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

SECURITY COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTIETH YEAR
SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT No. 2

Volume I

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1975

NOTE

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S/11594/Rev.1

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INTRODUCTION

1. The sixth report of the Committee [S/11178/Rev.1] 1/ was submitted to the Security Council on 31 December 1973. Since then, the Committee has held 45 meetings.
2. At the 183rd meeting, on 30 January 1974, the Committee elected Ambassador Charles G. Maina (Kenya) Chairman for the year 1974 and decided that the delegations of Costa Rica and Indonesia should provide the two Vice-Chairmen for the same period.
3. The present report, adopted on 31 December 1974, covers the period between 16 December 1973 and 15 December 1974. It follows as a whole the outline of previous reports in its body and annexes. However, inasmuch as meetings of the Committee are held in private in accordance with established procedure, it was felt that some general information on the Committee and its working procedure should be included in the present report (see chap. I, sect. A).
4. Also, considering that the Security Council, in its relevant resolutions, has always emphasized the responsibility of Governments in the effective implementation of the sanctions, the Committee decided to devote a full chapter of the present report to actions taken by Governments in that regard (see chap. II).
5. Comments and views of various Committee members concerning the seventh annual report and the work of the Committee during 1974 are included in annex I.

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-ninth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 and Special Supplement No. 2A.

Chapter I

WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

A. General information concerning the Committee

(a) Terms of reference and membership

6. It may be recalled that the terms of reference of the Committee, which was established under paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), adopted on 29 May 1968, were reproduced and extended in paragraph 21 of resolution 277 (1970), adopted by the Council on 18 March 1970. 2/ Furthermore, by subsequent

2/ Paragraph 20 of resolution 253 (1968) reads as follows:

"20. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, a committee of the Security Council to undertake the following tasks and to report to it with its observations:

"(a) To examine such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as are submitted by the Secretary-General;

"(b) To seek from any States Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies such further information regarding the trade of that State (including information regarding the commodities and products exempted from the prohibition contained in operative paragraph 3 (d) above) or regarding any activities by any nationals of that State or in its territories that may constitute an evasion of the measures decided upon in this resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council."

Paragraph 21 of resolution 277 (1970) reads as follows:

"21. Decides that the Committee of the Security Council established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968), in accordance with rule 28 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Council, shall be entrusted with the responsibility of:

"(a) Examining such reports on the implementation of the present resolution as will be submitted by the Secretary-General;

"(b) Seeking from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council;

"(c) Studying ways and means by which Member States could carry out more effectively the decisions of the Security Council regarding sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia and making recommendations to the Council."

decisions generally formulated in the light of recommendations or proposals submitted by the Committee, the Council has spelled out more clearly certain aspects of these terms of reference. 3/

7. The membership of the Committee is the same as that of the Security Council and varies accordingly. On the other hand, the Committee decided in 1972 to exchange the system of automatically rotating the Chairmanship every month, which had hitherto been applied, for one in which the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen would be elected annually. It should be noted that the Chairman is elected in his personal capacity, whereas delegations are designated to provide the Vice-Chairmen.

(b) Working procedures

8. At its very first meeting, on 28 October 1968, the Committee decided that, in principle, meetings would be held in closed session, subject to the right of any delegation to request further discussion of the matter. Thus, on the proposal of the Sudan, the Committee decided that its 175th meeting, on 9 November 1973, should be open so as to emphasize, eight years after the illegal and unilateral declaration of independence by the minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, its continuing concern for the full and total application of sanctions.

9. It was likewise decided at the first meeting that, since it was desirable for the Committee to arrive at unanimous decisions, recourse to voting seemed inadvisable. However, it was stipulated that where agreement could not be reached on a consensus, the point at issue could be referred to the Security Council, together with reports reflecting any opinions expressed.

10. As regards the progress of its work, the Committee described in its sixth report /S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 139-141/ the semi-automatic procedure that it had adopted shortly before in the hope of accelerating its consideration of cases and improving the efficiency of its work. Under this procedure, the Secretariat, whenever possible, attaches to the texts of communications it transmits to members a draft reply or suggested course of action. Unless there is an objection before a particular date specified on the note of transmittal, the suggested course of action is followed. Where there is an objection, the matter is discussed in a meeting.

11. As it wished to increase the amount of information made available to it, the Committee requested the Secretariat to extend the scope of its research with regard to press reports. Moreover, in the spirit of the appeal made on 4 September 1973 to individuals and non-governmental organizations to submit relevant information on suspected cases of sanctions violations /ibid., para. 64/, the Committee endeavoured during the current year to encourage suitable contacts.

3/ See, in particular, Security Council resolutions 314 (1972), 318 (1972), 320 (1972) and 333 (1973).

