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REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN PURSUANCE OF RESOLUTION 232 (1966)
ADOPTED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AT ITS 1340TH MEETING ON
16 DECEMBER 1966

Addendum

Since the submission of the Secretary-General's report on 21 February 1967 (S/7781), additional replies have been received to the notes of the Secretary-General of 17 December 1966 and of 13 January 1967. The substantive parts of these replies are reproduced in the annex to this addendum.

The Secretary-General wishes to draw the particular attention of the Council to the note dated 27 February 1967 (S/7813) from the Permanent Representative of Botswana (see annex below) transmitting a Memorandum by the Government of Botswana which expresses the opinion of that Government that if it complied with resolution 232 (1966) to a greater extent than it had been doing, as indicated in the Memorandum, and if the illegal régime retaliated by (a) banning all exports from Southern Rhodesia to Botswana; (b) prohibiting the export of commodities from Botswana to or through Southern Rhodesia; and (c) preventing the supply of petrol, oil and lubricants to Botswana from Lourenço Marques through Southern Rhodesia, harmful economic consequences to Botswana would follow due to the fact that the people of Botswana would be required to endure a significant rise in the cost of living. If in addition the illegal régime took action which seriously curtailed the operation of the railway within Botswana, then its Government would be faced with an economic threat of the utmost gravity. In those circumstances, the Memorandum stated, the Botswana Government felt that the application by it of any additional sanctions against Southern Rhodesia under resolution 232 (1966) would pose, in the terms of Article 50 of the Charter, special economic problems for Botswana.

In addition to the above-mentioned replies, the Secretary-General also wishes to draw attention to the letter dated 27 February 1967 from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria (S/7794) transmitting "a statement of the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the implementation of resolution S/RES/232 (1966) adopted by the Security Council on 16 December 1966, concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia". The statement reaffirmed the determination to fulfil without reservation the demands set forth in the resolution of the Security Council and declared that all commercial relations with Southern Rhodesia had been broken off.

ANNEX

Substantive parts of replies received from States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies to the notes dated 17 December 1966 and 13 January 1967 from the Secretary-General

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]
27 February 1967
(S/7796)

The Argentine Government has not recognized the régime established in Southern Rhodesia and it has every intention, in accordance with the terms of Article 25 of the Charter, of implementing resolution 232 (1966) adopted by the Security Council on 16 December 1966.

As you were informed in note No. 33 of 15 March 1966, the Argentine Republic, by Decree No. 1196/66, suspended its economic relations with Southern Rhodesia, and it has now taken the necessary action to promulgate other additional legal provisions in implementation of the aforementioned resolution. I shall supplement this information in due course with the details of the further provisions adopted.

AUSTRIA

Original: English
28 February 1967
(S/7795)

The Federal Government of Austria has carefully considered the above-mentioned notes with which the resolution of the Security Council S/RES/232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, regarding the situation in Southern Rhodesia had been submitted.

Without prejudice to the question of principle, whether Austria as a permanently neutral State Member of the United Nations is automatically bound by decisions of the Security Council regarding mandatory sanctions - a question which in the opinion of the Federal Government of Austria can only be decided in each single case on the basis of the specific situation and with due regard to the obligations which result on the one hand from the membership of Austria in the United Nations and on the other hand from its permanent neutrality, which had previously been notified to all States Members of the United Nations - the Federal Government of Austria has in this particular case and under the given circumstances decided as follows:

(a) In the note of the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations, No. 224-A/66 of 26 January 1966, it has been stated that the Austrian Council of Ministers has, as early as 23 November 1965, decided not to recognize the new régime in Southern Rhodesia and not to buy any tobacco from Southern Rhodesia for the time being. This measure remains in force and prohibits the import of tobacco or tobacco products from Southern Rhodesia into Austria for the future.

(b) From the Austrian Imports Statistics covering the last years it is evident that from the commodities listed in the above-mentioned resolution of the Security Council only tobacco has been imported into Austria in quantities worth mentioning. All required measures will be taken in order to ban the import of tobacco.

(c) Austria does not export to Southern Rhodesia arms, ammunition, military aircrafts, military vehicles or equipment for the manufacture and maintenance of arms or ammunition. Nor does Austria deliver oil or oil products to Southern Rhodesia. All necessary measures will be taken, in order to maintain this ban in the future.

(d) Furthermore, the Federal Government of Austria is prepared to see to it that trade with Southern Rhodesia is given no opportunity to evade the economic sanctions of the Security Council through transactions on Austrian territory. No financial or other economic aid will be rendered to Southern Rhodesia by Austria.

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]
27 February 1967
(S/7813)

..., as requested by the Secretary-General, completed statistical questionnaires on imports and exports of the commodities listed in operative paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 232 can only be submitted six weeks after the end of the month to which they refer, e.g., January statistics will be available about 15 March 1967.

MEMORANDUM BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOTSWANA TO SECURITY COUNCIL
RESOLUTION 232 (1966)

1. The Botswana Government is concerned that the rebellion in Southern Rhodesia has not yet been brought to an end and is anxious that there should be a return to constitutional rule in that country in the very near future. It must be apparent, from the policies pursued by the Botswana Government, that it is utterly opposed to the policy of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.
2. The Botswana Government is anxious to take all reasonable steps to contribute to the downfall of the illegal régime. Since achieving independence, it has licensed the B.B.C. relay station in Francistown and has thus enabled this station to continue to beam uncensored news and commentaries to the peoples of Southern Rhodesia. It has at all times maintained, and intends to continue to maintain, laws designed to enforce certain of the previous voluntary sanctions by prohibiting the entry from Botswana of arms, ammunition and military equipment to Southern Rhodesia, and to prohibit the export to that country of petrol, oil and lubricants from Botswana stocks. It is also the case that no person who has sought political asylum in Botswana from Southern Rhodesia has been returned to that country and since the illegal declaration of independence, ninety-five people, who for a variety of political and para-political reasons have left Southern Rhodesia, have been granted asylum in Botswana.
3. However, whilst the Botswana Government is deeply conscious of its international duties and obligations and acknowledges the fact that it is only

through a concerted effort by all nations that sanity and justice can be restored in Southern Rhodesia, it is apparent to it that full compliance with resolution 232 (1966) would pose special economic problems for Botswana.

ECONOMY OF BOTSWANA

4. Botswana covers an area of approximately 220,000 square miles and mainly comprises a vast dry tableland with an annual rainfall varying from 12 to 19 inches. The population is approximately 600,000 people. The country is entirely land-locked, being bounded by Rhodesia, South Africa, South West Africa, the Caprivi Strip and Zambia (the country has a very small common boundary with Zambia measuring only a few hundred yards). The main supply route is the railway line joining Bulawayo in Rhodesia to Mafeking in South Africa; the line of rail runs north-south through eastern Botswana where over 80 per cent of the population lives. For many years there has been talk both in Southern Rhodesia and in South Africa of building a direct rail link between the Rhodesian system and the South African system at Beit Bridge. At present, however, the only direct rail link between Southern Rhodesia and South Africa is through Botswana. This railway is owned and operated by Rhodesia Railways.

