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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION 253 (1968)  
ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 1428TH MEETING ON 29 MAY 1968  
CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Addendum

In annex II of his report issued on 28 August 1968 (S/8786) and in the seven previous addenda issued on 25 September, 10 October, 1 and 27 November 1968 and on 30 January and 3 and 19 March 1969 (Add.1-7), the Secretary-General set out the substantive portions of 116 replies received from Governments of States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies in connexion with the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). Since the circulation of addendum 7 on 19 March 1969, twelve additional replies have been received, the substantive parts of which are set out hereafter.

ALGERIA

/Original: French/  
25 March 1969

I have the honour to remind you that Algeria maintains no commercial, economic or political relations with the minority régime of Southern Rhodesia.

The Algerian Government wishes to point out that, despite the adoption of resolution 253 by the Security Council, several Powers continue to trade with the Smith régime or maintain consular representation in Southern Rhodesia, in violation of the provisions of that resolution. In accordance with Article 25 of the Charter, the Algerian Government considers that those Powers have a duty to comply with the decisions of the Security Council on the Rhodesian question.

The Algerian Government will be pleased to transmit to you, if necessary, its comments on the statistical data contained in your note of 17 February 1969, particularly if it should appear that the sanctions have been violated.

BULGARIA

/Original: French/  
11 March 1969

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has firmly supported and strictly applied all the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council on the question of Southern Rhodesia. As is well known, it strictly observes and applies Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and voted for resolution 2383 (XXIII) adopted by the General Assembly at its last session on 7 November 1968.

In accordance with its anti-colonialist policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to support the legitimate struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for their freedom and national independence. Likewise, it will continue to support any action undertaken by the United Nations with a view to the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to Southern Rhodesia.

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## BYELORUSSIAN SSR

[Original: Russian]

11 March 1969

The Byelorussian SSR, in strict conformity with the decisions adopted by the United Nations concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has not maintained and does not maintain any relation with the government of the white minority which has usurped power in that territory. The Byelorussian SSR is fully implementing the decisions adopted in that matter by the Security Council, including resolution 253 (1968) adopted on 29 May 1968.

The position of the Byelorussian SSR with regard to the question of Southern Rhodesia has been clearly set forth in the statements made by the Byelorussian delegations in the various United Nations bodies and, in particular, in the notes verbales of the Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations, published in documents S/7781/Add.5 and S/8738.

Nevertheless, the Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations reconfirms the position already stated by the Government of the Byelorussian SSR concerning the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and declares itself ready to continue collaborating in carrying out the decisions of the Security Council and the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia and to assist the Zimbabwe people in their legitimate struggle for freedom and independence.

## GABON

[Original: French]

18 March 1969

In accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968, the Government of the Gabonese Republic has broken off all commercial relations with Rhodesia in regard to both imports and exports.

Apart from this specific case, the Ministry wishes to confirm that Gabon has always applied all the resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations, of which it is a Member.

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HUNGARY

/Original: English/  
25 March 1969

As it had been stated in previous Notes on this subject, the Hungarian People's Republic has always complied with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council including Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and has not maintained any contact whatsoever, commercial or otherwise, with the racist and illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

With regard to the Secretary-General's Note No. PO 230 SORH (1-21) of 17 February 1969, concerning data on trade with Southern Rhodesia, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that each and every State Member of the United Nations should vigorously abide by the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. At the same time the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses great regret over the fact that, in spite of the relevant resolutions, still so many States Members of the United Nations maintain and/or develop trade relations with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

IRAQ

/Original: English/  
1 April 1969

The Acting Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations has the honour to give hereunder the text of the statement of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iraq regarding the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

"On 29 May 1968, the Security Council adopted its resolution 253 (1968) in which it decided to impose comprehensive and mandatory economic sanctions against the white illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. The Security Council called upon all States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to carry out these decisions in order to compel the Government of Ian Smith to change its unconstitutional policy.