12. The extent of its efforts is reflected in the following comparisons of figures, which relate to the past three years.

(a) Excerpts from the press considered by the members of the Committee:

1972	120
1973	171
1974 (1 January-15 December)	217

(b) Working papers considered by the members of the Committee:

1972	44
1973	67
1974 (1 January-15 December)	292

(c) Communications dispatched at the request of the Committee, principally to Governments: 4/

1972	75
1973	116
1974 (1 January-15 December)	269

(d) Number of cases examined:

	<u>Old cases</u>	<u>New cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
1972	34	11	45
1973	37	42	79
1974 (1 January-15 December)	71	54	125

13. Since its establishment, the Committee has submitted 11 reports to the Council, namely, six annual reports on the progress of its work, three interim reports on

4/ These figures do not include either the notes sent to all Member States or the routine reminders.

urgent cases and two special reports requested by the Council concerning ways of improving the effectiveness of sanctions. 5/

B. Consideration of cases carried over from previous reports and new cases concerning possible violations of sanctions

14. As indicated in the preceding section, during the period under review, the Committee opened and considered 54 cases of possible violations of the sanctions established by the Security Council against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. It also continued its examination of 71 of the cases mentioned in its sixth report.

15. This section covers those cases in which there have been particularly outstanding developments during the period under review. The fact that some cases are merely mentioned in passing or even omitted altogether from this necessarily succinct analysis means only that the current inquiry being conducted by the Committee has not turned up any new and decisive information in the recent past.

16. As was evident from the Committee's previous reports, the majority of the cases considered concern industrial and commercial transactions. It is perhaps worth while to mention in this regard that the illegal régime has reinforced its police and judicial measures against persons who divulge information about clandestine transactions. Mr. McIntosh, who had supplied information in Case No. 171 (Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (RISCO)), was sentenced to a term of 14 years' imprisonment by the illegal régime.

5/ Annual reports: Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1968, document S/8954; *ibid.*, Twenty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969, documents S/9252 and Add.1; *ibid.*, Twenty-fifth Year, Special Supplement No. 3 and Special Supplement No. 3A; *ibid.*, Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 and Corrigendum and Special Supplement No. 2A; *ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 2; and *ibid.*, Twenty-ninth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 and Special Supplement No. 2A.

Interim reports: Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971, document S/10408; *ibid.*, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1972, documents S/10580 and Add.1; and *ibid.*, Supplement for April, May and June 1972, document S/10593.

Special reports: Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1972, document S/10632; and *ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973, document S/10920.

17. In addition to these cases dealing with essentially economic questions, the Committee also opened, during the period under review, a relatively large number of cases concerning both the development of tourism in Southern Rhodesia and the efforts of the régime to be represented in international competitions. The Committee noted that those activities, which tended to present a false image that all was well with the illegal régime, were undertaken at the same time as the strident campaign launched at the beginning of the year to promote white immigration into Southern Rhodesia. It therefore felt that those concerted efforts should be carefully investigated and, wherever possible, thwarted. A brief analysis of the cases in question and the Committee's views on them are to be found in section C of chapter IV (Consular, sporting and other representation in Southern Rhodesia and representation of the illegal régime in other countries).

18. As in the past, whenever the Committee received sufficiently reliable information concerning possible violations, it requested the Secretary-General to transmit that information to the Governments concerned so that they might order investigations and take appropriate action. Sometimes the Committee also considered it necessary to dispatch special notes drawing the attention of a number of Governments, and even of all Member States, to information about more general attempts to evade sanctions.

19. When the information supplied in response to the Committee's requests appeared inadequate, the Committee requested additional information and copies of the commercial documentation submitted to the investigators.

20. In that connexion, the Committee again drew the attention of the Governments concerned to the fact that, in the prevailing circumstances, bills of lading and Chamber of Commerce certificates emanating from South Africa or Portuguese-controlled Territories should not be regarded as sufficient proof of origin. The Committee noted with regret that certain Governments continued to allow the importation of cargoes solely on the basis of such suspect documentation. It recommended that the investigating authorities should seek the documentation suggested in the memorandum on the application of sanctions of 2 September 1969, which had been transmitted to all Governments on 18 September 1969 /see S/9844/Rev.1, 6/ annex VI/.

21. With regard to cases of imports of chrome, nickel and other materials into the United States of America, some members of the Committee expressed their deep concern that a permanent member of the Security Council persisted in allowing its nationals to conduct transactions that contravened the mandatory resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

22. They particularly deplored that the vote in the United States Senate on 18 December 1973 to repeal the legislation in question had not been followed up, one year later, by any positive legislative action in accordance with the obligations of the United Nations Charter.