5. Botswana's only substantial industry is its cattle industry. Meat and other livestock products comprises over seven-eighths of the country's exports. There is only one export abattoir in Botswana. This is situated on the line of rail, at Lobatsi, in the south-eastern tip of the country. Approximately 75 per cent of the cattle supplied to the abattoir are transported there by rail. Over 90 per cent of the exports of meat and related products leave Botswana by rail.

6. Although Botswana has a modest economic potential which given the time and capital it will realize, it is at present a poor country. The gross national product is roughly R25 million (R40 per capita) making Botswana one of the poorest countries in Africa if not in the world. Good rains this year have broken a calamitous and brutal six-year drought during which approximately 400,000 cattle out of a pre-drought population of 1.4 million perished. Roughly one third of the population are at present on emergency food supplies and this emergency feeding will continue until the harvest is reaped in the middle of 1967.

7. Botswana is heavily grant-aided by the United Kingdom. The revised estimate of expenditure for 1966/67 is R11 million and of revenue R6 million. The Grant-in-Aid by the United Kingdom Government amounts to R5 million which is supplemented by C.D. and W. grants of R2.5 million. It is unlikely that there will be any substantial general revenue balance at the end of the current financial year. Botswana therefore has no reserves and there are indications that the United Kingdom can only provide aid of up to R9 million for the year 1967/68.

THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES TO BOTSWANA IF IT IMPLEMENTED
RESOLUTION 232 (1966)

8. With regard to the export by Southern Rhodesia of the commodities listed in operative paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 232 (1966), Botswana does not import from that country for its own use any of the following: asbestos, iron ore, chrome, pig iron, copper, skins, hides or leather.

9. With regard to the import of other commodities specified in operative paragraph 2 (a) the following are the 1966 import figures:

	<u>R</u>
Sugar	875,586
Tobacco and cigarettes	139,000
Meat and meat products	21,094

The import of these goods could be prohibited. This would result in a loss of export earnings to Southern Rhodesia of approximately R1 million. The result in Botswana would be that the cost of living would rise. The increase would be greatest in north and north-west Botswana. Sugar, an important item in the diet of the poorer inhabitants of Botswana, would have to be imported from South Africa and would cost about 1 cent per pound more in southern Botswana (an increase of 14 per cent); this increase would rise in the north to about 2 cents per pound (an increase of 27 per cent) and as the existing road transport rebate would not be obtained, the increase in the north in areas distant from the line of rail, would be about 3 cents per pound (an increase of 35 per cent). It is probable that tobacco imported from South Africa, which would be the nearest source if Rhodesian supplies were cut off, would not cost much, if any, more than tobacco imported from Southern Rhodesia. Meat and manufactured meat products (i.e. bacon, polony, etc.) would cost more if imported from South Africa, but this increase would not

be significant and in any event the people of Botswana could at no great sacrifice go without these commodities. However, the prohibition of the import of sugar from Southern Rhodesia would cause a significant rise in the cost of living, and in a country with as much poverty as Botswana this would cause hardship.

10. With regard to the export from Southern Rhodesia of all the commodities mentioned in operative paragraph 2 (a) of resolution 232 (1966), in the opinion of the Botswana Government only limited quantities of them travel either to South Africa or through that country en route for world markets via the railway line which passes through Botswana. Since this Government no longer maintains official communications with the illegal régime, no statistics can be quoted to support this contention, but from the information available it seems that the bulk of the sanctioned commodities are exported from Southern Rhodesia via channels over which Botswana has no control.

11. Apart from the loss of profits which would attend any diminution in the through goods traffic carried by Rhodesia Railways through Botswana to Southern Rhodesia, little direct harm would be done to Botswana if she enforced such of the other provisions of resolution 232 (1966) as she does not already enforce. However, the illegal régime's capacity to retaliate in the event of Botswana applying severer sanctions than it does at present cannot be disregarded. The illegal régime could:

- (a) ban all exports from Southern Rhodesia to Botswana;
- (b) prohibit the export of commodities from Botswana to or through Southern Rhodesia;
- (c) prevent the supply of petrol, oil and lubricants to Botswana from Lourenço Marques through Southern Rhodesia;
- (d) cause the withdrawal of Rhodesian rolling stock and staff from the railway in Botswana.

If such retaliation occurred the result would be disastrous in Botswana.

12. Approximately 23 per cent of Botswana's total import requirements come from Southern Rhodesia in normal times. The following table sets out the total imports to Botswana by commodity groups and the proportion of these which came from Southern Rhodesia. The figures are in respect of 1965 which was a normal trading year.

Commodity Group	Total Imports	From Rhodesia	Percentage from Rhodesia
	R	R	
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	4,387,200	694,800	15.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	582,000	325,000	55.9
Livestock and livestock feed	321,500	7,200	2.2
Clothing and textiles	2,350,000	781,000	33.2
Building materials	2,035,000	1,240,400	60.9
Machinery and equipment	3,411,000	178,700	5.2
Fuels, chemicals and drugs	2,064,300	521,800	25.3
Others	1,513,200	131,300	8.7
	16,664,200	3,880,200	23.4

The case for importing these commodities from Southern Rhodesia is basically a matter of costs. Most of northern Botswana can be supplied more economically, because of transport costs, with goods from Southern Rhodesia than with goods from South Africa. Francistown which is in northern Botswana, is the railhead for the remote north-west. It is doubtless unlikely that Southern Rhodesia would retaliate in this way but should she cut off supplies of food-stuffs, clothing and building materials, all items in which that country commands a large share of the Botswana market, the cost of living in Botswana, particularly in the north and the north-west, would rise significantly.

- A greater risk arises from the fact that approximately 17.1 per cent of swana's total exports of meat and related products go to or pass through hernal Rhodesia. The following table sets out these exports in 1965 - a normal .ing year.

Commodity	Total Botswana exports	Exports to or through Rhodesia	Expressed as a per cent of total
Cattle (live)	838,000	380,649	45.5
Cattle (carcasses)	5,802,000	1,003,000	17.3
Sheep, goats, etc.	54,000	44,757	83.0
Hides and skins	658,000	123,187	18.7
Canned meat	753,000	527	0.7
Meat extract	432,000	nil	-
<u>Abattoir</u> by-products	369,000	nil	-
Bone meal	184,000	5,640	3.1
Total	9,090,000	1,557,760	17.1

Total Botswana exports: 10,238,700.

