply dated 31 August 1972 has been received from Israel, for the substantive part of which see (111) Case No. 122 Sugar - "Netanya" above, paragraph 6.

(113) Case No. 128 Sugar - "Netanya": United Kingdom note dated 11 February 1972

1. By a note dated 11 February 1972, the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning a shipment of sugar, suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and destined to Israel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.40)

"The Government of the United Kingdom further to their notes of 13 August 1/ and 7 October 1972 2/ about consignments of sugar on the m.v. 'Netanya', wish to inform the Committee that they have received information from commercial sources, which they consider to be sufficiently

1/ See (111) Case No. 122 Sugar - "Netanya" above, para. 1.

2/ See (112) Case No. 126 Sugar - "Netanya" above, para. 1.

reliable to warrant investigation, about a further consignment of sugar destined for off-loading at Eilat, Israel. The information is to the effect that in the course of a call at the port of Lourenço Marques between 9 and 14 January, the same vessel again loaded several thousand tons of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Israel with a view to assisting them in their investigations into the origin of these three consignments. If the importers or the shipping company should claim that the sugar is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Israeli authorities will no doubt recall the suggestions relating to documentary proof of origin contained in the Secretary-General's notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and indicate what documents have been produced proving a non-Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 18 February 1972 to Israel transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. A reply dated 7 April 1972 has been received from Israel for the substantive part of which see (111) Case No. 122 Sugar - "Netanya" above, paragraph 4.
4. At the Committee's request at its 102nd meeting the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 20 June 1972 to Israel pointing out, among other things, that Mozambique export statistics indicated that the sugar exported from Mozambique during the period January-October 1971 went mainly to Portugal.
5. A reply dated 31 August 1972 has been received from Israel, for the substantive part of which see (111) Case No. 122 Sugar - "Netanya" above, paragraph 6.

(114) Case No. 131 Sugar - "Mariner": United Kingdom note dated 12 April 1972

1. By a note dated 12 April 1972 the United Kingdom Government reported information about a consignment of sugar on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information from commercial sources which they consider sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation concerning a large consignment of sugar, suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that between 16 and 24 February while in port at Lourenço Marques, the Cypriot-owned and registered motor vessel 'Mariner' loaded a cargo of several thousands of tons of this commodity and sailed on 24 February for Yugoslavia. The vessel arrived at Split on 18 March having made no intermediate calls.

/...

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Yugoslavia in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any sugar unloaded from the m.v. 'Mariner'. If the importers of the shipping company should claim that the sugar is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to the suggestions relating to documentary proof of origin contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 with a request for an indication of any relevant documents advanced as evidence of a non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring this information to the attention of the Government of Cyprus so as to assist them in any investigation which they may wish to make into the carriage aboard by a Cypriot vessel of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. The United Kingdom note was communicated to the members of the Committee at the 81st meeting held on 17 April 1972 at which the representative of Yugoslavia took note of the matter and indicated that an investigation would be conducted by his Government.
3. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 26 June 1972 to Cyprus, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon. On the same day a reminder was sent to Yugoslavia inquiring whether any relevant information could now be made available to the Committee.
4. A reply dated 24 August 1972 has been received from Yugoslavia, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations... further to the statement made by the Yugoslav Representative at the 81st meeting of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, held on 17 April 1972, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the contents of the United Kingdom Government's note of 12 April 1972 1/ containing information to the effect that between 16 and 24 February 1972, while in the port of Lourenço Marques, the Cypriot vessel 'Mariner' loaded a cargo of several thousand tons of sugar and sailed on 24 February 1972 for Yugoslavia, arriving at Split on 18 March 1972, having made no intermediate calls - were urgently brought to the direct attention of the Yugoslav Government, the Federal Executive Council, as well as to that of the highest constitutional authorities of Yugoslavia.

1/ See para. 1 above.

"After having considered it, as a matter of urgency, the Yugoslav Government instructed the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Belgrade to make, without delay, a detailed and thorough investigation on the basis of the existing Federal Law Prohibiting the Establishment and Maintenance of Commercial and other Relations with Southern Rhodesia, adopted in 1968.

"As a result of that investigation, the District Public Prosecutor's Office concluded, on the basis of the documents supplied by the importing enterprise 'Centroprom' that the sugar was not of Southern Rhodesian origin and that, consequently, there were no grounds for initiating criminal proceedings under the provision of the above-mentioned law. The said conclusion was based on the following documents: (a) Contract concluded between 'Centroprom' and the firm 'Unimer' from Geneva, an affiliation of the French company 'Sucre et Denrées', in which it is pointed out that the origin of the sugar is subject to the option of the vendor, with the exception of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; and (b) Certificate of the Chamber of Commerce in Lourenço Marques, stating that the sugar is of Portuguese origin. (The copies of the above-mentioned documents are enclosed.)

"Since Yugoslav public prosecutors' offices as well as courts bring their decisions on the basis of presented proofs, there was no legal possibility in the case under consideration, in the view of the District Public Prosecutor's Office, to apply the above-mentioned law, as, according to the formal evidence, the goods were not of Southern Rhodesian but of Portuguese origin.

"However, after having obtained the findings of the District Public Prosecutor's Office, the Yugoslav Government decided that further investigations and measures were necessary in this case, since it is widely known - as the Secretary-General indicated in his notes of 18 September 1969^{1/} and 27 July 1971 ^{2/} that the Chamber of Commerce Certificates cannot be regarded as a sufficient proof of origin, especially in the case of goods exported from Mozambique and since it is common knowledge that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia are being violated in a variety of ways, especially through Portuguese territories.

"Consequently, resolved to do its utmost with a view to ensuring the effectiveness of sanctions, mindful of the necessity of further measures in order to prevent the direct or indirect violation of sanctions, especially through Portuguese territories, dedicated to the strictest implementation of all Security Council resolutions pertaining to Southern Rhodesia and in keeping with its basic and tested policy of support and assistance to the liberation and independence of all African nations - the Yugoslav Government decided to take further action with regard to this case, which resulted in the following:

1/ See S/9844/Add.2, annex VI.

2/ See (135) Case No. 121 Documentation required for exports from or imports into Mozambique below, para. 2.

"(1) On the basis of existing Government decrees (enacted in keeping with the General Assembly resolutions on Portuguese colonies) prohibiting commercial transactions and trade arrangements with Portugal, the District Public Prosecutor's Office proceeded to a new investigation, this time on the basis of charges under articles 139 and 115 of the Federal Law Regulating the Exchange of Goods and Services with Foreign Countries, which make it incumbent upon business enterprises and their representatives to protect the reputation, good name and honour of their country as well as their own, in their transactions abroad. The Public Prosecutor's Office brought in an indictment against the enterprise 'Centroprom' and its General Manager and criminal proceedings are now in course.