6/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-fifth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

23. The same delegations emphasized that the persistence of such an attitude was not only detrimental to the faithful implementation of sanctions in the cases specifically concerned but, if other Member States were to take it as an example, it might have a most regrettable effect on the efficiency of the work of the Committee as a whole.

24. The information concerning the cases examined by the Committee since the publication of its sixth report appears in annexes II to V of the present report. The cases have been divided up in a way which differs slightly from that used in the last report, so as to take better account of their similarities.

(a) Metallic ores, metals and their alloys

25. Concerning the commodities in this category, the Committee pursued the study of nine cases already mentioned in its last report. It also opened and examined the following five new cases: Case Nos. 165 (chrome ore), 178 (silicon chrome), 179 (silicon metal), 184 (nickel) and 185 (ferromanganese).

26. All the new cases concerned shipments alleged to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, except Case No. 179, which dealt with a shipment of silicon metal alleged to have been destined for Southern Rhodesia. Regarding Case Nos. 165 and 178, the Government concerned (Japan) informed the Committee that the cargoes in question were of South African origin, as indicated by certificates of origin issued by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce. When additional evidence was requested, the Japanese Government replied that in Case No. 165, the South African exporter had declined to provide further documentation on the grounds that the documentation already provided was valid, and in Case No. 178, the Japanese importer had not agreed that copies of the documentation should be submitted to the Committee because those documents contained trade secrets, such as information on unit price, quality of merchandise and terms of payment.

27. The Committee expressed its concern about those replies and requested the Government of Japan to pursue its investigation of those cases. It also suggested that a chemical analysis might be made of the cargoes and transmitted to the Japanese Government a list containing names of experts whose assistance could be requested for that purpose. In its reply, the Japanese Government assured the Committee that it was actively pursuing the investigation of those cases. Regarding the possibility of chemical analysis, the Japanese Government stated regretfully that a considerable time had elapsed since the authorities concerned had determined the consignment in question to be of South African origin and granted it customs clearance. The mineral in question had already been processed, making it impossible to undertake a chemical analysis.

28. Regarding Case No. 184, the Committee transmitted to the Governments concerned (Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and Sweden) information according to which the nickel shipment in question had been sent directly by rail from Southern Rhodesia to Lourenço Marques and indicating that the documentation showing it to be of South African origin was likely to be spurious.

29. In Case No. 185, the Government concerned (Netherlands) stated that, as far as it could be established, the shipment in question did originate in South Africa. The Committee replied, saying that it would be useful for it to know on what basis the findings had been made and whether the documents examined were those currently suggested by the Committee.

(b) Mineral fuels

30. The Committee was informed of attempts by the illegal régime to obtain mineral fuels abroad. Two new cases were opened concerning such commodities. In Case No. 172, the information was to the effect that a Southern Rhodesian company had made approaches to oil companies in several countries, asking for quotations for a considerable quantity of crude oil. The Committee decided to transmit that information to all Member States for any action that they might consider necessary.

31. In Case No. 187, the information received was to the effect that the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (RISCO), already involved in Case No. 171, would have shipped or was about to ship crushed coking coal abroad. The matter is under investigation.

(c) Tobacco

32. The Committee pursued the consideration of five cases concerning tobacco. In four of those cases it requested further information and decided to close the fifth, Case No. 146, because it considered satisfactory the documentation provided by the Government concerned (Iraq).

33. The Committee also opened four new cases (Case Nos. 164, 169, 196 and INGO-6). In Case No. 169, the Committee expressed its appreciation to the countries concerned (Japan and Singapore) for their co-operation in the matter. In Case No. INGO-6, which was opened on the basis of a report prepared by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands concerning the importation of Southern Rhodesian tobacco, the Committee expressed its appreciation to that organization and transmitted the information thus received to the Government concerned (Netherlands) for its comments.

(d) Cereals

34. During the period under review, no new cases concerning this commodity have been opened by the Committee. The Committee continued the examination of 12 cases already reported upon.

(e) Cotton and cotton seeds

35. The two cases already reported upon (Case Nos. 53 and 96) are still under consideration. No new case has been opened concerning these commodities.

(f) Meat

36. Although most of the cases involving meat transactions were opened several years ago, the Committee has been reluctant to close them in the hope that some new information might come to light. Thus, in Case No. 117, concerning a shipment of meat aboard the Greek ship, Drymakos, the Government of Greece in a note informed the Committee that the District Attorney of Piraeus had offered a supplementary investigation of the case.

