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

ANNEX V

Southern Rhodesian trade for 1971
together with statistical data

Note prepared by the Secretariat

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Note prepared by the Secretariat on Southern Rhodesian trade for 1971 together with statistical data

Southern Rhodesian exports

1. Southern Rhodesia's merchandise exports in 1971 amounted to \$388 million (compared with \$354 million in 1970), but no official information is available as to the direction and nature of these exports. The seventy-two countries whose import statistics are set out in the annex show that Southern Rhodesian exports to them were distributed as follows (in million US dollars): Zambia 29 Malawi 16, Switzerland 5, other countries (shown in annex I) 1, making a total of about \$52 million (compared with \$53 million in 1970). In addition to this recorded trade, it has been estimated that South Africa received Southern Rhodesian exports amounting to about \$90 million. It would appear, therefore, that some \$240 million of Southern Rhodesian exports have not been reflected in the corresponding 1971 import figures of world trade. This amount of exports appears to have reached world markets via Southern Rhodesia's neighbouring countries and to have been reflected in world trade as imports of the reporting countries from these neighbouring countries.
2. Evidence of the existence of these indirect exports is shown by a comparison of the imports of twenty-three important reporting countries ^{1/} from South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia and Malawi, with the corresponding exports of these four countries for the period 1965-1971. The results are shown in Table I below:

^{1/} Market economy countries in Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. The United States has not been included in this investigation because its statistical treatment of some strategic commodities, such as uranium ore, differs from that of South Africa.

Table I

Export trade of Southern Rhodesia's neighbouring countries with twenty-three important countries
(in million US dollars)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
<u>South Africa</u>							
South African figures	1,008	1,127	1,310	1,458	1,446	1,422	1,414
23 reporting countries' figures a/	1,060	1,210	1,401	1,589	1,668	1,674	1,640
Excess of imports over exports	52	83	91	131	222	252	226
<u>Mozambique</u>							
Mozambique figures	60	62	69	83	84	90	114
23 reporting countries' figures a/	81	81	120	137	124	150	141
Excess of imports over exports	21	19	51	54	40	60	27
<u>Zambia</u>							
Zambian figures	457	622	544	694	939	868	549
23 reporting countries' figures a/	410	518	510	618	866	879	520
Excess of imports over exports	- 47	-104	- 34	- 76	- 73	11	- 29
<u>Malawi</u>							
Malawian figures	26	33	40	27	28	37	46
23 reporting countries' figures a/	24	32	34	40	34	35	43
Excess of imports over exports	- 2	- 1	- 6	13	6	- 2	- 3
<u>Total</u>							
Exporting countries' figures	1,551	1,844	1,963	2,262	2,497	2,417	2,101
23 reporting countries' figures a/	1,575	1,841	2,065	2,384	2,692	2,738	2,344
Excess of imports over exports	24	- 3	102	122	195	321	221

a/ Reduced by 10 per cent to cover freight, etc.

3. It will be noted from the data shown above that in 1965 there was a discrepancy of \$73 million representing imports received from South Africa and Mozambique by the twenty-three reporting countries over and above the exports that these two countries declared to have sent. These imports were generally known as shipments despatched overseas by exporters in South Africa and Mozambique, handling merchandise of the ex-Federation of Rhodesia, which were treated as goods in transit by them but were treated as imports from these two countries by the reporting countries. This explanation is substantiated in the table shown above by the excess of the declared exports in 1965 of Zambia and Malawi to the twenty-three reporting countries over the reported corresponding imports. This explanation also implies that in 1965 an amount of merchandise in this trade valued at \$24 million was of Southern Rhodesian origin. If this reasoning is accepted, it would mean that, during 1969-1971, exporters in South Africa and Mozambique were handling merchandise of Southern Rhodesia at a level of over \$200 million annually.

4. On the statistical evidence, it is possible to analyse Southern Rhodesian exports in 1965-71 as follows:

Table II

Southern Rhodesian exports 1965-71

	(in million US dollars)						
	<u>1965^{a/}</u>	<u>1966^{a/}</u>	<u>1967^{a/}</u>	<u>1968^{a/}</u>	<u>1969^{a/}</u>	<u>1970^{a/}</u>	<u>1971</u>
National exports (excluding gold) <u>a/</u>	399	238	238	234	297	346	379
to reporting countries <u>b/</u>	343	181	96	68	48	50	48
to South Africa <u>c/</u>	41	60	80	80	85	95	90
to non-reporting countries	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
to world markets via indirect trade	-	- 3	62	86	64	201	241
Re-exports <u>a/</u>	43	24	17	12	10	8	9

a/ Southern Rhodesian figures. 1966-70 figures were revised.

b/ 1966-71: import data, mostly cif, less 10 per cent allowances for freight, etc.

c/ 1966-71: estimates derived from published data for South African imports from "Africa" less exports to South Africa reported by African countries.