"Thus, because of legal obstacles to the initiation of criminal proceedings on the basis of the Federal Law Prohibiting Economic and Other Relations with Southern Rhodesia, criminal proceedings have been instituted on the basis of the Federal Law Regulating the Exchange of Goods and Services with Foreign Countries.

"(2) In the meantime, the Federal Foreign Currency Inspectorate decided, on the basis of article 12a of the Federal Law on Foreign Currency, to impose a severe fine on the said enterprise preventing it to obtain any financial gains from the transaction. This action was taken because 'Centroprom', in its statement to the Service for the Documentary Control of Foreign Currency of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, which is a necessary procedure in these matters - had originally incorrectly stated that the goods in question were of French origin, thus making it impossible for the said Service to prevent the import of products from Portuguese colonies, which would have happened, in keeping with the above-mentioned Government decrees, had the statement been correct.

"(3) For the same reason, the Federal Foreign Currency Inspectorate referred the case of 'Centroprom' and its General Manager to the Court of Honour of the Federal Chamber of Economy.

"(4) The requirements and suggestions given in the Secretary-General's above-mentioned notes have again been brought to the attention of the competent Yugoslav authorities for the purpose of adopting additional regulations for the application of the Federal Law Prohibiting the Establishment and Maintenance of Economic and Other Relations with Southern Rhodesia of 1968.

"The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to assure the Secretary-General that it would have prevented the importation of the said shipment, had it been possible for the information concerning the suspected violation to reach it before the shipment arrived in the Yugoslav port, irrespective of whether it was believed to be of Southern Rhodesian or of Portuguese (Mozambique) origin.

"Indeed, in the opinion of the Yugoslav Government, this case has once again underlined the relevance of numerous requests voiced in the General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations, to the effect that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia can be fully effective only if they are applied against Portugal and South Africa as well.

"For its part, in order further to contribute to the more effective implementation of sanctions the Yugoslav Government is in the process of initiating procedures aimed at tightening the existing and instituting additional measures for the prevention of commercial transactions and trade relations with Portugal, measures designed to broaden, at the same time, the existing legal framework for preventing trade with Southern Rhodesia."

5. A reminder was sent to Cyprus on 4 December 1972.

6. A reply dated 13 December 1972 has been received from Cyprus, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations... has the honour to inform that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is investigating the consignment of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin on the vessel 'Mariner'. Upon completion of the said investigation the reply of the Cyprus Government regarding the matter in question will be forwarded."

(115) Case No. 132 Sugar - "Primrose": United Kingdom note dated 26 April 1972

1. By a note dated 26 April 1972 the United Kingdom Government reported information concerning the shipment of a further large consignment of sugar on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information from commercial sources which they consider sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation concerning the shipment of a further large consignment of sugar, suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that between 25 February and 9 March the m.v. 'Primrose' was at the Port of Lourenço Marques where she loaded a consignment of several thousand tons of sugar and that she then sailed on 9 March for Casablanca and Tangier. The vessel, which is owned by Sider Line Cia De Nav SA of Panama and is of Liberian registration, arrived at Casablanca on 31 March and sailed on 6 April for Tangier, leaving again for Casablanca on 11 April and arriving on 14 April.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Morocco in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any sugar unloaded from the m.v. 'Primrose'.

"Should the importers or the shipping company claim that the sugar is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to the suggestions relating to documentary proof or origin contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971, and to request the Government of Morocco to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the sugar was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring this information to the attention of the Governments of Panama and of Liberia so as to assist them in any investigation which they may wish to make into the carriage aboard the Panama owned and Liberian registered vessel of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 16 May 1972 to Liberia, Panama and Morocco transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. Replies have been received from Panama and Morocco, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 7 July 1972 from Panama

See (108) Case No. 112 Sugar - "Evangelos M" above, paragraph 4.

(2) Note verbale dated 11 July 1972 from Morocco

See (109) Case No. 115 Sugar - "Aegean Mariner" above, paragraph 3.

G. TRADE IN FERTILIZERS AND AMMONIA

(116) Case No. 2 Import of manufactured fertilizers from Europe: United Kingdom note dated 14 January 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 162).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. An acknowledgement dated 8 March 1971 has been received from Canada.

(117) Case No. 48 Ammonia - "Butaneuve": United Kingdom note dated 24 September 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 101-102).

Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

A reminder was sent to Australia, Iran and Portugal on 7 July 1971.

118) Case No. 52 Bulk ammonia: United Kingdom notes dated 15 October and 10 November 1969

Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 102-106).

Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

An acknowledgement dated 8 March 1971 has been received from Canada.

A reminder was sent to Australia, Iran and Portugal on 7 July 1971.

Replies have been received from Australia and Iran, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

(1) Note verbale dated 15 July 1971 from Australia

"The Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that pursuant to its obligations under the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions on Southern Rhodesia, the Australian Government made special regulations designed to ensure that no anhydrous ammonia shipped from Australia is supplied to Southern Rhodesia. Before any shipment of anhydrous ammonia is exported to an African port from Australia, the Australian Government has to be satisfied from documentary evidence produced to it that such shipment is not destined for Southern Rhodesia and that it is not to be re-exported to that country."

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

(2) Note verbale dated 3 August 1971 from Iran

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations... has the honour to inform that according to a communication received from the National Petrochemical Company, no contract has been signed to supply Southern Rhodesia with anhydrous ammonia produced in Iran."

A second reminder was sent to Portugal on 1 June 1972.

(119) Case No. 66 Ammonia - "Cérons": United Kingdom note dated 7 January 1970

Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 106).

/...

2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reminder was sent to Australia, Iran and Portugal on 7 July 1971.

(120) Case No. 69 Ammonia - "Mariotte": United Kingdom note dated 13 February 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 107).

2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A reminder was sent to Australia, Iran and Portugal on 7 July 1971.

(121) Case No. 101 Anhydrous ammonia: United States note dated 12 October 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 107-108).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A note dated 8 April 1971 to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 20 January 1971 ^{1/} has been received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"In this connexion the Permanent Representative wishes to refer to his note of 22 May 1970 ^{2/} and to inform the Secretary-General that no ammonia was exported in 1970 from the Netherlands to Mozambique."

(122) Case No. 113 Anhydrous ammonia - "Cypress" and "Isfonn": United Kingdom notes dated 29 January 1971

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 108-110).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. A further note concerning another shipment of anhydrous ammonia on the vessel "Isfonn" was submitted by the United Kingdom on 3 March 1971. The text of the note is reproduced below.

^{1/} See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, p. 108, para. 2.

^{2/} Ibid., p. 105, para. 4.

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

"In their note of 29 January,^{1/} the Government of the United Kingdom reported information concerning the carriage to Lourenço Marques by the Norwegian owned motor tanker 'Isfonn' of anhydrous ammonia believed to be destined for Southern Rhodesia. Further information has now been received which the Government of the United Kingdom consider warrants investigation.