37. The Committee opened a new case (No. 183) on the basis of information that a Swiss company was trading extensively in meat suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and that large sums of money were being regularly transferred by a Swiss bank for the transactions in question. The Committee transmitted the information to the Swiss Government with a request that the matter be investigated. In its reply dated 25 September 1974, the Swiss Government stated the following:

"The imports of meat of Rhodesian origin by Bell, Ltd., of Basle ... are part of the quota assigned to the above-mentioned company within the framework of the restrictions placed on Swiss imports from Rhodesia in accordance with the autonomous decisions of the Federal Council on this matter, which have been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General on a number of occasions." 7/

38. Finally, although Case No. 154, Tango Romeo, concerning the activities of two air companies and their aircraft, is referred to in chapter V of the present report under the heading "Airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia", it should also be mentioned here because, reportedly, its main cargo when departing from Southern Rhodesia consisted of meat.

(g) Sugar

39. No new case of sugar transaction has been opened since the submission of the sixth report. The Committee continued examination of 10 cases already reported upon. In Case Nos. 115, 119 and 132 regarding sugar shipments aboard the vessels Aegean Mariner, Calli and Primrose reported to have been unloaded in the port of Casablanca, the Moroccan Government informed the Committee by a note dated 9 January 1974 that, regretfully, it had not been possible to obtain further information on those transactions which had occurred several years earlier. The Government added that in order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, it had decided to reinforce the instructions given to the competent authorities in Morocco. The Committee took note of that decision with satisfaction.

40. In Case No. 112 concerning a shipment of sugar aboard the Greek ship Evangelos M, the Greek Government informed the Committee by a note dated

7/ See, in particular, the note from Switzerland /S/7781/ dated 13 February 1967. The content of that note is recalled in the note dated 13 May 1974 from Switzerland, reproduced in chapter II, section D, of the present report.

30 October 1974 that the case had been referred to the Court of Piraeus and that the defendants had been acquitted for lack of evidence.

(h) Fertilizers and ammonia

41. No new case concerning these commodities has been opened during the period under review. It should be noted that, in connexion with Case No. 113 which is one of the cases still under active consideration, the question of the responsibility of Governments regarding sanctions violations by their nationals abroad was raised (see chap. II, sect. D).

(i) Machinery

42. Since the submission of the sixth report, the Committee has opened four new cases dealing with machinery. In Case No. 161, information was received that a Swiss company was to provide electrical generating equipment for a thermal power station in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee drew the matter to the attention of the Government of Switzerland, which in a reply dated 6 May 1974 assured the Committee that no such equipment of Swiss origin had been supplied to Southern Rhodesia and that the company mentioned had given a formal assurance that it would not provide equipment or services of any kind to the thermal power station in question. The Committee also decided to have a note sent to all Member States drawing their attention to the possibility that subcontractors anywhere in the world might be approached for such equipment.

43. The other cases recently opened deal with a consignment of spare parts for sewing or knitting machines destined for Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 170), the publication in a Southern Rhodesian magazine of advertisements concerning machine tools of foreign origin (Case No. 177) and the construction of a power station on the Wankie coal-field in Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 189).

(j) Transport equipment

44. In addition to pursuing the examination of three cases already reported upon concerning transport equipment, the Committee opened seven new cases. Four of these new cases deal with shipments of vehicles and spare parts suspected to be destined for Southern Rhodesia (Case Nos. 168, 173, 180 and 182). With regard to Case Nos. 173 and 182, the Government of Sweden informed the Committee that the matter had been referred to the Chief Public Prosecutor. Another of these cases recently opened is Case No. 162, in which the information received suggested that Southern Rhodesia was hoping to acquire a Viscount aircraft. The Committee decided to have a note sent to all Member States, drawing their attention to the information and requesting them to take measures to prevent such a transaction.

(k) Textiles and related products

45. Since the submission of the sixth report, one new case has been opened

concerning these commodities. The Committee pursued the consideration of several cases. In Case Nos. 150 and 152, a note was sent to the Government concerned (Japan), expressing the Committee's appreciation of the documentation forwarded but its regrets that, because of inconclusive evidence, it did not feel able to dispose of the cases conclusively. It also requested the Government to provide it with any new information on the cases. The Japanese Government, in its reply, assured the Committee that it would keep the two cases under review and would inform the Committee of any further information which might come to light.

(1) Sporting activities and other international competitions

46. The Committee decided that, among the cases already reported upon, two should be closed: Case No. 142, in which the Argentine Government had reported to the Committee on the measures it had taken in connexion with a tour to Southern Rhodesia by an Argentinian rugby team; and Case No. 160 concerning Southern Rhodesian participation in the World Yachting Championships. The Committee also opened eight new cases concerning activities in sports and other international competitions (Case Nos. 166, 167, 174, 175, 181, 186, 191 and 192). More information on these cases may be found in chapter IV, section C, of this report. In view of the large number of sporting events involving Southern Rhodesia brought to the attention of the Committee through published sources (according to the sources before the Committee, in 1974, 10 teams and 1 individual participated in events in Southern Rhodesia, and 8 teams and 2 individuals from Southern Rhodesia participated in sporting events outside that territory; according to other sources, other similar events were scheduled), the Committee decided to pay increased attention to the matter in the future.