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

Table III

Indirect exports of Southern Rhodesia
 (in million US dollars)

	Excess of reported imports of twenty-three countries over exports of four neighbours of Southern Rhodesia	Indirect exports of Southern Rhodesia including re-exports	Difference
	(A)	(B)	(A) - (B)
1965	24	43	- 19
1966	- 3	21	- 24
1967	102	79	23
1968	122	98	24
1969	195	174	21
1970	321	209	112
1971	221	250	- 29

The substantial agreement shown above for years 1967-69 and 1971 and the exceptionally large figure for 1970 in column A indicates implicitly that during the period following United Nations sanctions, some \$700-800 million of Southern Rhodesia's exports reached world markets indirectly via South Africa and Mozambique.

Southern Rhodesian imports

6. Southern Rhodesia's imports in 1971 were \$395 million (compared with \$329 million in 1970). The seventy-one countries whose export statistics are set out in annex II show that imports from them by Southern Rhodesia were distributed as follows (in million US dollars): Australia 5, Malawi 5, Switzerland 3, United Kingdom 2, Federal Republic of Germany 2, other countries (also in annex II) 1, making a total of about \$18 million (compared with \$17 million in 1970). In addition to this recorded trade, it has been estimated that South Africa sent to Southern Rhodesia \$170 million worth of goods. It would appear, therefore, that some \$210 million of Southern Rhodesian imports have not been reflected in the corresponding 1971 export figures of world trade. The over-all situation of Southern Rhodesian imports for 1965-1971 is as follows:

Table IV

Southern Rhodesian Imports 1965-1971

(in million US dollars)

	<u>1965^{a/}</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Imports ^{a/}	334	236	262	290	278	329	395
from reporting countries ^{b/}	253	79	63	44	15	16	17
from South Africa ^{c/}	78	110	135	150	155	160	170
unspecified origins	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
unaccounted for	-	47	64	96	108	153	208

^{a/} Southern Rhodesian figures.

^{b/} 1966-1971: exports to Southern Rhodesia reported by reporting countries.

^{c/} 1966-1971: estimates derived from published data for South African exports to "Africa" less imports from South Africa reported by African countries.

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

Table V

Imports of selected neighbours of Southern Rhodesia

(in million US dollars)

	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Angola</u>
1965	2,461	173	195
1966	2,307	207	208
1967	2,690	199	275
1968	2,638	234	308
1969	2,983	260	323
1970	3,565	326	368
1971	4,039	335	422

Exports of specific commoditiesTobacco

8. The most important Southern Rhodesian export commodity was and probably still is tobacco, exports of which amounted to \$132 million in 1965. Normally, Southern Rhodesian exports of tobacco accounted for approximately 13 per cent of all world exports of unmanufactured tobacco and over 25 per cent of flue-cured tobacco. In 1971 Switzerland, which took \$1.2 million worth of tobacco (1.0 thousand metric tons), appeared to be the only reporting country of significance.

9. It will be noted from the data in the annex III to the previous report that the increases in tobacco imports of the reporting countries from the neighbouring countries of Southern Rhodesia during recent years over the level of the earlier periods are of magnitudes which called for investigation. For this reason, an analysis was made, in terms of quantities, of the imports of the reporting countries from the neighbours of Southern Rhodesia, namely, Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, Angola and South Africa, compared with corresponding exports of these neighbouring countries by direction. The result of this analysis is shown in Table VI below.

Table VI

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

(in thousand metric tons)

<u>Imports from</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>Malawi and Zambia</u>	<u>Angola</u>	<u>Total</u>
1965	8.4	1.8	18.8 ^{a/}	2.0	31.1 ^{a/}
1966	7.4	2.1	16.1	2.1	27.8
1967	11.5	5.8	15.8	2.7	35.7
1968	13.5	7.0	17.1	3.4	41.0
1969	21.8	7.9	17.9	2.8	50.4
1970	24.2	10.8	14.6	2.7	52.3
1971	18.9	14.1	16.3	2.8	52.1
<u>Exports of</u>					
1965	7.6	0.8	12.7	2.3	23.4
1966	7.5	0.7	16.6	2.9	27.7
1967	9.0	1.1	12.8	2.6	25.6
1968	10.0	1.3	13.4	3.2	27.9
1969	12.8	1.1	13.1	1.6	28.6
1970	11.1	0.9	16.0	1.6	29.6
1971 ^{b/}	9.1	1.3	20.0	1.9	32.3

^{a/} Zambia exported in 1965 to Southern Rhodesia 9.318 tons, the bulk of which was destined for countries overseas. This fact is substantiated by the evidence that the reporting countries declared 7,950 metric tons as imports from Zambia while Zambia did not record exports of tobacco to the reporting countries. Beginning 1966 Zambia has sent most of its tobacco to Malawi for export overseas.