"The information is to the effect that when the discharge of the cargo mentioned above at Lourenço Marques was completed by the M.T. 'Isfonn' soon after 26 December, the vessel proceeded to the port of Bandar Shapur where another cargo of more than 12,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia supplied by the National Petrochemical Company of Iran, was loaded. The vessel sailed from Bandar Shapur on 17 January arriving at Lourenço Marques at the end of January.

"As in the case reported in the Government of the United Kingdom's note of 29 January, it is believed that the arrangements for this consignment from Iran were also made by the South African firm National Process Industries (Pty) Ltd., who are known to be involved with the Sable Chemical Company of Southern Rhodesia.

"Having regard to the information given in the Government of the United Kingdom's note of 29 January and in earlier notes of 24 September,^{2/} 15 October ^{3/} and 10 November 1969, ^{4/} 7 January, ^{5/} 13 February, ^{6/} 2 April ^{7/} and 9 April 1970 ^{8/} the Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this information to the notice of the Governments of Iran and Norway with a view to assisting them to investigate the supply and carriage of anhydrous ammonia which, on the information available to the United Kingdom Government, would appear to be destined ultimately for Southern Rhodesia."

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent further notes verbales dated 15 March 1971 to Iran and Norway, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

^{1/} See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, Case 113, p. 108, para. 1.

^{2/} See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, Case: 48, p. 115, para. 1.

^{3/} Ibid., Case 52, p. 117, para. 1.

^{4/} Ibid.

^{5/} Ibid., Case 66, p. 123, para. 1.

^{6/} Ibid., Case 69, p. 123, para. 1.

^{7/} Ibid., Case 48, p. 116, para. 7.

^{8/} Ibid., Case 52, p. 122, para. 7.

/...

5. Replies have been received from Iran and Switzerland, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

(1) Note verbale dated 6 April 1971 from Iran

"... according to a communication received from the National Petrochemical Company of Iran a contract has been signed for supplying ammonia to the Terminal Operator, Ltd., which is a European firm established in Liechtenstein, but the National Petrochemical Company of Iran has no direct or indirect dealings whatsoever with Southern Rhodesia."

(2) Note verbale dated 4 March 1971 from Switzerland

"According to the information supplied by the Japanese Government 'Ten thousand metric tons of anhydrous ammonia destined for Mozambique were sold to the Société d'Avances commerciales at Geneva (Switzerland) and 12,000 metric tons of anhydrous ammonia destined for the Republic of South Africa were sold to Adab S. A. at Geneva (Switzerland), in each case f.o.b.'. It appears from the investigation into this matter carried out by the federal authorities that the transactions of the two Swiss firms in question take place mainly outside Swiss territory. Consequently, the federal authorities are not in a position to take any legal or practical action in the matter. Under international public law, each State is entitled to apply legal norms only in its own territory, and the Swiss authorities therefore cannot take any measures that would contravene international positive law."

6. At the Committee's request at its 60th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 21 July 1971 to Liechtenstein, transmitting the information received from Iran (see para. 3 (1) above).

7. A reply dated 21 September 1971 has been received from Liechtenstein, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

"The Head of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein... has the honour to supply the following information... concerning shipments of sal ammoniac probably intended for Southern Rhodesia.

"The undertaking Terminal Operator Ltd., mentioned in the communication from the Iranian Government reproduced in the second paragraph of the Secretary-General's note of 21 July 1971 is not listed in the commercial register of the Principality of Liechtenstein. This undertaking therefore has no existence under Liechtenstein law; it cannot be legally established in Liechtenstein and it has no capacity to perform legally valid acts as a Liechtenstein undertaking.

"Consequently, information to the effect that a firm by the name of Terminal Operator, Ltd., is an undertaking established in Liechtenstein is erroneous and has no basis in fact."

/...

8. A reminder was sent to Norway on 15 September 1971.

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

9. At the Committee's request at its 74th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 6 April 1972 to Iran, transmitting the information submitted by Liechtenstein and asking it to carry out further investigations, in view of that information.

10. A reminder was sent to Iran and a second reminder to Norway on 1 June 1972.

11. At its 112th meeting on 13 September 1972 the Committee decided that reminders should be sent to Iran and Norway drawing their attention to the complexity of the case and seeking any further information that might help to clarify it.

12. A note dated 10 October 1972 was sent to Iran accordingly, but no note was sent to Norway, as a reply dated 14 September 1972 was received from that country the substantive part of which reads as follows:

".... The matter has been carefully investigated by the competent Norwegian authorities who are in the position to submit the following information:

"In accordance with contracts between the Norwegian owners of the two above-mentioned gas-tankers and a French Company, Gazocean of Paris, the charter of the ships is carried out from Paris without the participation of the Norwegian shipping companies. Both Norwegian shipping companies in question have included the following clause in their co-operation contracts with Gazocean:

'No transfer to be performed or continue to be performed under this agreement which by government or authorities of the country of registration or any other government or authorities concerned may be deemed to be forbidden by any resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations as to the shipment of goods originating from or destined to "Southern Rhodesia".'

"In view of the Norwegian Government the role of the transportation link in these matters should not be emphasized to an extent that would tend to obscure and alleviate the responsibility for possible violations of the sanctions on the part of other Governments, such as the Government of the exporting country as well as the Government of the country of the Charterer. The Norwegian Government will for its part continue to do its utmost to prevent participation by enterprises and individuals under Norwegian jurisdiction in transactions contrary to pertinent Security Council decisions."

13. A reminder was sent to Iran on 8 December 1972.

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(123) Case No. 123 Anhydrous ammonia - "Znon": United Kingdom note dated 30 August 1971

1. By a note dated 30 August 1971 the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of ammonia on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.45)

"In their notes of 24 September,^{1/} 15 October,^{2/} and 10 November 1969,^{3/} 7 January, ^{4/} 13 February, ^{5/} 2 April ^{6/} and 9 April 1970, ^{7/} 29 January ^{8/} and 3 March 1971 ^{9/} the Government of the United Kingdom reported information obtained from commercial sources about the supply of anhydrous ammonia to Southern Rhodesia and about the companies involved. The Government of the United Kingdom has now received further information from commercial sources which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation.

"The information is to the effect that between 29 June and 2 July 1971, the Liberian-owned motor tanker "ZNON", registered in Panama, was at the port of Bandar Shapur where it loaded a cargo of approximately 10,000 tons of anhydrous ammonia. The vessel left Bandar Shapur on 2 July declared for Lourenço Marques. As in the case reported in the Government of the United Kingdom's note of 3 March, it is believed that the arrangements for this consignment from Iran were made by the South African firm, National Process Industries (Pty), who are known to be involved with the Sable Chemical Company of Southern Rhodesia.

"Having regard to the information given in the Government of the United Kingdom's notes mentioned above, it is suggested that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this information to the notice of the Governments of Iran, Liberia and Panama, with a view to assisting them to investigate the supply and carriage of

^{1/} See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, Case 48, p. 115, para. 1.

^{2/} Ibid., Case 52, p. 117, para. 1.