(m) Banking, insurance and other related facilities

47. With regard to these activities, the Committee again examined Case No. 127 (Eastern Trading Company (Pty), Ltd., in Swaziland). It took note of the information submitted by Swaziland and expressed its appreciation for the Government's assistance in the case, which it decided to close.

48. Three new cases related to banking and insurance have been opened by the Committee: Case No. 163, which refers to a loan to Rhodesia Railways; Case No. 171 concerning financial facilities for the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (RISCO); and Case No. 176, which deals with insurance activities in Southern Rhodesia by New Zealand companies.

49. With regard to Case No. 171 (RISCO), the information received referred to broad external financing plans, initially drawn up in 1972, to develop the production of that company in Southern Rhodesia with financial support of approximately \$R 68.5 million to be provided by companies and financial institutions in several countries. 8/ The Committee alerted the Governments

8/ At the rate of exchange in 1972, the Rhodesian dollar (\$R) was equal to \$US 1.475; in 1973 it averaged \$US 1.709 and in 1974 has so far averaged \$US 1.400.

concerned and requested them to investigate the matter urgently. It also informed the Organization of African Unity of the case and issued a press release on the matter. Finally, considering that that case might be one of the most serious examples of sanctions violations, it decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Security Council in a special report. 9/

(n) Other cases

50. The Committee also took action on other instances of possible violation of sanctions that have not been listed under specific subheadings. It opened three new cases, two of which dealt with tourism activities (Case Nos. 190 and 194) and are reported in chapter VI (Immigration and tourism), section C, of the present report; the third involved the supply by a Southern Rhodesian company of electrolytic nickel cathodes (Case No. 193).

51. The Committee pursued the examination of cases already referred to in annex I of the previous report, in particular, Case Nos. 136, 154, 155, 158 and 159. The Committee still considers Case No. 154 Tango Romeo, dealing with the activities of two air companies between Southern Rhodesia and various countries in western Europe and the continent of Africa to have been particularly serious. The Committee requested the Governments concerned to take action on the matter and was gratified to note that a number of them had taken appropriate measures, such as denying landing rights to the aircraft in question, though it regretted that others had not provided the Committee with the required information (see below chap. V, sect. B).

52. On the basis of information supplied by individuals and non-governmental organizations, the Committee has opened the following three cases: Case No. INGO-4, which deals with international agreements linking Air Rhodesia to international air companies (see chap. V, sect. C); Case No. INGO-5, concerning the importation of ferrochrome of Southern Rhodesian origin into Spain; and Case No. INGO-6, concerning tobacco. It also continued the examination of cases already reported upon concerning imports of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States and opened 14 new cases (USI-), some of them concerning several vessels, on the basis of information submitted to it by the United States representative, as indicated in the following section.

C. Imports of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States of America

53. During the period covered, the Government of the United States of America continued to provide the Committee with information regarding shipments of chrome, nickel and other materials from Southern Rhodesia into the United States as follows:

(a) A letter dated 25 January 1974, transmitting a report on 23 shipments imported into the United States from Southern Rhodesia between 1 October 1973 and

9/ See Official Records of the Security Council, Thirtieth Year, Special Supplement No. 3.

31 December 1973. Those shipments, which had a total weight of 63,874 tons, had been transported aboard vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany (2), Greece (5), Liberia (1), Norway (1), Pakistan (1), South Africa (1), United States (12).

(b) A letter dated 9 May 1974, transmitting a report on 10 shipments imported between 1 January 1974 and 31 March 1974. Those shipments which had a total weight of 12,149 tons had been transported aboard vessels registered in the Federal Republic of Germany (2), Greece (2), South Africa (1), United States (5).

(c) A letter dated 6 September 1974 transmitting a report on 15 shipments imported between 1 April 1974 and 21 June 1974. Those shipments, with a total weight of 16,408 tons, had been transported aboard vessels registered in Greece (1), Netherlands (2), United States (5).

(d) A letter dated 14 November 1974 transmitting a report on 2 shipments imported in March 1974 and 7 shipments imported between 1 July and 30 September 1974. Those shipments, with a total weight of 33,274 tons, had been transported aboard vessels registered in Denmark (1), Netherlands (1), United States (7).

54. The Committee examined the reports and, in accordance with the procedure followed previously, it decided that in view of the need to keep the international community regularly informed, press communiqués should be issued containing the names of the carriers, their country of registry and the other particulars contained in the United States reports.