^{b/} Approximate estimates made on the basis of less than twelve months' information.

10. It will be noted from Table VI that the imports for 1966 agreed with the corresponding exports. For 1965, the agreement was also good when account is taken of the fact that the reporting countries received 8,000 tons of tobacco from Zambia which were not reflected in the export statistics of Zambia (see foot-note a of Table VI). However in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971, the imports of the reporting countries from the neighbours of Southern Rhodesia exceeded the corresponding exports of these neighbours by 10.1, 13.1, 21.8, 22.7 and 19.8 thousand tons respectively. These amounts may represent Southern Rhodesian tobacco which was able to reach world markets through false declarations of origin.

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

Table VII

Tobacco situation in Southern Rhodesia

(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Imports of reporting countries							
(a) directly from Southern Rhodesia	85.3	36.7	8.6	4.0	2.3	1.2	1.0
(b) via neighbouring countries	-	-	10.1	13.1	21.8	22.7	19.8
Recorded South African imports believed to be of Southern Rhodesian origin	1.7	11.3	9.1	3.9	3.7	8.9	6.0
Total	87.0	48.0	27.8	21.0	27.8	32.8	26.8
Tobacco crop	111 ^{a/}	110	90	60	62	62	60
Southern Rhodesian exports	120.7 ^{b/}	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Tobacco estimated held in stock	-	62	62	39	34	29	32

a/ 9.7 thousand tons representing the short fall of the 1965 tobacco crop in meeting current export requirements were probably made good by Zambian tobacco (see foot-note a/ of Table VI).

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

12. In examining the data given above, it becomes apparent that during the five years 1967-1971, following the initiation of sanctions, approximately 40 percent (137 thousand tons) of Southern Rhodesian tobacco crops reached world markets. However, a substantial amount of tobacco could have reached world markets in various clandestine ways that cannot be detected statistically. This possibility is revealed by the United Kingdom estimate of 126 thousand tons (or \$77 million US dollars) as being stock held by Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1968. According to the data set out in Table VII, the corresponding stock figure should have been 163 thousand tons representing the tobacco accumulated during the period 1966-1968. If the United Kingdom estimate is correct, it would mean that an average of about 12 thousand tons of tobacco was being shipped out annually from Southern Rhodesia in addition to those recorded and inferred in Table VII above. If, on the other hand, the tobacco stock in Southern Rhodesia at the end of 1970, 140 thousand tons, as revealed by the press in South Africa is to be considered realistic, then an average of 17 thousand tons of tobacco, instead of 12, was being shipped out annually in various clandestine ways that can not be detected statistically.

Asbestos

13. Another important commodity is asbestos, Southern Rhodesian exports of which amounted to \$30 million in 1965. There were practically no imports from Southern Rhodesia by the reporting countries in 1969 - 1971. In 1968, the recorded imports of the reporting countries amounted to \$1.7 million (compared with \$24 million in the year 1965 and \$3.4 million in 1967). This amount was accounted for by the Federal Republic of Germany (\$1.2 million) and the United States (\$0.5 million). The United States explained its imports as shipments before 16 December 1966, the effective date of resolution 232 (1966). Similar to the case for Southern Rhodesian tobacco, there appear to be strong possibilities that Southern Rhodesia is sending asbestos to world markets via its neighbouring countries, chiefly South Africa. In these circumstances, an analysis was made (in terms of quantities) of the imports of the reporting countries from South Africa together with the corresponding exports of South Africa for the period 1965-1971. The results of the analysis are shown in Table VIII below:

Table VIII

Trade in asbestos of South Africa with reporting countries
which took about 80 per cent of the asbestos exports of
Southern Rhodesia in 1965
 (in thousand metric tons)

<u>Imports from South Africa of:</u>				<u>Exports of South Africa to:</u>		
<u>All reporting countries</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Spain</u>		<u>All reporting countries</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Spain</u>
1965	202	26.3	16.6	207	27.1	10.9
1966	234	35.0 ^{a/}	20.2	214	27.4	13.2
1967	300	67.9	25.3	215	29.4	8.0
1968	317	65.2	30.5	233	33.4	10.0
1969	355	79.8	39.4	252	43.5	11.0
1970	356	94.0	43.7	258	63.5	11.6
1971	350	99.5	32.1	254	65.3	8.8

^{a/} Estimated on the basis of value data; the official quantity figure of 128.8 thousand metric tons appears to be a printing error.