^{3/} Ibid.

^{4/} See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, Case 66, p. 123, para. 1.

^{5/} Ibid., Case 69, p. 123, para. 1.

^{6/} Ibid., Case 48, p. 116, para. 7.

^{7/} Ibid., Case 52, p. 122, para. 7.

^{8/} See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, Case 113, p. 108, para. 1.

^{9/} See (122) Case No. 113 Anhydrous ammonia - "Cypress" and "Isfonn" above, para. 3.

anhydrous ammonia which, on the information available to the Government of the United Kingdom, would appear to be destined ultimately for Southern Rhodesia. Should a South African destination be claimed for the cargo, the Government of the United Kingdom wish to bring to the attention of the Committee that in such a case a permit issued by the South African Government would be required, and, presumably, would be available for inspection by the consignor."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 7 September 1971 to Iran, Liberia and Panama, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reminder was sent to Iran and Liberia on 11 February 1972.

4. A reminder was sent to Panama on 5 June 1972.

(124) Case No. 129 Anhydrous ammonia - "Kristian Birkeland": United Kingdom note dated 24 February 1972

1. By a note dated 24 February 1972 the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of anhydrous ammonia on the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.45)

"In their notes of 24 September,^{1/} 15 October^{2/} and 10 November 1969,^{3/} 7 January, ^{4/} 13 February, ^{5/} 2 April, ^{6/} and 9 April 1970, ^{7/} 29 January, ^{8/} 3 March, ^{9/} and 30 August 1971 ^{10/} the Government of the United Kingdom reported information obtained from commercial sources about the supply of anhydrous ammonia to Southern Rhodesia and about the companies involved. The Government of the United Kingdom have received further information from commercial sources which they consider to be sufficiently reliable to warrant investigation.

"The information is to the effect that between 5 and 6 January the Norwegian-owned and registered motor tanker "Kristian Birkeland" was at the

^{1/} See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, Case 48, p. 115, para. 1.

^{2/} Ibid., Case 52, p. 117, para. 1.

^{3/} Ibid.

^{4/} See S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, Case 66, p. 123, para. 1.

^{5/} Ibid., Case 69, p. 123, para. 1.

^{6/} Ibid., Case 48, p. 116, para. 7.

^{7/} Ibid., Case 52, p. 122, para. 7.

^{8/} See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, Case 113, p. 108, para. 1.

^{9/} See (122) Case No. 113 Anhydrous ammonia - "Cypress" and Isforn above, para. 3.

^{10/} See (123) Case No. 123 Anhydrous ammonia - "Kristian Birkeland", above para. 1. /...

port of Bandar Shapur, Iran, where it loaded a cargo of several thousand tons of anhydrous ammonia. The vessel left Bandar Shapur on 6 January and arrived at Lourenço Marques on 23 January.

"As was made clear in the note circulated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 27 July 1971, regulations in force in Mozambique require an importer of goods intended for use in Mozambique to register all imports, with certain minor exceptions, for exchange control purposes. The importer is then given a certificate, "Boletim de Registro Previo", and only with this can he obtain foreign exchange to pay for the imports. Similarly only certain products can be imported into South Africa from any country without an import permit and anhydrous ammonia is not included in the list of exempted products. The inability to produce a photocopy of one of these documents may be taken as prima facie evidence that the consignment is not for use in Mozambique or South Africa. Furthermore, South Africa is normally self-supporting in anhydrous ammonia and the published figures of the importation into Mozambique of this product indicate a requirement of less than 1,000 tons per annum.

"Having regard to this information and to that given in the Government of the United Kingdom's notes mentioned above and also to the data contained in the note on imports of ammonia into Southern Rhodesia (annex 5 to the fourth report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 - S/10229/Add.1), it is considered likely therefore that the ammonia carried on this vessel is destined for the Sable Chemical Company, Que Que. It is suggested that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution No. 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring this information to the notice of the Governments of Iran and Norway with a view to assisting them to investigate the supply and carriage of anhydrous ammonia which on the information available to the United Kingdom Government, would appear to be destined ultimately for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes verbales dated 1 March 1972 to Iran and Norway, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. A reminder was sent to Iran and Norway on 1 June 1972.
4. A reply dated 13 July 1972 has been received from Norway, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The matter has been investigated by the competent Norwegian authorities who wish to submit the following information:

"The vessel 'Kristian Birkeland' is on time charter from Gazocean, Paris. In accordance with the contract between Gazocean and the shipping company, the chartering and operation of the ship is carried out from Paris without the participation of the shipping company. It is stated in the freight contract between Gazocean and the importer that 'owners shall not be required to perform any voyage which, by the order of the government or authorities of the country of registration of the vessel or by any other relevant government or authority, is forbidden by reason or consequence of any resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations concerning the shipment of goods originating from or destined for Southern Rhodesia.'

"The shipping company has furthermore raised the matter directly with Gazocean which has declared that the shipment of anhydrous ammonia from Iran to Lourenço Marques is not in violation of the above-mentioned guidelines as the consignment had been purchased by a South African firm for resale to fertilizer manufacturers in the Republic of South Africa. The shipping company has also obtained a sworn declaration from the Director of the South African firm (Transvaal Chemical Traders (Proprietary), Limited) to the effect that this firm had bought the supply of 13,000 metric tons of anhydrous ammonia from National Petrochemical Company in Iran, and that the whole of this consignment has been sold to fertilizer manufacturers in South Africa. The original of this affidavit is enclosed.

"The Norwegian authorities would furthermore like to point out that all importation of anhydrous ammonia destined for southern Africa goes through the harbour of Lourenço Marques where the only reception facilities for anhydrous ammonia are located. All importation of anhydrous ammonia destined for South Africa is therefore also routed through Lourenço Marques."

5. At the Committee's request at its 114th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a second reminder dated 4 October 1972 to Iran.

6. A reply dated 4 October 1972 has been received from Iran, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations... has the honour to inform that the matter has been under investigation by competent Iranian authorities and the result will be communicated on a later date when the investigations have been completed."

H. MOTOR VEHICLES

(125) Case No. 9 Motor vehicles: United States note dated 28 March 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 110-115).

/...

I. CYCLE ACCESSORIES

(126) Case No. 88 Cycle accessories: United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 115-116).
2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reply dated 9 February 1972 has been received from Czechoslovakia, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

"... The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has already declared on many occasions that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always consistently fulfilled and will fulfil all provisions of Security Council resolution 253/68 in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations. In this connexion, the Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has the honour to recall, for example, his note No. 1093/69 of 3 February 1969. ^{1/} As to the note of the United Kingdom of 13 August 1970 ^{2/} concerning an alleged consignment of twelve packages of cycle accessories manufactured in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and sent to Salisbury from Mozambique, the investigation undertaken by the Czechoslovak authorities in connexion with the above information fully reaffirmed the fact that no Czechoslovak trade organization violated the provisions of Security Council resolution 253/68 and was in any relation to the above consignment.