14. Approximately 20 per cent of Botswana's requirements of petrol and diesel fuel are imported from depots in Lourenço Marques and enter Botswana by rail via Southern Rhodesia. Almost all of Botswana's supplies of aviation spirit are imported via this route. If this import route were blocked supplies would have to be imported from South Africa and the cost of these commodities would rise in northern Botswana because of increased transport costs. For instance, it is estimated that the cost of petrol at Francistown would rise by 3 cents per gallon, an increase of between 6 and 7 per cent. Outlying areas with considerable concentrations of population and at distances of up to 400 miles from the line of rail, rely solely on motor transport for the conveyance of goods from the railhead at Francistown and therefore any increase in the cost of petrol or diesel fuel would have an immediate effect on the cost of living.

15. If the consequences of Botswana applying resolution 232 (1966) would only be as have been listed so far, the Botswana Government considers that although they would be harmful to Botswana, they may not be disastrous. But these consequences could be infinitely more serious to Botswana. The implementation of the resolution could well have serious effects on the operation of the railway within Botswana. It is possible that the introduction of any additional measures by Botswana to

the Botswana Government it is just possible to maintain this road in a reasonably satisfactory condition at present. There is no doubt that as it is now constructed and maintained, this road could not carry sustained heavy traffic. Any pounding by such traffic would break up the surface of the road and lead to its early destruction. It is estimated that to keep the cattle moving to the abattoir, to move meat and meat products from the abattoir to the South African railways system thirty miles to the south, to distribute food-stuffs and other essential commodities within Botswana, and to maintain postal services, 103 x 25-ton lorries and 4-5-ton trucks would be required. The capital cost of buying such a fleet is estimated at over R3 million and to run the fleet would cost approximately R3 million per annum.

19. It is relevant to point out that there are very few drivers in Botswana who are trained to drive very heavy vehicles of the types envisaged. It is also relevant to note that unless the costs of the operation were very heavily subsidized the cost of moving cattle to the abattoir, at present at the most R2-50 per head by rail, would increase considerably as road transport would be more expensive than rail transport, particularly as there would be a lot of dead mileage as the flow of cattle to the south would far exceed the return flow of food-stuffs and other essential materials to the north.

20. The operation of a fleet of lorries on the scale contemplated and considered to be necessary would naturally lead to considerably increased requirements of petrol, oil and lubricants. The fuel consumption of the vehicle fleet would probably be in the region of 50,000 gallons of diesel fuel per month. Diesel fuel imports into Botswana in 1965 amounted to 161,000 gallons per month. As all of the fuel would have to be transported by road, the additional requirements would lead to increased congestion on the roads. The normal petrol tankers in use in southern Africa have an average capacity of 1,500 gallons.

21. The necessity of maintaining an even flow of cattle to the abattoir was described in paragraph 17 above. It is doubtful whether such a flow could be achieved with road transport. It is also fairly certain that if the driving was not of a very high standard and the cattle were not properly watered and rested on the longer journeys from the north, the cattle would not arrive at the abattoir in marketable condition. Prices therefore would be reduced and the producer would suffer unless some sort of subsidy system were introduced.

22. It seems that the only feasible way of moving cattle to the abattoir and therefore the only way of sustaining Botswana's main industry is to maintain the railway. It is not simply a question of moving cattle to the abattoir by rail. Over 90 per cent of Botswana's exports of meat and meat products leave the country by rail. Such exports which go to or through South Africa could be carried by road to the South African railway system - a distance of some thirty miles - but special refrigerated lorries would be required. It would not be economical to transport carcass meat north by road for export to Zambia and the Congo even if the illegal régime would, in the event of their closing the railway in Botswana, permit such meat to travel through Southern Rhodesia. To lose the Zambian and the Congo market would be a severe blow to Botswana. In 1965, 1,295 tons of meat valued at R223,000 were exported to Zambia by rail and 3,284 tons valued at R780,000 to the Congo, also by rail (Botswana's total exports of carcass meat, as has been mentioned, amounted to R5,802,000 worth in 1965). These countries are particularly valuable markets to Botswana in view of the fact that they will accept meat originating from areas which have been free of foot and mouth disease for three months. The United Kingdom and other countries will not accept such meat until areas have been clear of disease for six months.

23. It is apparent that the railway must continue to operate within Botswana. If the illegal régime interfered with the operation of the Botswana section of the railway, then the Botswana Government could theoretically take over the line and maintain operations. It is estimated that three trains per day would be required to transport cattle during the flush period - February/July - which would be more than what would be required for the carriage of food, etc., to the north. However, the frequency of trains does not affect, to more than a very marginal extent, the over-all cost of the operation because, whether there is one train per day or three, the cost of station staff, track maintenance, etc., remains broadly constant. It is estimated that to purchase rolling stock, to provide maintenance depots and to establish a stock of maintenance materials could cost as much or even more than R10 million. In addition, recurrent expenditure in salaries, etc., would cost about R1 million per annum.

24. It is certain that the staff to run the railways could not be found within Botswana. It is doubtful whether such staff could be recruited from South Africa

and Rhodesia unless substantial financial rewards were offered because in general the attitudes of the majority of skilled railway employees in Rhodesia and South Africa are such that they approve of the policies of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and they would be reluctant to participate in an exercise calculated to promote the downfall of that régime.

25. In addition to the railway being essential for the survival of Botswana's only substantial industry, it is also the case that the diversification of the economy of the country depends upon its continued operation. There is ample indication that Botswana is on the verge of mineral development which would transform the economy. These developments which would involve the exploitation of copper, brine deposits and coal could not proceed without the railway. If they do not proceed, Botswana's progress towards economic independence will be halted.

26. If the railway ceases to operate within Botswana or if its operation were to be put on to a radically different basis which excluded its use by Southern Rhodesia, Botswana's losses in direct revenue would exceed R500,000 per annum, because at present it recovers this amount in way leave and mail transit payments. As a heavily grant-aided country, Botswana could ill afford this loss.

CONCLUSION

27. After a careful study of all the factors involved, it is the opinion of the Botswana Government that if it complied with resolution 232 (1966) to a greater extent than it has been doing, and if the illegal régime retaliated by:

- (a) banning all exports from Southern Rhodesia to Botswana;
- (b) prohibiting the export of commodities from Botswana to or through

Southern Rhodesia; and

- (c) preventing the supply of petrol, oil and lubricants to Botswana from Lourenço Marques through Southern Rhodesia;

harmful economic consequences to Botswana would follow due to the fact that the people of Botswana would be required to endure a significant rise in the cost of living.