14. It will be noted from Table VIII above that, while the imports for 1965 agreed, by and large, with the corresponding exports, those for 1966 and 1967 exceeded the corresponding exports by 20 and 85 thousand tons respectively. For 1968 imports of the reporting countries exceeded South African exports by 84 thousand tons, for 1969 by 103 thousand tons, for 1970 by 98 thousand tons and for 1971 by 96 thousand tons. In view of the fact that the exports of South Africa are consistent with the amount of asbestos it produced, these excesses of imports may possibly be exports of Southern Rhodesian asbestos via South Africa. By incorporating this information with other elements relating to Southern Rhodesian exports, the over-all situation may be summarized as below:

Table IX
Asbestos situation in Southern Rhodesia
 (in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Imports of reporting countries							
(a) directly from Southern Rhodesia	114.6	53.7	14.8	6.7	-	0.2	-
(b) via South Africa	-	20.0	85.0	84.0	103.0	98.0	96.0
Recorded South African imports believed to be of Southern Rhodesian origin	8.6	11.2	14.0	13.1	15.4	17.2	11.8
Imports of reporting countries from Mozambique	3.0	3.7	2.7	3.9	5.1	5.5	4.1
Total exports sent to reporting countries	126.2 ^{a/}	88.6	116.5	107.7	123.5	120.9	111.8

^{a/} Corresponding exports reported by Southern Rhodesia as 131.2 thousand tons.

Chrome ore

15. The chief importer of Southern Rhodesia's chrome ore has been, traditionally, the United States, to which Southern Rhodesia sent \$5 million worth of chrome ore out of total exports of \$10.7 million in 1965. In 1967, the United States imported \$3.4 million worth of chrome ore which was explained by the authorities as goods shipped from Southern Rhodesia before 16 December 1966, and in 1968, imports of Southern Rhodesian chrome ore appear to have virtually ceased. In these circumstances, the possibility of Southern Rhodesian chrome ore being exported to the neighbouring countries was investigated. For this purpose an analysis was made (in terms of gross quantities) of the imports of the reporting countries from South Africa together with the corresponding exports of South Africa for the period 1964-1971. The results of the analysis are shown in Table X below:

Table X

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

(in thousand metric tons gross)

	<u>All reporting countries</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Western Europe</u>
Imports from South Africa				
1964	671	432	40	199
1965	715	437	52	222
1966	1 037	723	67	245
1967	822	433	183	206
1968	863	385	179	295
1969	1 082	363	246	466
1970	1 607	376	710	520
1971	1 598	370	720	508
Exports of South Africa				
1964	637	386	33	216
1965	776	396	109	264
1966	856	580	32	240
1967	656	292	111	246
1968	817	358	135	318
1969	908	369	154	379
1970	1 033	361	274	392
1971	1 210	377	355	473

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

Table XI

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

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Imports of reporting countries								
(a) directly from Southern Rhodesia	406	397	179	136	-	-	-	22
(b) via South Africa	-	-	181	166	46	174	574	388
Recorded South African imports believed to be of Southern Rhodesian origin	49	84	98	75	23	32	22	21
Imports of reporting countries from Mozambique	16	21	52	30	41	21	13	2
Total exports of Southern Rhodesia	471	502	510	407	110 ^{a/}	227 ^{a/}	612	433

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

Copper

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

18. In terms of quantities, the annual curtailment of Southern Rhodesian copper exports for 1966-1968 was gradual, namely from a level in 1965 of 18.4 thousand metric tons to 13.3 in 1966, 10.0 in 1967, 7.8 in 1968 and almost nil during 1969-1971. In view of the fact that both South Africa and Zambia are heavy exporters of copper and that both, in varying degrees, together with Southern Rhodesia use the transport facilities in Mozambique, it is very difficult to determine the true situation.