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and does not maintain with it either diplomatic or commercial or any other relations which the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic had the honour to communicate repeatedly in its preceding responses to the notes of the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

J. TRACTOR KITS

(127) Case No. 50 Tractor kits: United Kingdom note dated 2 October 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 116-117).

^{1/} See S/8786/Add.6, annex.

^{2/} See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, Case No. 88, p. 115, para. 1.

K. AIRCRAFT

(128) Case No. 41 Aircraft spares: United Kingdom note dated 5 September 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, pages 139-141).

(129) Case No. 67 Supply of aircraft to Southern Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 21 January 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex II, pages 123-125).

L. DIESEL AND ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVES

(130) Case No. 111 Traction equipment for diesel electric locomotives: United Kingdom note dated 15 January 1971

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 118-120).

2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. Replies have been received from Canada and France, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

(1) Note verbale dated 4 March 1971 from Canada

"... Canadian officials will continue in their efforts to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the 'Rhodesia Regulations' which were adopted by the Government of Canada in implementation of Security Council resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968). To the best of the knowledge of the Canadian authorities, Canadian firms are not contravening these regulations and it is not expected that they will attempt to do so in the present case."

(2) Note verbale dated 8 March 1971 from France

"... the investigation carried out by the French services has not revealed that any French firm had been contacted by Rhodesian firms or South African intermediaries. This type of business, as mentioned in the United Kingdom note, is anyhow strictly forbidden by the French regulations."

/...

(3) Further note verbale dated 22 March 1971 from Canada

"In so far as the Canadian authorities are aware no approach has been made to Canadian suppliers for locomotive traction equipment intended for Rhodesia Railways."

4. At the Committee's request at its 60th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a reminder to Spain, Sweden and Switzerland on 19 July 1971; Belgium, Japan and the USSR, members of the Committee from whom replies to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 25 January 1971 were still awaited, took note of the matter at the meeting (see S/10229/Add.1, annex I, page 119, para. 2).

5. Replies have been received from the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Japan, Belgium, Switzerland and Sweden, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

(1) Note verbale dated 25 June 1971 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"By letter of 26 June 1970, the Federal Ministry of Economics has drawn the attention of the Export Association of the Germany Locomotive Industry (Exportförderungsverband der Deutschen Lokomotivindustrie) to the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia and to the relevant export restrictions. In addition, the Association of German Industries (Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie) has been requested to advise its member firms concerned of the existing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia."

(2) Note verbale dated 3 July 1971 from Austria

"Investigations carried out by the Austrian competent authorities brought no evidence of diesel locomotives of Austrian origin having been delivered to Rhodesia Railways."

(3) Note verbale dated 15 July 1971 from Japan

"The Government of Japan drew the attention of the Japanese business circles concerned, through the Japan Machinery Exporters Association, the contents of the above-mentioned note of the United Kingdom (note dated 15 January 1971 concerning traction equipment for diesel electric locomotives).

"The Government will continue to pay close attention to this matter and, if and when any application for licence to export diesel-electric traction equipment to South Africa is submitted, will take all precautionary measures to prevent any possible evasion of sanctions including determination of the end user of the equipment."

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(4) Note verbale dated 16 July 1971 from Belgium

"... with reference to the alleged export to Southern Rhodesia of diesel engines for locomotives, I have the honour to inform you, on instructions from my Government, that the export of such equipment is not subject to licence. The Belgian authorities have no knowledge of any possible sale to South Africa of equipment of this kind unless assistance is requested from the National Del Credere Office, I would add that no transaction of this kind has so far come to the knowledge of that Office."

(5) Note verbale dated 2 September 1971 from Switzerland

"In this connexion, the Permanent Observer wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Trade Division of the Federal Department of Public Economy at Bern has drawn the attention of those Swiss manufacturers who may be concerned to the contents of the note dated 15 January 1971 1/ from the United Kingdom mission. At the same time, the Trade Division informed those manufacturers that in the case of transactions of the kind referred to in the United Kingdom note, the Federal authorities would refuse to provide any guarantee against export risks.

"Thus far, the Federal authorities have not been made aware, either directly or indirectly, that any orders for locomotives or parts having typically Rhodesian specifications have been placed with manufacturers in Switzerland."

(6) Note verbale dated 7 September 1971 from Sweden

"Having examined the questions raised by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the competent Swedish authorities are now in a position to state that no Swedish manufacturers of diesel electric locomotives have been involved in contacts of the kind mentioned in the note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 25 January 1971, and there are no plans from the part of the same Swedish manufacturers to establish any such contacts with the firm mentioned in the same note from the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

6. At the Committee's request at its 74th meeting the Secretary-General sent a reminder dated 6 April 1972 to Spain.

7. A reply dated 12 May 1972 has been received from Spain, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

1/ See S/10229/Add.1, annex I, Case No. 111, p. 118, para. 1.

(S/AC.15/WP.40)

"The Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations... is pleased to inform him [the Secretary-General] that the competent Spanish authorities have already been duly instructed in the matter with a view to the strict observance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

8. At its 111th meeting the Committee decided that no further action was necessary on this case which should therefore be considered as closed.

M. BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTING MACHINES

(131) Case No. 58 Book-keeping and accounting machines: Italian note dated 6 November 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report (S/9844/Add.2, annex VII, page 143).

N. SHIRTS

(132) Case No. 93 Shirts: United Kingdom note dated 21 August 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex I, pages 121-122).

O. OTHER CASES

(133) Case No. 27 Memorandum on the application of sanctions: note by the Secretary-General dated 18 September 1969

See S/9844/Add.2, annex VI.

(134) Case 120 Southern Rhodesia and the Olympic Games

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229, chapter III D, page 21).

2. Additional information received by the Committee since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. At the Committee's request at its 106th meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 18 August 1972 to the Federal Republic of Germany drawing that Government's attention to the possible breach of the Security Council's sanctions arising from the reported arrival into the Federal Republic of Germany of a team of athletes from Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of participating in the 1972 Olympic Games, and requesting the Government to inform the Committee of any actions it had taken to ensure that no violations of the Security Council's resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia might occur.

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4. An acknowledgement dated 21 August 1972 has been received from the Acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations stating that the Secretary-General's note had been transmitted to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

5. A further reply dated 28 August 1972 has been received from the Federal Republic of Germany the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations... has the honour to transmit the following reply by this Government to the Secretary-General's note of 18 August 1972:

'1. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has considered the Secretary-General's note as a valuable assistance in its endeavours to bring about a solution by the International Olympic Committee of the question of the participation of a team from Southern Rhodesia in the Olympic Games in Munich.

'In compliance with the suggestion of the Sanctions Committee the Federal Government transmitted the text of the Secretary-General's note to the International Olympic Committee which is alone responsible for the Olympic Games.