28. But if in addition to the retaliatory action listed above, the illegal régime took action which seriously curtailed the operation of the railway within

Botswana, then this Government would be faced with an economic threat to this country of the utmost gravity. It is abundantly clear that Botswana could not survive without the railway and it is pertinent to point out that this railway is not vital to Southern Rhodesia since goods could be moved to and from South Africa by alternative routes without much difficulty albeit at increased expense. For the survival of Botswana as an economic entity the railway must be kept going. Botswana is heavily grant-aided and struggling to prove and develop its modest resources, and could not run the railway without substantial additional financial and technical aid. Even if this aid could be made available it is doubtful, if the illegal régime were intent on extreme retaliation, whether it would wait until Botswana was in a position to run the railways before it withdrew its rolling stock and staff. Any breakdown in the service for a prolonged period, and it would take time to assemble the engines, trucks, carriages and staff, would have very serious consequences for this country.

29. In these circumstances the Botswana Government feels that the application by it of any additional sanctions against Southern Rhodesia under resolution 232 (1966) would pose, in the terms of Article 50 of the Charter, special economic problems for Botswana.

BRAZIL

[Original: English]
27 February 1967
(S/7797)

The President of Brazil on 1 February 1967 issued the following executive decree, which was published in the "Official Journal" on 3 February 1967:

"Decree No. 60,172, of 1st February 1967, ruling on the implementation in the national territory of Resolution 232(1966) of the United Nations Security Council on the application of collective economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The President of the Republic, by virtue of the authority vested in him by Article 87, Item 1, of the Constitution, and in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, promulgated by Decree No. 19,841, of 22 October 1946, decrees:

Article 1. Brazilian authorities are hereby required, within the area of their respective responsibilities, to comply strictly with the provisions of operative paragraph 2 of Resolution 232(1966), adopted by the Security Council of the United Nations on 16 December 1966, which is annexed to this decree.

Article 2. The present decree will go into effect on the date of its publication.

Brasília, 1st February 1967, 146th year of Independence and 79th year of the Republic."

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BULGARIA

[Original: English]
28 February 1967
(S/7800)

In conformity with its basic and consistent policy, the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to implement strictly resolution 232 of 16 December 1966 of the Security Council. In this respect, all necessary measures within its authority have been undertaken so that commodities exported from Bulgaria, and included in the above-mentioned resolution, could not reach Southern Rhodesia through the medium of third countries, and, respectively, commodities whose import from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited, could not enter Bulgaria through the medium of third countries, either.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]
24 February 1967
(S/7790)

The Government of the Byelorussian SSR notes with concern that, in spite of the demands of world public opinion and the numerous decisions taken by the United Nations, the situation in Southern Rhodesia is continuing to deteriorate. The racist régime and its protectors are flagrantly violating the rights of the African population of Southern Rhodesia to freedom and independence. Primary responsibility for the situation which has arisen in Southern Rhodesia rests with the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, which, now as in the past, is stubbornly refusing to take effective steps to put an end to the infamous Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia.

The Byelorussian SSR supports the just demands of the African countries for effective action to remove the racist Smith régime from power without delay and to give the people of Zimbabwe genuine independence. At its twenty-first session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for the exercise of their inalienable right to freedom and independence and called upon all States to give them moral and material support in that struggle. The Byelorussian SSR maintains complete solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their just struggle for genuine independence.

The Byelorussian SSR has never maintained and does not now maintain political or economic relations with the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and is not providing it with assistance or support of any kind. The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is implementing all the decisions taken with respect to Southern Rhodesia by United Nations bodies. It will strictly comply with the terms of the Security Council resolution of 16 December 1966. Although the measures provided for in that resolution are inadequate, the Byelorussian SSR attaches great importance to the fact that it is the first resolution to provide for the imposition of economic sanctions which, under the United Nations Charter, are mandatory for all States.

It is the duty of the United Nations to put an end to colonialism in all its forms and manifestations without delay. The Byelorussian SSR is prepared to make whatever effort is necessary in order to accomplish that noble task.

CANADA

Original: English
23 February 1967

I have the honour to refer to my note dated 21 February 1967, concerning Security Council resolution S/RES/232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, and to enclose for your information the text of the additional regulations referred to in that note.

UNITED NATIONS RHODESIA REGULATIONS

Short Title

- 1) These Regulations may be cited as United Nations Rhodesia Regulations

Interpretation

In these Regulations,

- (a) "business" in respect of goods means the business of manufacturing, transporting, purchasing, supplying, selling, storing or dealing in those goods;
- (b) "Canadian aircraft" means an aircraft registered in Canada under regulations made under the Aeronautics Act;
- (c) "Canadian citizen" has the same meaning as in the Canadian Citizenship Act;
- (d) "Canadian corporation" means a corporation incorporated in Canada;
- (e) "Canadian ship" has the same meaning as in the Canada Shipping Act;
- (f) "master" in respect of a ship has the same meaning as in the Canada Shipping Act;
- (g) "operator" in respect of an aircraft has the same meaning as in the Air Regulations;
- (h) "owner" in respect of a ship means the registered owner of the ship, a person having a beneficial interest in the ship or a person to whom the ship is chartered, and, in respect of an aircraft, has the same meaning as in the Air Regulations;

- (i) "person" in respect of the doing of any act or thing in any place other than Canada means, except in section 10, a Canadian citizen or a Canadian corporation; and
- (j) "pilot-in-command" has the same meaning as in the Air Regulations.

Prohibitions

- (3) No person shall knowingly do anything, in Canada, or any other place, that causes or assists or is intended to cause or assist any shipment, trans-shipment or diversion of any goods specified in schedule A to be made, from Canada or any other place, to Rhodesia.
- (4) No person shall knowingly do anything, in Canada or any other place, that causes or assists or is intended to cause or assist any shipment, trans-shipment or diversion of any goods specified in schedule B from Rhodesia to any other place.
- (5) No person shall knowingly carry on or assist in the carrying on of any business, in Canada or any other place, in respect of goods specified in schedule B that are or were exported from Rhodesia after 16 December 1966.
- (6) No person shall knowingly make or cause to be made any payment, in Canada or any other place,
 - (a) for or in respect of goods specified in schedule B that are or were exported from Rhodesia after 16 December 1966; and
 - (b) for or in respect of the carrying on, in Canada or any other place, of any business in respect of goods specified in schedule B that are or were exported from Rhodesia after 16 December 1966.
- (7) No owner or master of a Canadian ship shall knowingly carry, or cause or permit to be carried, on the ship, in Canada or any other place,
 - (a) any goods specified in schedule B that are or were exported from Rhodesia after 16 December 1966; or
 - (b) any goods specified in schedule A
 - (i) that are loaded on the ship after the coming into force of these Regulations, and
 - (ii) that are for delivery to or bound for Rhodesia.