19. Other important commodities exported by Southern Rhodesia are meat and meat products, sugar, hides, skins and leather, iron ore and pig iron. Imports of these commodities into the reporting countries from Southern Rhodesia in 1971 amounted to \$3 million (compared with \$48 million in the year 1965, \$2.4 million in the year 1969 and \$3.0 million in the year 1970). Because of the small magnitude of the trade involved in each commodity it is not possible to make a comprehensive analysis for each commodity. The difficulty lies in the fact that South Africa and some of the other neighbours are much more important exporters of most of these same commodities. As in the case of copper, it is possible for Southern Rhodesia to export at least some part of these commodities under false declarations, using its neighbours as the origin of these goods. In these circumstances, the inflation of the imports recorded by importing countries in comparison with the corresponding exports of Southern Rhodesia's neighbours would probably not be marked enough to draw any meaningful conclusion. In addition to the possibility described above, South Africa is understood, based on the statistical information relating to its over-all "imports from Africa", to be taking significant amounts of these commodities as imports. These imports are estimated to be at the level of \$2 million worth of meat products annually for 1967-1969, \$1 million of sugar, \$4-6 million of pig iron. Furthermore, it is conceivable that, on account of the heavy traffic of ocean transport via Mozambique and South Africa since the closure of the Suez Canal, demand on meats and other provisions in the form of ships' stores could have provided an important outlet for the produce of Southern Rhodesia. Indeed, available statistics regarding South African meat in the form of ships' stores registered important increases in recent periods. It is possible that Southern Rhodesia, whose produce is more competitive, may very well have benefited from the expansion of this market.

Maize

20. Southern Rhodesia normally produced a little over 800 thousand metric tons of maize mainly for domestic consumption. Its exports of this commodity were insignificant. In fact it was necessary to import a small amount (23 thousand tons in 1965) to supplement the locally-produced maize for domestic consumption. However, as a result of the regime's attempt to encourage agricultural diversification to compensate for the reduction in tobacco exports due to sanctions, there has been a substantial increase in the acreage under maize. According to the most recent information, Southern Rhodesia produced the following quantities of maize during the period 1965-1971

Table XII

Production of maize in Southern Rhodesia

(in thousand metric tons)

<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
822	952	1 000	950	1 020	700	900

21. If the annual domestic requirement were of a magnitude of 800-850 thousand tons, the production data shown above would imply that, prior to the year 1970 when Southern Rhodesia harvested a poor crop because of adverse seasonal factors, there should be 500-700 thousand tons available for export. This amount may indeed have reached world markets via Mozambique as explained in the following paragraphs.

22. Mozambique normally produced about 400 thousand tons of maize also mainly for domestic consumption. It also imported a small amount to supplement its locally-produced maize. Table XIII below describes the situation of maize in Mozambique for the period 1965-1970 (data for 1971 are not available at present).

Table XIII

Production, Trade and Apparent Consumption
of Maize in Mozambique

(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Production	390	440	500	560	500	450
Imports	43	7	-	-	-	35
Exports	-	-	25	122	25	12
Apparent Consumption	433	447	475	438	475	473

23. It will be noted from the data shown above that Mozambique also managed to increase its production of maize during the period 1967-1969 when it was able to export a moderate amount each year. However, a detailed study of import data published by maize-importing countries revealed that a far larger amount of maize had been imported from Mozambique during the same period as shown in Table XIV below:

Table XIV
Imports of maize from Mozambique
(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Reporting countries							
Belgium-Luxembourg	Nil	Nil	42	32	-	-	-
Egypt	Nil	Nil	105	93	14	-	N.A.
France	Nil	Nil	20	11	-	-	-
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	Nil	Nil	99	59	-	-	15
Italy	Nil	Nil	26	40	-	-	-
Japan	Nil	30	145	184	149	21	10
Netherlands	Nil	Nil	6	12	-	-	-
Portugal	Nil	Nil	15	78	25	16	0
Switzerland	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	2
Total	Nil	30	458	509	188	37	27

24. As may be seen from the data shown above, maize-importing countries received 1.155 thousand tons of maize from Mozambique during the period 1967-1969 as compared with the export data of Mozambique of 177 thousand tons for the same period shown in Table XIII. The difference of 978 thousand tons, or at least a major portion of it, could very well be maize of Southern Rhodesian origin.

Table XV
South Africa's production and trade in maize
(in thousand metric tons)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Production ^{a/}	4,393	4,907	9,299	5,316	5,339	6,133	8,545
Exports: calendar year	326	46	2,001	2,949	760	1,201	1,466
twelve months December-November ^{b/}	345	59	1,667	3,078	911	1,207	1,252
Derived exports ^{c/}	325	58	1,477	3,023	1,031	1,371	1,165

^{a/} Excluding non-commercial production in villages.