'2. The Federal Government has in its communications to the International Olympic Committee never left any room for doubt as to its respect for United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

'3. On 22 August 1972, the International Olympic Committee decided to withdraw its invitation to the team of Southern Rhodesia to take part in the Olympic Games in Munich.'..."

(S/AC.15/WP.15)

(135) Case No. 121 Documentation required for exports from or importation into Mozambique: United Kingdom note dated 17 June 1971

1. By a note dated 17 June 1971 the United Kingdom Government reported information about the documentation required for exports from or importation into Mozambique. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"Information has recently come to light on regulations in force in Mozambique whereby, with a few minor exceptions, all transactions affecting goods originating in and exported from Mozambique must be registered for exchange control purposes. The registration is recorded in a certificate 'Boletim de Registro Previo', a copy of which is held by the exporter. The issue of this certificate must be followed in due course by the surrender of foreign exchange to a Mozambique bank. The Secretary-General might wish to suggest, in those cases where investigation by a Government

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takes place and the goods in question are described as exports originating in Mozambique, that the importer be required to produce a photocopy of the certificate in possession of the Mozambique exporter as evidence of Mozambique origin. Inability to produce a photocopy of this document would be a prima facie indication that the goods did not originate in Mozambique.

"Similarly with regard to goods imported into and intended for use in Mozambique, the regulations provide for the same registration (again with a few minor exceptions). The 'Boletim de Registro Previo' is required in order to obtain foreign exchange for payment for imports. Inability to produce a photocopy of the document would therefore be a prima facie indication that the goods in question were intended for destinations other than Mozambique.

"Further information on documentation required for exports from Mozambique, which may be helpful in confirming a Mozambique origin, can be summarized as follows:

(a) Cereals (maize, rice, wheat, ground-nuts, soya, etc.)

- (i) export authorization issued by Mozambique Cereals Institute;
- (ii) certificates of origin issued by Mozambique Cereals Institute;
- (iii) receipt for tax paid, issued by Mozambique Customs;

(b) Tobacco

- (i) receipt for tax paid, issued by Mozambique Customs;
- (ii) way-bills for transport of tobacco within Mozambique, issued by registered growers, co-operative bodies ('gremios') or civil authorities;
- (iii) certificate of origin issued by the Mozambique Agricultural Services or co-operative body ('gremio');

(c) Raw Ginned Cotton

- (i) export authorization issued by Mozambique Cotton Institute;
- (ii) certificate of origin issued by Mozambique Cotton Institute;
- (iii) receipt for tax paid to Mozambique Cotton Institute;

(Note: almost all raw cotton exported from Mozambique goes to Portugal)

/...

(d) Forest Products

- (i) way-bills (guila de transito) for transport of products within Mozambique;
- (ii) certificate of origin ('certificate de qualidade e conservação') issued by Serviços de Agricultura e Forestas;
- (iii) receipt for exploitation dues."

2. At the Committee's request at its 60th meeting the Secretary-General transmitted the United Kingdom note to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies except Portugal and South Africa on 27 July 1971.

3. Acknowledgements to the Secretary-General's note have been received from Indonesia dated 29 July 1971, the Republic of Viet-Nam dated 29 July 1971 and Nauru dated 12 August 1971.

4. Replies have been received from Nicaragua and the Netherlands, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(1) Note verbale dated 23 September 1971 from Nicaragua

"... I am reproducing below part of note FRT 0545 from His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua to this Permanent Mission regarding the communication in question (communication from the United Kingdom concerning documentation required for transactions affecting goods exported from or imported into Mozambique):

'The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has noted the contents of the note of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 and in particular its decision to request the Secretary-General to transmit a copy of the above-mentioned note to my Government in order to assist it in efforts to make fully effective the Security Council's decisions on the implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

'This is an appropriate occasion to repeat once again and, through your offices, to inform the Secretary-General that it is our Government's unswerving policy to act in all instances in conformity with the resolutions and agreements adopted by the General Assembly, which contribute to the noble cause of justice, peace and the advancement of peoples.'

(S/AC.15/WP.19)

(2) Note verbale dated 8 February 1972 from the Netherlands

"... The Netherlands Government has brought the contents of the annex attached to the above-mentioned note (the Secretary-General's note of 27 July 1971) to the attention of the officials concerned with the control

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of imports, of shipping companies sailing to southern Africa, of the importers of goods originating in southern Africa as well as to the attention of exports of goods intended for that region."

(136) Case No. 127 Eastern Trading Cny (Pty) Limited - Swaziland: United Kingdom note dated 28 October 1971

1. By a note dated 28 October 1971 the United Kingdom Government reported information to the effect that various embargoed goods are reaching Southern Rhodesia through the agency of an intermediary in Swaziland. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom have received information which they consider sufficiently reliable to merit investigation by the Committee set up in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"The information is to the effect that various embargoed goods are reaching Southern Rhodesia through the agency of a particular intermediary in Swaziland. The procedure is as follows: Southern Rhodesia indent for various requirements on the Eastern Trading Company (Pty) Limited, P.O. Box 109, Manzini, Swaziland, a subsidiary of Rennies Consolidated Holdings, 30 Melle Street, Fraamfontein, Johannesburg. Eastern Trading Company (Pty) Limited then order from the appropriate manufacturer in their own name and also arrange for payment to be made. The manufacturer is instructed to consign the goods via Lourenço Marques and to send the documents immediately the goods are shipped to Rennies Consolidated (Lourenço Marques (Pty) Limited, P.O. Box 292, Lourenço Marques) who arrange clearance of the consignment on arrival and for it to be forwarded direct to Southern Rhodesia. So far as can be discovered Eastern Trading Company (Pty) Limited has no legitimate trading or other business interests in Swaziland.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee set up in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give this information the wider distribution in accordance with the usual procedure agreed at the twenty-fifth meeting of the Committee, so that all manufacturers and exporters in the countries concerned may be aware of the probability that goods supplied as a result of orders placed by or on behalf of Eastern Trading Company (Pty) Limited will eventually be delivered to companies in Rhodesia in breach of United Nations sanctions."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 16 November 1971 to all the Member States or members of the specialized agencies, so that the activities of the agency in question, in violation of the United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, may be brought to the attention of any manufacturers and exporters potentially concerned.

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3. Acknowledgements have been received from the Republic of Viet-Nam, the Federal Republic of Germany, Mexico, Zaire, Greece, Qatar and New Zealand.
4. At the Committee's request (S/AC.15/WP.45) at its 102nd meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 20 June 1972 to Swaziland again requesting comments of the Government of Swaziland on the matter.
5. A reply dated 14 July 1972 has been received from Swaziland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Swaziland to the United Nations... has the honour, in accordance with instructions from the Swaziland Government, to outline the action taken with regard to the incident in accordance with the breach of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) which occurred in Swaziland that 'the Swaziland Government has warned everyone resident in Swaziland that it is an offence to trade with Rhodesia in any way. A Manzini firm was raided by the Royal Swaziland Police, and documents found there have been taken away "for further study". A Director of the firm, a Manzini resident, was questioned "regarding alleged business transactions in Rhodesia".'