- (8) No owner, operator or pilot-in-command of a Canadian aircraft shall knowingly carry, or cause or permit to be carried, on the aircraft in Canada or any other place,
- (a) any goods specified in schedule B that are or were exported from Rhodesia after 16 December 1966; or
 - (b) any goods specified in schedule A
 - (i) that are loaded on the aircraft after the coming into force of these Regulations; and
 - (ii) that are for delivery to or bound for Rhodesia.
- (9) No person shall knowingly do any act or thing, in Canada or any other place, to promote or that is calculated to promote the sale or supply to any other person of any goods specified in schedule A if he has reason to believe,
- (a) that such goods will be sent by such other person to Rhodesia; or
 - (b) that the ultimate destination of such goods is Rhodesia.

Offences

- (10) (1) Every person who violates any provision of these Regulations is guilty of an offence and liable,
- (a) upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment; or
 - (b) upon indictment, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years or to both such fine and imprisonment.
- (2) No person commits an offence under these Regulations by doing an act or thing prohibited by these Regulations if, before he does such an act or thing, the Minister of Trade and Commerce certifies to him in writing that, in the opinion of the Minister, the United Nations Security Council resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, did not intend that the doing of such act or thing be prohibited.

(3) Where a person violates a provision of these Regulations by an act or thing done by such person outside of Canada, no prosecution of such person for such violation shall be instituted except with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada.

General

- (11) Where any person in Canada or any Canadian citizen out of Canada suffers damage as a result of being prohibited or prevented by these Regulations from
- (a) carrying out a legal obligation imposed on him by a contract, licence or other agreement entered into by him before the coming into force of these Regulations; or
 - (b) receiving a benefit to which he is entitled by law under a contract, licence or other agreement entered into by him before the coming into force of these Regulations,
- such person may apply to the Government of Canada through the Minister of Trade and Commerce for compensation.

SCHEDULE A

Prohibited Exports

1. Arms.
2. Ammunition.
3. Aircraft.
4. Motor vehicles.
5. Petroleum and petroleum products.
6. Equipment and materials for the manufacture, assembly or maintenance of arms, ammunition, aircraft or motor vehicles.

SCHEDULE B

Prohibited Imports

1. Asbestos.
2. Chrome.
3. Copper.
4. Hides and skins.
5. Iron ore.
6. Leather.
7. Meat and meat products.
8. Pig iron.
9. Sugar.
10. Tobacco.

CHILE

[Original: Spanish]
3 March 1967

The Government of Chile will comply strictly with Security Council resolution 232 (1966) relating to measures against the minority Government of Southern Rhodesia.

The Government of Chile has not recognized, and will not recognize, the Salisbury régime or give it assistance of any kind. In particular, the Banco Central de Chile, the State agency responsible for foreign trade, has prohibited all trade with Southern Rhodesia, whether direct or indirect.

In expressing to you my Government's steadfast intention to co-operate with United Nations efforts to end the present situation in Southern Rhodesia....

COLOMBIA

[Original: Spanish]
20 February 1967
(S/7788)

The Government of Colombia has issued Decree No. 127 of 1967 (26 January), which reads as follows:

"The President of the Republic of Colombia, exercising the powers conferred upon him by article 120 of the National Constitution and

"Considering:

"That on 16 December 1966 the United Nations Security Council, in accordance with Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter of the United Nations, adopted resolution 232 with a view to putting an end to the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia,

"That, under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations, non-compliance with the said resolution by Colombia, a Member State, would constitute a violation of the Charter,

"That resolution 232 contains provisions not covered by Decree No. 34, issued by the Government of Colombia on 16 January 1966, whereby measures were adopted against the régime established in Southern Rhodesia,

"Decrees:

"Article 1. Colombians, within or outside the country, and aliens present in Colombian territory may not engage in activities which in any way promote the sale or shipment to Southern Rhodesia of ammunition, military aircraft and vehicles and equipment and materials for the manufacture of arms and ammunition in that country.

"Article 2. Similarly, such persons may not engage in activities which promote the supply to Southern Rhodesia of any other aircraft or motor vehicles or of equipment and materials for the manufacture, assembly or maintenance of aircraft or motor vehicles in that country, or which are calculated to promote dealings in any commodity originating there or any transfer of funds to Southern Rhodesia for the purposes of such activities.

"Article 3. The Government shall adopt by further Decrees such measures as may become necessary for the strict observance of this Decree.

"This Decree shall be duly promulgated.

"Given at Bogotá on 26 January 1967.

(Signed) Carlos Lleras, President of Colombia

(Signed) Germán Zea, Minister for Foreign
Affairs, Acting Minister of Defence

(Signed) Antonio Alvarez Restrepo
Minister of Development."

By Decree No. 34 of 1966, as I informed you at the time, the Government of Colombia prohibited all imports from Southern Rhodesia and all exports to its territory, forbade Colombian nationals, vessels flying the Colombian flag and aircraft registered in Colombia to supply or carry petroleum or its derivatives to the said territory, and ordered officers of the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the Republic to refrain from accepting or visaing passports or other identity documents issued by the régime illegally installed in Southern Rhodesia.

FRANCE

Original: French
20 February 1967

I have the honour to refer to your letter of 13 February 1967, in which you requested the French Government to submit on a monthly basis certain information concerning trade with Rhodesia in the products specified in resolution 232, adopted by the Security Council on 16 December 1966.

On the instructions of my Government I have to inform you that France is prepared to transmit to you the information requested.

I would, however, draw your attention to the following:

1. The information transmitted by France will be compiled in accordance with the national nomenclature and not with the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) which is used by the customs administration only for preparing quarterly reports.

Our national nomenclature could be translated by your services into the nomenclature of the SITC using the attached list of equivalents.

2. In view of the time it takes to compile and distribute the statistics, detailed information on international trade for each month will be transmitted approximately one month later.

3. Lastly, as regards the information for the period 16 to 31 December 1966, since partial data are not available, you will find enclosed, in the form described above, the relevant information for the month of December 1966.*

Original: French
3 March 1967

The Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith the text of the notices to French importers and exporters published in Journal Officiel No. 2000, dated 25 February. These notices include the schedule of prohibited imports from and exports to Rhodesia.

* The information covered in this enclosure will be included in the relevant statistical analysis.