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"The Security Council decided on this after it had adopted in 1965 the imposition of selective sanctions and restrictions against that Government. The majority of Member States had responded favourably and endeavoured to give effect to the Council's decision, while some colonial and capitalist states failed to carry out the operative paragraphs of the Council's previous resolution. Some in fact had increased its co-operation and connivance with that racist government.

"The position of the Government of Iraq to the previous resolution regarding Southern Rhodesia was very clear. In an official statement the competent Iraqi authorities had affirmed that the Republic of Iraq could uphold the Security Council's resolution, support its provisions and undertake to carry them out. The Council of Ministers had immediately decided not to give recognition to the illegal political status of the racist government of Southern Rhodesia and the prevention of any economic and commercial transaction therewith. A complete embargo on export of petrol and petroleum products thereto had also been declared. The Secretary-General of the United Nations had been informed accordingly.

"Today, the Government of Iraq, in view of the latest resolution of the Security Council on the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Government of Ian Smith, declares that its attitude has not changed, and that it is determined to fight the unjust and illegal regime in Southern Rhodesia. The Government of Iraq shall do its utmost and by every means adopted by the United Nations to put an end to the colonialist racist regime there, and to expedite the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe from its shackles.

"The Republic of Iraq reaffirms that it is always prepared to co-operate with all other states that struggle against colonialism and believe in freedom and the principle of equality of all races in order to ensure the successful implementation of the latest Security Council's resolution on Southern Rhodesia, and that it unconditionally undertakes to fulfill all its provisions."

ITALY

/Original: French/  
1 April 1969

The Italian law concerning the application of sanctions against Rhodesia, the text of which was transmitted to the Secretary-General in a note dated 15 October 1968, is comprehensive, so that no further legislative measures are necessary for the implementation of resolution 253 (1968) in Italy. From the administrative standpoint, the competent Italian authorities see to it that the law is strictly applied.

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PARAGUAY

/Original: Spanish/  
17 March 1969

In exercise of the authority vested in me and in compliance with the explicit instructions transmitted to me by my Government, I reaffirm that the Republic of Paraguay does not recognize the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and maintains no relations with it of any kind.

In these circumstances, the Republic of Paraguay has not considered it necessary to adopt legislative or administrative measures in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). I should point out, however, that the Paraguayan representative at the Security Council, through his affirmative vote, supported the adoption of resolution 253 (1968).

POLAND

/Original: English/  
20 March 1969

The position of the Polish People's Republic in regard to the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia has been clearly set forth in previous notes from the Permanent Mission of Poland addressed to the Secretary-General, in particular in the note dated 15 July 1968, No. 44/Sek/41-68.

The Polish People's Republic is consistently adhering to the policy of non-recognition of the racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and consequently Poland does not maintain any political or economic relations with Southern Rhodesia and has no direct or indirect trade exchange with it.

The Polish People's Republic is fully implementing the decisions adopted in that matter by the Security Council, including resolution 253 (1968) adopted on 29 May 1968.

Taking this opportunity the Permanent Mission of Poland would like to advise the Secretary-General that the Polish Government has received on December 1968 a communication from the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Southern Rhodesia"

dated 5 December 1968, in which the above-mentioned "Ministry of Foreign Affairs" has informed the Polish Government, as the depositary of the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 amending the Convention for the Unification of certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air, done at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, of Southern Rhodesia adherence to the above-mentioned Protocol.

In furtherance of the objectives set forth in resolution 253 (1968) of the Security Council the Government of Poland has taken no action as the depositary of the above-mentioned Protocol with respect to the communication from the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Southern Rhodesia".

The above-mentioned communication has been turned over to the Government of the United Kingdom responsible for the Territory of Southern Rhodesia.

#### SAN MARINO

/Original: Italian/  
21 February 1969

The Republic of San Marino does not trade and has not traded with the Territory of Southern Rhodesia, either directly or indirectly, or through private individuals; in view of the geographical situation of San Marino, no commodities originating in or consigned to Southern Rhodesia have ever used, or have occasion to use, the territory of San Marino to reach their destination.