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

^{c/} Imports from South Africa by reporting countries.

25. Substantial agreement is also revealed by study of the trade in maize of Angola and Malawi.

26. Exports of the reporting countries to Southern Rhodesia of the four commodity groups specified in resolution 232 (1966), paragraph 2 (d)-(f), namely motor vehicles and their parts, petroleum products, crude petroleum, and aircraft and their parts amounted to approximately \$0.1 million in 1971 (compared with \$36 million in the year 1965, \$1.2 million in the year 1967 and \$0.1 million in the year 1970).

Imports of specific commodities

Motor vehicles and their parts

27. Among the four commodity groups, motor vehicles and their parts is the most important group. In 1971 the reporting countries' exports of these commodities to Southern Rhodesia was almost nil (compared with \$34 million in the year 1965), \$6.1 million in the year 1966, \$1.0 million in the year 1967.

28. There appears to be a strong possibility that Southern Rhodesia may be receiving motor vehicles and their parts through neighbouring countries. This possibility is strengthened by the fact that Southern Rhodesia is maintaining its exporting pattern of this commodity group to its neighbouring countries. Malawi, for instance, reported annual imports of \$0.5 million from Southern Rhodesia of motor vehicles and their parts during 1967-1968 (compared with \$1.3 million in 1965). For this reason, an analysis was made (in terms of value^{2/}) of the exports of the reporting countries to South Africa and also to Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Zambia together with the corresponding imports by the above-mentioned countries from the reporting countries. The results of the analysis are shown in Tables XVI and XVII below.

^{2/} It is not possible to make a comprehensive study in terms of quantities because of the heterogeneous nature of this group of commodities. Countries use different units of quantity to express the physical volume of imports and exports.

Table XVI

Trade of South Africa in motor vehicles and their parts with reporting countries which provided about 93 per cent of imports of motor vehicles and their parts by Southern Rhodesia in 1965

(in million US dollars)

	<u>All reporting countries</u>	<u>U.K.</u>	<u>Germany Fed. Rep.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Aust-ralia</u>
Exports to South Africa									
1965	289	128	56	38	25	16	9	8	5
1966	288	120	60	43	23	16	10	8	6
1967	310	112	67	54	17	27	12	11	7
1968	331	96	84	50	20	30	17	11	13
1969	444	121	106	67	16	63	19	16	28
1970	537	145	36	55	20	73	33	23	41
1971	600	176	122	51	13	126	37	26	40 ^{a/}
Imports of South Africa									
1965	289	130	55	38	21	18	9	9	5
1966	273	111	56	44	21	15	10	8	5
1967	305	104	64	55	20	27	11	11	7
1968	318	93	79	51	18	29	13	12	14
1969	411	106	96	71	13	60	15	17	26
1970	496	127	122	65	18	70	20	20	43
1971	575	157	127	61	15	117	24	22	42

^{a/} Estimated figure.

Table XVII

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

(in million US dollars)

	<u>Exports of reporting countries to Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Zambia</u>	<u>Imports of Mozambique, Angola, Malawi and Zambia from reporting countries</u>
1965	48	49
1966	73	62
1967	90	84
1968	104	94
1969	95	86
1970	121	95
1971	138	109 ^{a/}

^{a/} Estimated figure.

29. It may be noted from the tables above that in the year 1965 exports agree well with the corresponding imports. However, in the years 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970 and 1971 exports by the reporting countries to South Africa and to the four countries of Angola, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia exceeded the corresponding imports reported by those five countries as follows (in million US dollars):

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
South Africa	15	5	13	33	41	25
The four countries	11	6	10	9	26	29
Total	26	11	23	42	67	54

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

Table XVIII

South African exports of motor vehicles and their parts

(in million US dollars)

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Total exports ^{a/}	12.2	17.3	22.0	24.4	20.0	20.4	24.0
(of which re-exports ^{a/})	(4.7)	(7.3)	(10.5)	(16.1)	(13.4)	(13.5)	(16.3)
to reporting countries ^{a/}	1.8	2.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	1.6	2.9
to neighbouring countries other than Southern Rhodesia ^{c/}	4.4	5.4	5.1	3.4	3.8	2.9	3.0 ^{b/}
to Southern Rhodesia	2.2 ^{d/}	6.0 ^{b/}	13.6	17.6	12.0	15.9	18.1
unknown destination	3.8	3.8)				

^{a/} South African figures.^{b/} Estimated.^{c/} Reported by partner countries.^{d/} Reported by Southern Rhodesia.