NOTICES AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ministry of Economy and Finance

Notice to exporters of products to Southern Rhodesia

Under the Decree of 30 November 1944 and notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the export to Southern Rhodesia of the products enumerated in the following schedule is prohibited:

Customs tariff number	DESIGNATION
27-08	Pitch and pitch coke obtained from coal tar or from other mineral tars.
27-09	Crude petroleum and bituminous mineral oils
27-10	Petroleum and bituminous mineral oils (other than crude oils), preparations not otherwise specified or included containing 70 per cent or more by weight of petroleum or bituminous mineral oil and of which such oils are the basic component
27-12	Vaseline
27-13	Paraffin, petroleum wax or bituminous mineral waxes, ozokerite, lignite wax, peat wax, paraffin residues ("gastch" and "slack wax"), even when coloured
27-14	Petroleum bitumen, petroleum coke, and other residues of petroleum or of bituminous mineral oils
27-16	Bituminous mixtures based on asphalt or natural bitumen, petroleum bitumen, mineral tar or pitch obtained from mineral tar (bituminous mastics, cut-backs, etc.)
34-03	Lubricating preparations and preparations of the kind used for oiling textiles, oiling or greasing leather or other materials, except those containing at least 70 per cent by weight of petroleum or other bituminous mineral oils
87-01B	Tractors, including winch-tractors; other tractors
87-02	Motor cars of all engine types for transporting passengers (including sports cars and trolley-buses) or goods
87-03	Motor cars for special uses other than for transport proper, such as breakdown vehicles, fire-engines, ladder vehicles, street-cleaning vehicles, snow-clearing vehicles, sprinkler vehicles, crane vehicles, searchlight vehicles, workshop vehicles, X-ray vehicles and the like

Customs tariff number	DESIGNATION
87-04	Chassis for motor vehicles listed under items 87-01 to 87-03 with motor
87-05	Bodies for motor vehicles listed under items 87-01 to 87-03 inclusive, including cabs
87-06	Parts, spares and accessories for motor vehicles listed under items 87-01 to 87-03 inclusive
87-08	Tanks and armoured cars, whether armed or not; their parts and spares
87-09	Motorcycles and cycles with auxiliary motors, with or without side-car; side-cars for motorcycles and cycles with auxiliary motors, as individual items
87-12A	Parts, spares and accessories for motorcycles
88-01	Lighter-than-air craft
88-02	Heavier-than-air craft (aeroplanes, seaplanes, helicopters, etc); rotochutes
88-03	Parts and spares for the craft listed under items 88-01 and 88-02
Chapter 93	Weapons and ammunition

Notice to importers of products originating in or coming from Southern Rhodesia

Under the Decree of 30 November 1944 importation of the products originating in or coming from Southern Rhodesia enumerated in the following schedule is prohibited:

Customs tariff number	DESIGNATION
02-01 A II	Meat of bovine cattle, fresh, chilled or frozen
04-06	Natural honey
16-01	Sausages etc. of meat, of meat offals and of animal blood
16-02	Other prepared or preserved meats or offals
16-03	Extracts and juices of meat
25-24	Asbestos
26-01 A	Iron ores and roasted iron pyrites (pyrite cinder)
26-01 ex G	Chromium ore and concentrates
41-01 to 41-02 inclusive	Skins and pelts
73-01	Pig iron (including Spiegeleisen) in ingots and other primary forms
73-02	Ferro-alloys
73-04	Iron and steel shot
73-05	Iron and steel powders; iron and steel sponge
74-01 to 74-08	Crude copper, copper alloys; bars, rods, angles, shapes and wires, plates, sheets, strips, powders and flakes, tubes and pipes, tube and pipe fittings of copper

HUNGARY

[Original: English]
6 March 1967
(S/7806)

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has implemented fully the provisions of Security Council resolution No. 232 (1966) and actually went beyond them long before the adoption of the said resolution. Hungary is not among the countries having export or import trade with Southern Rhodesia. Security Council document S/7781/Add.1 is a further testimony of the correctness of this statement.

In addition the Permanent Representative of Hungary has the honour to inform the Secretary-General on the most recent measure taken by the Hungarian Government in the light of Note No. PO 230 SORH (1) of 13 January 1967: the attention of the competent authorities was again drawn to the strict application of all instructions prohibiting direct or indirect trade or any communication with the minority racist Smith régime. It was clearly established that no violation of the said instructions and of Security Council resolution No. 232 (1966) ever took place by these authorities.

The Permanent Representative of Hungary would hereby like to reiterate that the Government of Hungary fully recognizes the inalienable rights of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence and condemns the attitude of those who, through different channels and methods, still support the unlawful and inhuman régime of Southern Rhodesia.

IRAQ

Original: English
21 February 1967
(S/7785)

The Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his letter of 29 December 1965, in which he informed the Secretary-General that in conformity with Security Council resolution (S/RES/217) of 20 November 1965, the Government of the Republic of Iraq has decided not to recognize the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and also to sever all economic relations with its white minority régime and to impose a complete embargo on the export of oil and all types of oil products to it.

The Permanent Representative of Iraq wishes at this stage and in response to the Secretary-General's Note No. PO 230 SOPH (1) of 17 December 1966, to assure him of the co-operation of the Government of Iraq in supporting all decisions of the United Nations in this respect and its continued keen vigilance over the implementation of the United Nations economic sanctions against the present illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

IVORY COAST

[Original: French]
21 February 1967

I have the honour to inform you that, by virtue of Ordinance No. 67-45 of the President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, which was approved by the Council of Ministers on 2 February 1967, the following activities were, in conformity with Security Council resolution No. 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, prohibited as from 2 February 1967:

- (1) The importation into the Ivory Coast of products and goods originating in or coming from Southern Rhodesia;
- (2) The exportation to Southern Rhodesia of products and goods originating in or coming from the Ivory Coast;
- (3) All financial transactions with Southern Rhodesia.

It is apparent from this ordinance, a copy of which is attached, that the Government of the Republic of the Ivory Coast has prohibited all commercial and financial relations with Southern Rhodesia completely instead of limiting such prohibition to the products, goods and activities referred to in paragraph 2 (a) of the aforementioned resolution.

REPUBLIC OF THE IVORY COAST

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND
FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

ORDINANCE No. 6745 of 2 February 1967
prohibiting trade relations
with RHODESIA

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,

ACTING ON the report of the Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs,
CONSIDERING resolution No. 232 (1966) adopted by the United Nations Security
Council on 16 December 1966,

CONSIDERING Act No. 62-62 of 16 February 1962 giving effect in the territory of
the Republic of the Ivory Coast to the exchange regulations of the franc zone,
CONSIDERING article 17 of Act No. 64-291 of 1 August 1964 giving effect to the
Customs Code,

CONSIDERING Decree No. 66-45 of 8 March 1966 specifying the functions of the
Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs, as amended by Decree No. 66-339 of
5 September 1966,

HAVING CONSULTED THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS,

HEREBY ISSUES THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE:

Article 1. As from the date of publication of this ordinance, the
importation into the Ivory Coast of products and goods originating in or coming
from Rhodesia shall be prohibited.

Article 2. The exportation to Rhodesia of products and goods originating or
coming from the Ivory Coast shall be prohibited.

Article 3. All financial transactions with Rhodesia shall be prohibited.

Article 4. The Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs shall be
responsible for the execution of this ordinance, which shall be published in the
Journal Officiel of the Republic of the Ivory Coast.