"Further the Government statement says: 'In conformity with its obligations under the United Nations Charter, and the Southern Rhodesia (U.N. Sanctions) Order, 1968, the Swaziland Government wishes to remind all persons resident in Swaziland that it is an offence, under the above order, to import goods of Rhodesian origin into Swaziland, or to supply, or assist in supplying, goods to Rhodesia without permit to do so from the Swaziland Government.'

"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Swaziland to the United Nations, on behalf of the Swaziland Government, wishes to apologize most profoundly to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) the delay to respond to His Excellency's note verbale PO 230 SORH of 16 November 1971."

- (137) Case No. 133 Supply of medical equipment to the University of Southern Rhodesia: Swedish note dated 7 June 1972

See annex III, page 3.

- (138) Case No. 136 Import of sculptural objects from Southern Rhodesia: Swedish note dated 25 October 1972

See annex III, page 5.

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ANNEX III

Cases of transactions conducted with the consent of the
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- (64) Case No. 62 - "Transvaal", "Kaapland", "Stellenbosch" and "Swellendam": United Kingdom note dated 22 December 1969

There is no new information concerning these cases in addition to that contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex III, pages 128-133).

MEAT

- (98) Case No. 42 - Meat - "Polana": United Kingdom note dated 17 September 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10299/Add.1, annex III, pages 133-138).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A reply dated 14 April 1972 has been received from France, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.14)

"When the meats presumed to be of Rhodesian origin were unloaded from the ("Taveta" and) "Polana", no fraudulent intent was discovered in the declarations made by the forwarding agents. At that time they were not obliged to furnish a certificate of origin for goods in international transit to Switzerland. As usual, the information provided mentioned only the place where the goods had come from, i.e. the country of embarkation. The 70 metric tons of frozen meats transported by the "Taveta" had been embarked in South Africa and the 50 metric tons of ox tongues and livers had been loaded on the "Polana" in a Mozambique port.

"It has not been possible to obtain further information on the operations effected by the ("Taveta" and) "Polana", since the vessels are German and the documents accompanying the goods which they were transporting have been delivered to the Swiss consignee. As the latter have recognized the Rhodesian origin of the goods, the French control services consider the matter as closed.

"It should be added that following the requests for an enquiry made by the United Nations, the control services have received instructions to verify, in future, the real origin of goods in transit and not only the place where they came from. These measures seem to have been effective, since no other doubtful consignment through the port of Marseilles has been reported to the Sanctions Committee since then."

WHEAT

(91) Case No. 75 - Supply of wheat to Southern Rhodesia

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report (S/10229/Add.1, annex III, pages 138-140).
2. Additional information received since the submission of the fourth report is given below.
3. A communication dated 13 December 1972 has been received from Australia, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

"The Permanent Representative of Australia... has the honour to refer to the subject of sanctions against Rhodesia under Security Council resolution 253 (1968). The Secretary-General has been kept informed in the past of matters relating to the sale of wheat by Australia to Rhodesia. The Permanent Representative now wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Australian Government is satisfied that humanitarian considerations no longer justify the export of wheat to Rhodesia. Accordingly, the Government has decided that it will no longer permit the export of wheat to Rhodesia from Australia."

(b) New cases(137) Case No. 133 - Supply of medical equipment to the University of Southern Rhodesia: Swedish letter dated 7 June 1972

1. By a letter dated 7 June 1972 the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations reported information to the effect that the Government of Sweden had authorized a Swedish firm to export to Southern Rhodesia electro-medical equipment ordered by the University of Southern Rhodesia. The text of the letter is reproduced below:

"... The Swedish Government, on 5 May 1972, authorized the exportation to Rhodesia of electro-medical equipment to a value of Sw. Crs. 32.000. The name of the Swedish exporter is Elema-Schonander AB, Solna, and the goods have been ordered by the University of Rhodesia.

/...

"The licence was granted as an exception from the general prohibition against trade with Rhodesia stipulated in the pertinent Swedish Law (nr. 178:1971), which allows for exportation of medical equipment and equipment to be used for educational purposes. These exceptions are in line with the provisions in paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). I have, nevertheless, deemed it desirable to inform you of the above-mentioned transaction lest any misunderstanding should arise from it in the future...."

2. At the Committee's request at its 102nd meeting, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 20 June 1972 to Sweden, requesting a complete description of the equipment in question and a detailed account of its intended use.

3. A reply dated 13 July 1972 has been received, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.45)

"Due to the industrial holiday season in Sweden it will not be possible to furnish the required information during the month of July. The Swedish Government hopes, however, to be in a position to forward the information during the month of August."

4. A further reply dated 8 September 1972 has been received from Sweden, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

(S/AC.15/WP.54)

"The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations... has the honour to transmit herewith the requested information regarding the export from Sweden to Southern Rhodesia of electro-medical equipment.

"As will be seen from the documents enclosed the electro-medical equipment will be used solely for educational purposes in the new phonetics and linguistics laboratory at the University of Rhodesia. Therefore the export licence could be granted fully in accordance with the Royal Swedish Ordinance which corresponds to the content of para. 3 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"If the Committee would like to receive further information on this subject, the enterprise has expressed its willingness to furnish such information, e.g. in the case the export will actually take place."

(138) Case No. 136 Import of sculptural objects from Southern Rhodesia:
Swedish letter dated 25 October 1972

By a letter dated 25 October 1972 the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations reported information to the effect that the Government of Sweden had authorized the import into Sweden of 14 sculptures from Southern Rhodesia. The text of the letter is reproduced below:

(S/AC.15/WP.53)

"... The Swedish Government on 13 October 1972 authorized the importation from Rhodesia of 14 sculptures. The name of the Swedish importer is Afro-Art, a non-profitmaking foundation established to promote art and handicraft production in developing countries of Africa and Asia.

"The licence to import the goods, worth Swedish Kroner 2,900, 1/ was granted as an exception from the general prohibition against trade with Rhodesia stipulated in the pertinent Swedish Law (No. 178:1971) in view of the following special circumstances pertaining in this case. The pieces of art in question which have been created and made by Africans, were purchased by Afro-Art already in 1967 and were exported from Rhodesia before the Security Council Resolution 253 of 29 May 1968. Since their exportation the goods have been stored in the Stockholm Free Port.

"According to its operative paragraph 3 it is trade with Rhodesia after the date of the resolution which is prohibited. As thus no mandatory ban was in force at the time of the purchase and export, the instance here under consideration is not in contravention of the sanctions but merely the final completion of an uncompleted transaction.

"I have deemed it desirable to inform you of the above-mentioned transaction with view of avoiding any misunderstanding that otherwise possibly could arise from it in the future."

1/ The equivalent of approximately \$US 614.