31. There is evidence of a substantial discrepancy between the export figures and the import figures. This, together with the increase in recorded South African imports and the high level of estimated South African exports to Southern Rhodesia leads to the conclusion that motor vehicles are reaching Southern Rhodesia, mainly through South Africa, in breach of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), at a level possibly well above the normal level of Southern Rhodesia's imports during the periods prior to the United Nations sanctions.

32. As to petroleum supplies to Southern Rhodesia, no meaningful evaluation of the situation is possible from the data reported by the reporting countries listed in annex III. It is known that, following the closure of the only Southern Rhodesian Refinery at Umtali in January 1966, no imports of crude petroleum were required. Iran, Bahrain and Saudi Arabia were normal major suppliers of petroleum products, not only to Southern Rhodesia but also to South Africa, Mozambique and Angola. However, there is indication that major sources of supply of these commodities to Southern Rhodesia were shifted to South Africa in the period 1966-1971. Based on available statistics, it is estimated that between \$60-70 million worth of fuel was exported by South Africa to Southern Rhodesia in these five years. The remainder of Southern Rhodesia's normal requirement of about \$80-100 million was most likely supplied by South Africa, but presumably without statistical recording in the regular trade statistics as suggested in paragraph 6 above.

33. In evaluating the import pattern of Southern Rhodesian trade for the period following the application of economic sanctions, it is not possible to give a commodity analysis as comprehensive as in the case for its export pattern for the reason that Southern Rhodesia's exports are concentrated in a few primary commodities while its imports are much more diversified. For instance, the export commodities discussed in this note accounted for 59 per cent of the total Southern Rhodesian exports in 1965 while the four import commodities discussed in the preceding paragraphs accounted for only 16 per cent of total Southern Rhodesian imports in 1965.

Appendix IImports of all commodities from Southern Rhodesia*
(as reported by countries listed)

(in thousand US dollars)

<u>Importing country</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
United States	14,056 ^{1/}	9,359	6,463	1,599	68	115	807
Canada	3,152	1,087	4	2	1	1	2
Argentina	377	62	10	-	-	-	-
Brazil	55 ^{1/}	62	100	-	-	-	-
Chile	4 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	185	230	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2 ^{1/}	-	-	1 ^{1/}	-	-	-
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,806	3,540	1,998	829	477	142	96
France	2,873	1,856	1,059	1,171	50	61	130
Germany, Federal Republic of	35,112	30,525	15,966	13,298	1,120	572	485
Italy	16,666	8,554	259	138	27	59	2
Netherlands	5,987	5,722	2,406	542	136	21	2
United Kingdom	83,711	12,809	405	215	163	117	129
Denmark	1,244	1,205	-	-	-	-	-
Norway	1,713	664	18	-	-	1	-
Sweden	1,960	182	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	4,436	1,673	249	95	26	-	-
Portugal	2,927 ^{1/}	2,148	5,635	3,582 ^{3/}	...	...	...
Switzerland ^{4/}	5,678	4,155	3,925 ^{5/}	3,483 ^{5/}	3,625 ^{5/}	4,296 ^{5/}	4,511 ^{5/}
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	967	142	70	32	4	-	-
Greece	2,581 ^{1/}	5,644 ^{1/}	677 ^{1/6/}	-	-	-	10
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	3,543	2,288	156	-	-	-	-
Finland	845	290	3	1	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	677 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	-

Appendix I (continued)

<u>Importing country</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Jordan	-	470	201	20	11	...	...
Cyprus	398	260	2	2	1	1	1
Libya	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Israel	82 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	...
Iran	244 ^{1/}	156	129	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	-	-	-	...	...
Egypt	1,241	189	1	12	94	-	...
Ethiopia	...	15	149	-	-	...	...
Australia	3,266	787	60	74	1	1	...
New Zealand	1,178	999	4	1	-	-	...
Botswana	5,432	...	826 ^{8/}	...	...	...	...
Uganda	561	25	-	...	...	...	...
Ghana	297	3	-	-	-	...	...
Mauritius	242	8	-	-	-	-	...
Nigeria	1,017 ^{1/}	507 ^{1/}	9	-	-	...	...
Zambia	99,507	64,904	45,29	31,602	30,481	32,473	29,429
Malawi	20,805	17,267	14,732	12,588	12,534	15,505	15,896 ^{11/}
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Senegal	-	1	-	-	-	-	...
Angola	612 ^{1/}	689	1,137	374 ^{2/}	...	...	...
Mozambique	2,991	5,862	4,458	...	...	...	...
Liberia	5	9	9	-	...	...	...
Tunisia	236 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	...
Japan	26,497	13,781	1,266	822	-	-	20
Ceylon	87	79	2	-	...	...	...
India	6,503	166	1	-	-	-	...
Pakistan	291 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	...
Malaysia, West	3,569 ^{1/}	1,123	5	-	-	-	-
Singapore	2,109 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	...
Brunei	11 ^{1/}	2 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	...