55. The Committee also decided that the attention of the countries of registry of those ships should be drawn to the illegal transportations. It therefore asked the Secretary-General to request the Governments concerned to investigate the circumstances in which cargoes of Southern Rhodesian origin, the carriage of which is prohibited by paragraph 3 (c) of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), were carried aboard vessels under their registry.

56. In addition to examining those new cases, the Committee pursued its work on similar cases already mentioned in the sixth report.

57. Details on all cases of imports into the United States, including the replies received from Governments, may be found in annex III to the present report. Given the fact, however, that in those cases the importing country stated that the cargoes in question were of Southern Rhodesian origin, it may be useful to indicate here the substance of some of the replies received.

58. In Case No. USI-1, La Chacra, and Case No. USI-3, Bris, the Canadian Government forwarded copies of the documentation received and stated:

"... the authorities have concluded that, on the basis of the evidence available in these two cases, it was not considered that a successful prosecution could be carried out against the companies involved. This

position is not altered by the USA confirmation that the shipments in question were, in fact, of Rhodesian origin".

59. In Case No. USI-5, Hellenic Leader, the Greek Government informed the Committee that the case had been referred to the Public Prosecutor and that all the defendants had been acquitted because they had no knowledge of the fact that the goods loaded aboard the ship in question had been of Southern Rhodesian origin.

60. In Case No. USI-7, Angelo Scinicariello and Alfredo Primo, the Committee requested the representative of the United States to discuss with a representative of Italy, the country of registration of the ships, any discrepancies in the information supplied by the two Governments. As a result of that discussion, it was concluded that the captains of the ships, before accepting the cargoes in question, had requested and received documentation that attested to the fact that the cargoes were not of Southern Rhodesian origin.

61. In Case Nos. USI-8, Marne Lloyd, Musi Lloyd and Merwe Lloyd, and USI-17, Nedlloyd Kingston, the Netherlands Government stated that the documents requested by the Committee were company data and that, under the law of the Netherlands, "private enterprises cannot be compelled to make public such data". It further stated that "inquiries revealed that the shipping agents of the Nedlloyd Company had no reason whatsoever to assume that the consignment in question originated in Southern Rhodesia".

Chapter II

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENTS TO ENSURE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SANCTIONS

62. The responsibility of Member States in the implementation of the sanctions has been pointed out on several occasions by the Security Council. It may be useful in that connexion to recall that in paragraph 11 of resolution 253 (1968), the Security Council referring to the decisions concerning the establishment of sanctions,

"Calls upon all States Members of the United Nations to carry out these decisions of the Security Council in accordance with Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and reminds them that failure or refusal by any one of them to do so would constitute a violation of that Article".

63. For its part, the Committee emphasized repeatedly that it could not properly fulfil its mandate without the complete support and co-operation of the Governments that might be concerned in the various cases. That point was emphasized in paragraph 12 of the first special report /S/10632 of 9 May 1972⁷, which reads as follows:

"Governments should co-operate fully with the Committee in providing it with the information or other forms of assistance and co-operation obtained from all suitable sources in their territories, including natural and juridical persons within their jurisdiction, which are necessary for the discharge of its tasks".

That paragraph was among those approved by the Security Council in resolution 318 (1972).

64. In spite of such appeals, the Committee noted with concern the laxity of too many Governments in pursuing the implementation of sanctions. The Committee, however, also noted that during the period covered a number of Governments had taken positive action, some of which is reported below.

A. Action taken by Governments to prevent sanctions violations

(a) Consultations with the Committee

65. By a note dated 28 June 1974, the Governments of Cyprus informed the Committee that a cargo of three tons of cashew nut kernels from southern Africa had been stopped by its customs authorities for lack of sufficient documentation. The Mozambique origin of that cargo was stated by a certificate issued by the Trade Association of Mozambique. For various reasons, it had not been possible to obtain documentation that the Committee would have considered sufficiently reliable to establish beyond reasonable doubt that the cargo was not of Southern Rhodesian origin. The Cyprus Government, considering that Southern Rhodesia did not export cashew kernels and that there was no cashew production in Southern Rhodesia, requested the urgent advice of the Committee as to whether the cargo in question should be allowed clearance from customs despite insufficient documentation.

66. The Chairman noted that the Cypriot request required immediate action because of the daily charges to be paid by the importing company as long as the cargo was not unloaded and that, therefore, the usual procedure of examination by the whole Committee might not be appropriate. He decided therefore to send a personal letter to the Permanent Representative of Cyprus. In that letter he expressed appreciation for the precautionary measures taken by the Government of Cyprus in the matter, particularly in insisting on presentation by the importer of the type of documentary evidence recommended by the Committee. Moreover, he had received confirmation that Southern Rhodesia was not known to be an exporter of cashew nut kernels. It was therefore unlikely that the cargo could have originated in Southern Rhodesia. Accordingly, if the Cypriot authorities should wish to clear the cargo from customs for importation, the Committee would raise no objection on grounds that the merchandise might be of Southern Rhodesian origin. However, in taking that action on behalf of the Committee because of the urgency of the matter, the Chairman pointed out that the Committee reserved its position regarding the documentary evidence and the actual origin of the cargo.