DONE AT ABIDJAN, on 2 February 1967

FELIX HOUPHOUET - BOIGNY

LESOTHO

[Original: English]
24 February 1967

Your Excellency will be aware that this country has no direct trade with Rhodesia; that it must have regard to the consequences of its membership of a customs union with South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland; that the main volume of its trade is with the Republic of South Africa; and that its economy is virtually dependent, for reasons beyond its own control and for reasons not of our own creation, on that of the Republic of South Africa. In these circumstances, Your Excellency will, I think, appreciate that it is impossible for Lesotho to take positive steps to implement the Security Council resolution. I can, however, assure Your Excellency that the Government of this country holds the considered view that the present régime in Rhodesia is an illegal one and that the unhappy situation there can only be resolved by the establishment of a constitutional government on the basis of majority rule in that country.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Original: French
17 February 1967

There is virtually no trade between Liechtenstein and Southern Rhodesia. Liechtenstein neither imports nor exports any of the commodities mentioned in the Security Council resolution of 16 December 1966 whose import from or export to Southern Rhodesia is banned. Liechtenstein produces neither oil nor oil products. So far as war materials are concerned, exports to Southern Rhodesia have been prohibited since the end of 1965.

Since no aircraft or vessels are registered in Liechtenstein, it is not possible for banned goods to be shipped by such means of transport.

Liechtenstein renders neither financial nor economic aid to Southern Rhodesia.

Generally, the Government of the Principality points out that the Customs Union Treaty concluded in 1923 between the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Swiss Confederation provides for the complete harmonization of the two countries' legal systems with respect to the import and export of goods of all kinds. Consequently, all legislative provisions in the matter and all measures taken thereunder are identical in the two countries.

The foreign trade of the Principality of Liechtenstein is included in the statistics prepared by Switzerland which apply to the whole of the economic zone constituted by the two States.

MALI

[Original: French]
17 February 1967
(S/7786)

The Government of the Republic of Mali has never recognized the Government of the minority of racist settlers in Southern Rhodesia, and is implementing in their entirety all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly. The Government of the Republic of Mali hopes that all States Members of the United Nations will comply with the measures advocated in resolution S/RES/232 (1966) of 16 December 1966.

MALTA

[Original: English]
1 March 1967
(S/7802)

The Government of Malta has drafted legislation designed to give effect to the Security Council's resolution. The legislation is now being considered by the House of Representatives.

MAURITANIA

[Original: French]
23 February 1967

... The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, faithful to the resolutions of the OAU and of the Security Council and to its policy of supporting all African territories still under domination, maintains no relations of any kind with the rebel régime of Ian Smith, and accordingly feels it unnecessary to reply in detail to the questionnaire accompanying this note.

NICARAGUA

Original: Spanish
17 February 1967

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs had the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of the above-mentioned communication in its note verbale No. 099 of 13 January, in which it stated that "Nicaragua will comply with the resolution referred to, and it is accordingly reaffirmed that the measures against Southern Rhodesia provided for in resolution 217 of 20 November 1965 will remain in force."

With reference to the same matter, we take this opportunity to inform you that the Government of Nicaragua maintains no relations of any kind with the present Government of Southern Rhodesia.

POLAND

[Original: English]
6 March 1967
(S/7812)

In conformity with its fundamental policy, the Government of the Polish People's Republic has consistently supported and strictly implemented the previous resolutions adopted by the Security Council, and by the General Assembly, on the question of Southern Rhodesia.

As previously advised in our note of 14 January 1966, and our note of 1 February 1967, the policy of the Polish Government has been clearly defined.

The Government of Poland has never recognized the illegal Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia and had taken necessary measures to sever all economic relations with her.

Moreover, the Polish Government has decided to suspend all telecommunication and mail service with Southern Rhodesia as from 17 February 1966.

Furthermore, the Polish Government has declared to fully comply with the relevant provisions of the Security Council resolution 232/1966 in accordance with Article 25 of the United Nations Charter.

It will therefore be seen that the Government of Poland had already taken all measures which fully conform with the provisions of Security Council resolution of 16 December 1966.

RWANDA

[Original: French]
13 February 1967

Up to November 1965, prior to the rebellion, the Rwandese Republic imported certain goods, especially foot-wear, from Southern Rhodesia. There have never been any exports from Rwanda to Southern Rhodesia.

In February 1966, we formally severed all commercial relations, together with all diplomatic and consular relations. So long as the régime of a handful of settlers continues to exist in Rhodesia, we shall condemn it and combat it by all means at our disposal.

TUNISIA

[Original: French]
11 February 1967

... in conformity with the decisions both of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity, the following measures were taken by the Tunisian Government as long ago as 17 December 1965:

1. All economic relations, including commercial transactions and payment agreements, with Southern Rhodesia are suspended.
2. All Southern Rhodesian accounts in Tunisian banks are blocked.
3. All travel documents issued or renewed by the illegal Government of Southern Rhodesia are considered null and void.
4. All means of transport, including aircraft, coming from or going to Southern Rhodesia will be denied every kind of service, all overflight privileges and all other facilities.
5. Telegraph, telephone, teletype, radio-telephone and all other means of communication with Southern Rhodesia have been suspended.

UGANDA

[Original: English]
24 February 1967

The following is a list of the measures which were taken by the Government of Uganda against Rhodesia:

1. Importation direct or indirect of any goods from Southern Rhodesia has been prohibited. This includes mail baggage and even vital material goods for industrial use. What is more goods already ordered from Rhodesia at the time of the declaration of U.D.I. were not permitted to enter Uganda.
2. The exportation of any goods to or any goods ultimately destined for Rhodesia is prohibited.
3. Rhodesia currency is not accepted in payment or exchange in Uganda.
4. No payment to Rhodesia for whatever purpose can be processed by banks or any other financial agent.
5. All travel to Rhodesia has been stopped.
6. All forms of telecommunications between Uganda and Rhodesia have been suspended indefinitely. Transit facilities for all forms of transport, including aircraft from Central African Airlines have been forbidden to land in, or fly over Uganda.
7. Postal services between Uganda and Rhodesia have been cut off.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Original: Russian
25 February 1967

The position of the Soviet Union with regard to the Security Council resolution of 16 December 1966 concerning Southern Rhodesia was set forth in detail in our letter of 5 January 1967, and I have the honour to confirm herewith that this position remains unchanged.

Pursuant to the decisions taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly with regard to Southern Rhodesia, the Soviet Union does not recognize the racist Smith régime and, now as in the past, does not maintain economic relations of any kind with Southern Rhodesia. The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has refused to maintain postal communications and telecommunications with Southern Rhodesia and has so informed the Universal Postal Union and the International telecommunication Union.