The Republic of San Marino has not yet brought into force its own shipping register, nor does it possess a fleet of aircraft of its own; so far as can be ascertained from careful inquiries, neither ships nor aircraft have been chartered by citizens of San Marino for the transport of goods of any type to or from Southern Rhodesia.

No investment of San Marino capital has been made or is being made in the territory of Southern Rhodesia.

At the request of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, dated 18 November 1965, the Government of San Marino has suspended, with respect to Southern Rhodesia, the Agreement between the United Kingdom and San Marino of 12 September 1949 for the abolition of visas for travel between San Marino and the United Kingdom or any United Kingdom dependent overseas Territories, including Southern Rhodesia. Since then no person coming from Southern Rhodesia has so far applied to enter San Marino territory.

TURKEY

[Original: English]  
19 March 1968

In my communication of 13 December 1968 (S/8786/Add.5), I had forwarded in its original Turkish text a governmental decree, dated 18 December 1968, concerning the measures instituted by the Turkish Government in response to the Security Council resolution 253 (1968) on Southern Rhodesia. A résumé, in English, of the decree in question is enclosed herewith.

The following has been decreed:

1. All trade relations, exports and imports, including transit trade with Southern Rhodesia,
2. Imports of all goods originating from Southern Rhodesia, all transfers to Southern Rhodesia and the establishment of monetary funds benefiting Southern Rhodesians,
3. The transport of all export goods and products originating from Southern Rhodesia by Turkish ships or aircraft within Turkey, or the lease of these means of transport by Turkish nationals following this decree,
4. All activities by Turkish nationals to promote the export of any goods or product originating from Southern Rhodesia,
5. All sales by Turkish nationals to Southern Rhodesia, either to individuals or corporations (excluding medical supplies, educational materials, printed matter, special food products for humanitarian purposes) and all related activities to promote or help promote these sales,
6. Transport of all goods and products by Turkish ships, aircraft or by land, or by the lease of these means of transport, to individuals or corporations engaged in industrial or commercial activities in Southern Rhodesia,
7. All kinds of investment in or financing of industrial, commercial or public service activities of the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia (excluding old-age pensions, medical supplies or food products for humanitarian purposes) and allocation of similar monetary funds by Turkish nationals or by those residing in Turkey, to persons and corporations in Southern Rhodesia,



8. Entry into Turkey of holders of Southern Rhodesian passport or travel document issued by the illegal régime, and of those who reside in Southern Rhodesia, and of persons who support or encourage the unlawful activities of the illegal régime and the entry of those whose activities are directed to avoid the implementation of the Security Council resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966,

9. All flights of the airlines established and registered in Turkey, to and from Southern Rhodesia, or charter flights by Turkish nationals, and the possible association of above-mentioned persons with the airlines established or registered in Southern Rhodesia under Southern Rhodesian nationality,

are hereby prohibited;

10. The provisions of the above-mentioned paragraphs 1-9 of this decree will be effective immediately, irrespective of contracts completed and concessions granted, before the date of this decree;

11. Every possible necessary measure shall be taken to stop and discourage activities which aim to bring about, assist or encourage migrations of Turkish nationals, or persons residing in Turkey, to Southern Rhodesia;

12. All other additional measures which may be allowed under Article 41 of the Charter shall be instituted without exception.

#### YUGOSLAVIA

/Original: English/  
17 March 1969

In its note addressed to the Secretary-General on 2 September 1968 (S/8786/Add.1), the Yugoslav Government stated that it does not recognize the illegal white minority régime nor does it maintain diplomatic, consular, trade or any other relations with Southern Rhodesia. In addition it stressed its full support to the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for national liberation and independence and reaffirmed that it would, in co-operation with African and other Member States of the United Nations, continue to render its support to all measures and actions aimed at enabling the people of Zimbabwe to attain their freedom and independence.

The Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia takes pleasure in informing the Secretary-General that, in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), on 11 February 1969 the Federal Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia passed a special law prohibiting the establishment of economic and trade relations with the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia. The text of the law was published in the Yugoslav Official Gazette on 19 February 1969.

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