(b) Reinforcement of national regulations

67. By a note dated 9 January 1974 in reply to requests made by the Committee in connexion with Case Nos. 113, 119 and 132 concerning shipments to Casablanca of sugar suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Government of Morocco informed the Committee that regretfully it had not been possible to obtain additional information on those cases. However, in order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, the Moroccan Government had decided, since the matter had been brought to its attention, to include in the Moroccan regulations governing the articles and conditions of sale relating to sugar imports, the following provision: "Origin to be specified in the tender".

68. By a note dated 22 August 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Committee that, in keeping with resolution 253 (1968) and in order to ensure the full effectiveness of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, the Federal Government had established a special committee consisting of representatives of those ministries involved in the implementation of the sanctions. The objectives of that committee were to study the means by which compliance with Rhodesian sanctions could best be ensured and to give the competent authorities full support in their fight against violations of the sanctions.

69. By a note dated 17 October 1974, the Government of Japan informed the Committee that its Ministry of International Trade and Industry had issued a new circular called "Caution on Export" in order to remind exporters of the standing legislation regarding the implementation of sanctions. In particular, exporters were requested, in negotiating an export contract, to pay attention to the place of ultimate destination and to insert a clause prohibiting re-export to Southern Rhodesia. Moreover, in concluding a contract for a commission agency, exporters should include a clause prohibiting the re-export to Southern Rhodesia of goods exported.

70. Finally, the Committee was gratified that, following the transmission to the Governments concerned of information that through international agreements Air Rhodesia had been able to obtain air links with international companies, more than 30 Governments, recipients of that note, reported that measures had been taken to render those agreements ineffective with regard to Southern Rhodesia.

(c) Note to Portugal concerning the implementation of sanctions

71. At its 203rd meeting, the attention of the Committee was drawn to a memorandum dated 3 August 1974 /S/11419/ that had been handed to the Secretary-General by the Portuguese Government at the conclusion of his talks with that Government during his visit to Portugal. Members of the Committee, noting that the statement of policy and position contained in the memorandum did not refer to the question of Southern Rhodesia, proposed that the question whether Portugal intended henceforth to apply the sanctions should be clarified directly with the Portuguese Government. Accordingly, a note dated 22 August 1974 was sent to Portugal indicating that the Committee would appreciate being informed of the intentions of the Portuguese Government in the matter. At the time of drafting the present report, no reply had been received.

72. The Committee also decided to issue a press communiqué expressing its hope that, in reassessing its policy towards the problems facing southern Africa, the Government of Portugal would adopt a positive attitude vis-à-vis the question of Southern Rhodesia and, more specifically, that it would apply the sanctions imposed against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia through the strict implementation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, in particular, resolution 253 (1968). The communiqué also stated that the use by the illegal authorities in Salisbury of the Territory of Mozambique and its ports, which constitute the most important route for exports and imports of Southern Rhodesia, should be brought to an immediate end.

B. Action taken by Governments with respect to specific violations of sanctions

73. At the 183rd meeting on 30 January 1974, the Committee again examined Case No. 144 concerning the acquisition of Boeing aircraft and equipment by Southern Rhodesia. The representative of the United States of America stated that his Government had established that, in April 1973, Jet Aviation (Basel), S.A., a Swiss company, had sold three Boeing 720 aircraft and related parts and equipment to a Southern Rhodesian national who was the assistant general manager of Air Rhodesia but who had been posing as an aircraft agent representing a South African air charter firm. Though the United States Government had no conclusive evidence that, at the time of the sale, Jet Aviation had been aware of that person's connexion with Air Rhodesia, it determined that, in transferring the aircraft and parts, Jet Aviation had violated the United States export licence issued for their export to Switzerland. Since that firm also had a station licence, which is a facility granted to certain foreign firms for the purchase and receipt of United States goods, the United States Government had refused to renew the station licence of Jet Aviation (Basel), S.A., when it expired in July 1973, as well as that of Jet Aviation (Geneva), S.A., a related firm.