Appendix I (continued)

<u>Importing country</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Hong Kong	2,313	2,082	22	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	88 ^{1/}	-	-	-	...	...	...
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Vietnam, Republic of	-	-	-	78 ^{1/}	-	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	-	-	-	...	...
Korea, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	124 ^{1/}	335 ^{1/}	58 ^{1/}	-	-	...	...
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Jamaica	566 ^{1/}	456	-	-	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	389	360	8	-	-	-	...
Barbados	22	-	-	-	-	...	...
Guyana	168	127	4	-	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Fiji	222	125	38	-	8 [/]	2 [/]	...
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Malta	217	88	1	2	-	-	-

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

^{1/} Refers to trade with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

^{2/} January-March.

^{3/} January-June.

^{4/} See the official declaration of the Swiss Government contained in annex II to United Nations document S/7781.

^{5/} "The Swiss importer is authorized to make use of his yearly quota any time of the year, e.g., in the early months of the year 1967. The quotas are compounded on the basis of the average import quantity of the commodity during the previous three years. Fluctuations are furthermore possible between the years, as the use of a yearly quota requested in December may only appear in the trade statistics of the first three months of the following year, the reason being that the import licences granted within the quota are generally valid for three months."

^{6/} January-February.

^{7/} March-December.

^{8/} January-September.

^{9/} January-May.

^{10/} July-December.

^{11/} 1971 figure has been recorded on a c.i.f. basis.

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Appendix II

Exports of all commodities to Southern Rhodesia*
(as reported by countries listed)

(in thousand US dollars)

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

Appendix II (continued)

<u>Exporting country</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Cyprus	5	3	4	1	1	1	1
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	1,482 ^{1/}	-	-	-	5	-	-
Iran	2,821 ^{1/}	3	-	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	...	...	-	-	-	...	...
Egypt	1	-	-	-	-	-	...
Ethiopia	...	...	-	-	2/	...	...
Australia	4,510	4,072	5,653	5,851	3,539	4,937	4,840
New Zealand	237 ^{5/}	37 ^{5/}	7	12 ^{5/}	18 ^{5/}	-	-
Uganda	412	-	-	...	...	...	...
Ghana	17	-	2	-	-	-	...
Mauritius	6	-	-	-	-	-	...
Nigeria	129 ^{1/}	1,823 ^{1/}	6	-	-	...	...
Zambia	15,317	7,018	2,850	1,332	613	1,032	470
Malawi	4,359	2,951	2,735	2,872	3,804	5,148	5,315
Ivory Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Senegal	309 ^{1/}	122	-	-	-	-	...
Angola	304 ^{1/}	154	214	65 ^{1/}	...	...	...
Mozambique	3,247	2,698	3,818	...	...	...	...
Liberia	-	-	-	3	...	...	...
Tunisia	15 ^{1/}	26 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	...
Japan	16,684	11,110	13,597	4,525	4	4	6
Ceylon	288	-	-	-	...	...	...
India	4,526	16	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	448 ^{1/}	-	-	-	8/	-	...
Malaysia, West	618 ^{1/}	12	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	1,217 ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarawak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabah	-	-	-	-	-	-	...

Appendix II (continued)

<u>Exporting country</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>
Hong Kong	1,328	318	139	2	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Laos	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Viet Nam, Republic of	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Indonesia	...	...	-	...	-	...	...
Korea, Republic of	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Philippines	<u>2</u> ^{1/}	<u>26</u> ^{1/}	<u>3</u> ^{1/}	-	-	-	...
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Jamaica	<u>2</u> ^{1/}	-	-	<u>2</u> ^{1/}	...	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	7	4	8	-	-	-	...
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	...	...
Guyana	-	-	-	-	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	1	-	-	-	...
Fiji	-	-	-	-	<u>6</u> ^{1/}	<u>3</u> ^{1/}	...
Western Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Malta	9	5	7	3	-	-	-

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

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

2/ January-March.

3/ January-June.

4/ See the official declaration of the Swiss Government contained in annex II to United Nations document S/7781.

5/ Domestic exports.

6/ January-September.

7/ January-May.

8/ July-December.