ANNEX IV

NOTE

At its 44th meeting held on 26 March 1971, the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), considered information contained in press reports to the effect that many tobacco buyers had arrived in Southern Rhodesia to attend secret sales of the 1971 tobacco crop. The Committee then decided to request the Secretary-General to bring that information to the urgent notice of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies in order that they may all take the necessary measures, in conformity with the obligations contained in Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970), to ensure that any requests for permits to import tobacco from the area concerned are subjected to careful scrutiny, and to draw their particular attention to paragraphs 31-40 of the Committee's third report to the Security Council (S/9844).

Accordingly on 31 March 1971 the Secretary-General transmitted notes to Governments of all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, drawing their attention to the points contained in the Committee's decision.

As of 16 February 1972, the Secretary-General has received 17 replies to his note of 31 March 1971. Five of those replies (from Ghana, El Salvador, Italy, Mauritania and the United Kingdom) were simple acknowledgements; the substantive parts of the other 12 replies are given hereunder:

ARGENTINA

/Original: Spanish/
/31 August 1971/

Following instructions from the Argentine Government, the Permanent Mission of the Argentine Republic wishes to inform the United Nations Secretariat that... the Ministry of Finance of the Argentine Republic has issued, through the National Customs Administration, internal circular No. 38/71, of which the relevant portion reads as follows:

"File No. 11.413/71 SH. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship has requested, in its note No. 6135/71, that precautions should be taken to prevent the entry into the country of tobacco of Southern Rhodesian origin, and at the same time to ensure careful scrutiny of documents covering tobacco imports from the area concerned in view of the possibility that Southern Rhodesian tobacco being exported disguised as of Mozambique or Malawi origin, with forged certificates of origin.

/...

"To ensure more effective compliance with the aforesaid request, and in keeping with suggestions made by the United Nations Security Council, the Argentine customs - while continuing to refuse clearance to imports involving Southern Rhodesia as required by Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) - shall authorize the import of Malawi, Zambian or South African tobacco only when such shipments are accompanied by certificates issued by the Malawi Tobacco Control Commission, the Tobacco Industry Board of Zambia and the Central Cooperative Tobacco Co. of South Africa or the Western Province Co-operative Tobacco Growers' Company Ltd. of South Africa, and the import of Mozambique tobacco only when the shipments are accompanied by fumigation certificates (often issued at the port of shipment) which specify whether the tobacco was grown in the country where fumigation took place, in addition to the appropriate certificate of origin."

CANADA

/Original: English/

/5 April 1971/

The Permanent Representative would recall, in connexion with the press reports mentioned in the Secretary-General's note, that Canada is not traditionally an importer either of Malawi tobacco (see the note of the Chargé d'affaires of Canada to the Secretary-General of 25 February 1969) or of Mozambique tobacco (see the note of the Permanent Representative of Canada to the Secretary-General of 19 June 1970).

DAHOMEY

/Original: French/

/11 May 1971/

The Republic of Dahomey maintains no diplomatic, economic, cultural or other relations with the Government of South Africa or with Southern Rhodesia.

In implementation of the various resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) on this subject, Dahomey has enacted a number of decrees boycotting these two States, and these decrees are still in force. They are:

No. 63-205/PR/MAE, dated 30 April 1963, for the application of various measures against South Africa;

No. 63-206/PR/MAE, dated 30 April 1963, concerning Portugal;

No. 15 bis/PR/MAE/AP, dated 12 January 1966, for the application of the decisions taken at the sixth regular session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU on Rhodesia.

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INDIA

/Original: English/
/25 May 1971/

India is, at the present moment, not importing tobacco from any African States. Accordingly, there does not appear to be any danger of Rhodesian tobacco being imported into India disguised as originating from some other country.

IRAQ

/Original: English/
/2 April 1971/

Iraq does not import tobacco from Southern Rhodesia whatsoever, and the Government of the Republic of Iraq has firmly adhered to the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions in this respect.

KUWAIT

/Original: English/
/12 May 1971/

Kuwait does not import raw tobacco as it has no cigarettes industry.

Moreover, the competent authorities in the State of Kuwait believe that the countries which export Rhodesian goods and issue forged certificates of origin to disguise the origin of those goods, are the ones immediately concerned. These countries should comply with United Nations resolutions and supervise the activities of private and official bodies within their jurisdiction, in order to make sure that false certificates are not issued to disguise the origin of goods exported from their territory.

LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

/Original: English/
/14 May 1971/

Neither the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic nor its nationals entertain relations of any kind with Southern Rhodesia.

Tobacco is a governmental monopoly in Libya, and the tobacco imports come only from the United States of America, Canada, Turkey, Greece and India. The

Government of the Libyan Arab Republic takes all the necessary measures in conformity with the obligations contained in Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970). At this present time, the Government of the Libyan Arab Republic has no information relevant to the secret sales of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia, but will certainly forward any that comes to attention.

LUXEMBOURG

/Original: French/

/24 May 1971/

According to the information available to the competent authorities in Luxembourg, tobacco imports by tobacco and cigarette manufacturers in Luxembourg originate solely either in the United States or, in the case of oriental tobaccos, in Turkey, Romania, Greece and Bulgaria.

MADAGASCAR

/Original: French/

/15 July 1971/

The level of imports of leaf tobacco into Madagascar for the years 1969-1970, taken from the Customs statistics, is indicated below:

<u>1969</u>	<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Tons</u> (T)	<u>Value (FMG)</u>
	Malawi	389.280	79.022.300
	Turkey	7.500	3.893.100
	Brazil	15.019	3.808.800
	Paraguay	100.764	18.855.400
	Cuba	27.964	8.199.000
	Dominican Republic	20.000	3.709.800
	Indonesia and Iran	6.682	1.052.400
	Total	561.209	118.540.800
<u>1970</u>	South Africa	45.359	8.681.700
	Malawi	118.546	21.204.900
	United States	4.000	2.907.500
	Brazil	96.735	17.079.600
	Paraguay	292.123	46.455.600
	Total	556.763	96.329.300

NAURU

/Original: English/
/26 April 1971/

Tobacco in its raw state is not imported into the Republic and accordingly the Acting Secretary for External Affairs must advise the Secretary-General that the Republic is not in possession of relevant information of the type referred to in the Secretary-General's note.

SENEGAL

/Original: French/
/16 June 1971/

Tobacco may be imported into Senegalese territory only by entities which have obtained the consent of the competent foreign trade authorities. In 1970, only the firm Tabacs de l'Ouest Africain was granted, and used, two import licences for tobacco from Malawi.

Senegalese purchases for 1971 will be made only from countries in Europe - the United Kingdom, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Albania - the Americas - the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay - and Asia - the Philippines, India, South Korea, China.

UPPER VOLTA

/Original: French/
/13 July 1971/

The Government of the Upper Volta has always considered it its duty to comply scrupulously with its commitments under the decisions of the Security Council, and in conformity with the Council's resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) all the necessary arrangements have been made to prevent the import of any goods originating in or shipped from Southern Rhodesia.