In accordance with its fundamental position, the Soviet Union has vigorously and consistently supported the just demands of the countries of Africa for the broadest and most effective possible action to remove the racist Smith régime from power in Southern Rhodesia without delay and grant independence to the Zimbabwe people in full conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The inalienable right of the Zimbabwe people to freedom and independence has been reaffirmed in decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly expressing the will of an overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations. It should also be noted that at its twenty-first session the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Zimbabwe people's struggle against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and called upon States to render moral and material support to the Zimbabwe people in its struggle for independence.

As regards the Security Council resolution on the question of Southern Rhodesia, we would state, as we have before, that although it is inadequate and does not give consideration to a number of important demands made by the African countries, the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the fact that provision was made in it for the first time for the application of economic sanctions which are binding on all States under the United Nations Charter. Needless to say, the

Soviet Union, which has taken a consistent position in favour of strict, scrupulous application of the Charter, is scrupulously complying with this decision of the Security Council and will continue to do so. Accordingly, the Soviet Union has taken and will continue to take all necessary action within its power to ensure that the commodities listed in the aforementioned Security Council resolution do not, after being exported from the Soviet Union, reach Southern Rhodesia through third countries and that the commodities whose import from Southern Rhodesia is prohibited also do not reach the Soviet Union through third countries.

The Soviet Union maintains complete solidarity with the Zimbabwe people in its just struggle to gain true national independence and is prepared to co-operate with the countries of Africa in rendering all possible support to the Zimbabwe people in its struggle.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Original: English
27 February 1967
(S/7799)

The position of the United Arab Republic Government on the question of Southern Rhodesia, which is based on the full support of the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to freedom and independence, has been repeatedly stated on various occasions. The United Arab Republic Government, faithful to this policy, has condemned the unilateral declaration of independence, as well as the illegal régime of Ian Smith. It had already severed all economic and trade relations with the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia long before the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution by the Ministerial Decree No. 920 of 1965.

Furthermore, the Government of the United Arab Republic will not hesitate to take any other possible action to help and assist the people of Zimbabwe to liberate their country from colonial rule.

UPPER VOLTA

[Original: French]
16 February 1967

... the Republic of Upper Volta does not maintain commercial relations either directly or indirectly with Southern Rhodesia. Consequently, the application of resolution S/RES/232 (1966), adopted by the Security Council on 16 December 1966, raised no problem. In addition, a draft text containing a series of measures against the illegal government of Southern Rhodesia has been submitted to the Government of Upper Volta for approval. When finally adopted, this text will be brought to the widest possible notice.

VENEZUELA

[Original: Spanish]
3 March 1967

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Venezuela has brought the matter to the attention of the Cabinet and has caused a notice to be published in Gaceta Oficial No. 28263, of 18 February 1967, reading as follows:

"Republic of Venezuela - Ministry of Foreign Affairs - International Policies Division - Official Notice.

"Whereas the Security Council of the United Nations, acting in exercise of the powers vested in it by the Charter of the United Nations in cases of threats to the peace, breach of the peace, or acts of aggression, and having determined that the present situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security, has taken measures which must be complied with by all Member States.

"Whereas Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations establishes the obligation of all Member States to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

"Whereas the Charter of the United Nations is law in the Republic, compliance with the said decision of the Security Council is obligatory in the Republic of Venezuela.

"Public notice is hereby given of the text of the measures decided upon by the Security Council:

"DECIDES that all States Members of the United Nations shall prevent:

"(a) the import into their territories of asbestos, iron ore, chrome, pig-iron, sugar, tobacco, copper, meat and meat products and hides, skins and leather originating in Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution;

"(b) any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the export of these commodities from Southern Rhodesia and any dealings by their nationals or in their territories in any of these commodities originating in Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to Southern Rhodesia for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

"(c) shipment in vessels or aircraft of their registration of any of these commodities originating in Southern Rhodesia and exported therefrom after the date of this resolution;

“(d) any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the sale or shipment to Southern Rhodesia of arms, ammunition of all types, military aircraft, military vehicles, and equipment and materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in Southern Rhodesia;

“(e) any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the supply to Southern Rhodesia of all other aircraft and motor vehicles and of equipment and materials for the manufacture, assembly, or maintenance of aircraft and motor vehicles in Southern Rhodesia: the shipment in vessels and aircraft of their registration of any such goods destined for Southern Rhodesia: and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote the manufacture or assembly of aircraft of motor vehicles in Southern Rhodesia;

“(f) participation in their territories or territories under their administration or in land or air transport facilities or by their nationals or vessels of their registration in the supply of oil or oil products to Southern Rhodesia; notwithstanding any contracts entered into or licences granted before the date of this resolution.’

“The resolution was adopted on 16 December 1966.”

With respect to the monthly statistical information on imports and exports of the commodities mentioned in the aforesaid resolution, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Venezuela will endeavour to obtain this data in the form which you require.

ZAMBIA

Original: English
23 February 1967
(S/7783)

... although the Government of the Republic of Zambia does not believe that the measures adopted by the Security Council would be effective enough to bring down the illegal régime, and despite the fact that Zambia's and Southern Rhodesia's economies have for the past seventy years been inextricably jointed like Siamese twins, and whereas any sanctions aimed at disrupting the economy of Southern Rhodesia is bound to disrupt the economy of Zambia, the Government of the Republic of Zambia is prepared to give its maximum co-operation in the implementation of resolution 232, and in fact it has already adopted a policy which aims at severing all economic and trade connexions with Southern Rhodesia. To achieve this the Government of Zambia has already imposed far-reaching and more extensive voluntary sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

Since the unilateral declaration of independence by the minority white régime in Southern Rhodesia, Zambia has spent well over \$90 million implementing its policy of severing its trade and economic ties with Southern Rhodesia. The following measures have been taken:

(a) New sources of consumer goods have been found and new routes for their transportation have been developed. By an Act of Parliament (Control of Goods 1964) the Government has imposed a licence system whereby only certain commodities can be imported from Southern Rhodesia.

(b) New routes for the export of copper, maize, tobacco, cotton, etc., and for the importation of consumer goods are being developed. A highway from Zambia to Dar es Salaam connecting with the Indian Ocean is being upgraded.

(c) Negotiations to separate the jointly owned Rhodesia Railways are going on.

(d) Similar negotiations to separate the jointly owned Central African Airways are also going on.

(e) Payments received by the Kariba Power Corporation from Zambia are being blocked and not allowed to go over to Southern Rhodesia to supplement their foreign exchange.

(f) All commercial banks were ordered not to make available foreign exchange to the rebel régime.

(g) The airlift of petrol and petroleum products and petrol rationing has gone on for over fourteen months.

The reply to the questionnaire on imports and exports of the products enumerated in paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 232 (1966) will be transmitted to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.