74. At the 192nd and 194th meetings on 1 and 17 May 1974, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee about two successful prosecutions in the United Kingdom. In the first, the defendants were the periodical The Economist, Mr. James William Alexander Burnett and Mr. Clive Leaf Greaves (both of The Economist) and the periodical The Spectator and Mr. Owen Oscar Sylvestre (of The Spectator). At the hearing on 11 April 1974, all defendants pleaded guilty to charges of publishing advertisements encouraging or soliciting persons to take up residence in Southern Rhodesia. Fines were imposed on each of the defendants (see chap. VI regarding the immigration campaign launched by the illegal régime).

75. The second prosecution took place at Hull Magistrates Court on 2 May 1974, where a British company, Exsud Ltd., of London, pleaded guilty to charges relating to the import of 300 tons of ferro-chrome manufactured from Southern Rhodesian chrome ore. The company pleaded guilty to three charges of fraudulently evading import restrictions. Fines were imposed in relation to each of the three charges.

76. By two notes dated 21 June and 18 September 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Committee of action taken by the Federal Government with respect to specific violations of sanctions. The first note indicated that a routine review of foreign trade activities had disclosed that, during the period 1969-1973, the Homberg Company in Wuppertal-Langerfeld illegally supplied laces and ribbons to customers in Southern Rhodesia, using cover addresses in South Africa and Mozambique. Following that disclosure, a non-appealable fine in the amount of DM 12,000 (the equivalent of \$US 4,600) had been imposed on the company.

77. The second note reported that, in the course of regular fiscal checking on business operations, the authorities of the Federal Republic had paid special attention to procedures which might have been connected with attempts to by-pass the sanctions on Southern Rhodesia. That routine work had led to the discovery of two cases, one in Hamburg and one in Wuppertal, of goods having been shipped to Southern Rhodesia under cover of addresses in South Africa or Mozambique. One firm was fined DM 12,000 (the equivalent of \$US 4,600); the other had appealed against the fine to the Higher Regional Court. The note added that another case had been discovered in Eislingen following information received from the Committee and that proceedings had been instituted. Also, a consignment of tea from Southern Rhodesia had been confiscated in the free port of Hamburg and made available to the Red Cross.

78. By a note dated 30 October 1974, the Government of Greece transmitted to the Committee photostatic copies, in Greek, of judicial documents concerning various cases of suspected violations of sanctions. A summary in English was attached, containing the following information:

(a) Case No. 112: Evangelos M - Court session held on 23 May 1974

Defendants: Marios Rafael George Sofianos
Michael Panagiotou Tsikopoulos
Emmanuel Pantelaemon Mathioudes

The Court acquitted the defendants on the ground that they had denied any knowledge concerning the Southern Rhodesian origin of the merchandise. One witness testified that even as of that day it had not been established whether the merchandise in question was of Rhodesian origin. Another witness stated that the said merchandise was of Malawian origin.

(b) Case No. 130: Agios Georgios - Court session held on 4 June 1974

Defendants: Petros Panagiotou Lemos
Demetrios Ioannou Samonas

Charges: Violation of article 1, paragraph 4, of law No. 95/1967.

Examination of the case postponed for 16 January 1975.

(c) Case No. 114: Gemini Exporter - Court session held on 25 June 1974

Defendant: Vlasios N. Katrantzos

The defendant was acquitted on the ground that no knowledge concerning the origin of the merchandise had been proved. Witnesses testified that there was no way for him to have such knowledge.

(d) Case No. USI-5: Venthisikimi

The District Attorney of the Court of Appeals approved the request of the Deputy District Attorney of Athens suggesting the dismissal of the case.

79. With regard to Case No. 184 concerning a shipment of nickel reported to be of Southern Rhodesian origin but bearing spurious documents purporting to show that it was of South African origin, the Government of Sweden informed the Committee by a note received on 16 October 1974 that the matter had been referred to the Chief Public Prosecutor.

80. With regard to Case No. 154, the representative of the United States stated to the Committee at its 215th meeting on 20 November 1974 that Compagnie Affretair (Gabon) had been accused of having utilized in traffic with Southern Rhodesia a Douglas DC-8-55F Jet Trader aircraft in contradiction to the sanctions legislation of the United States. The United States Department of Commerce had issued a 60-day suspension of export privileges against that company, and formal charges were to be instituted.

81. Additional information on action taken by Governments with respect to specific violations of sanctions may be found in chapter IV, sections B and C, and chapter V.

C. Transactions conducted with the consent of reporting Governments

82. By a communication dated 27 June 1974, the Government of Sweden informed the

Secretary-General that, in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), the Swedish Government had licensed a delivery from Sweden to Southern Rhodesia of 100 kilogrammes of used clothes. The clothing had been gathered by the local unit of the Salvation Army in the Swedish town Nybro and was intended for destitute children at the Salvation Army Howard Hospital in Rhodesia.

83. The Committee, bearing in mind that paragraph 3 (d) of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) excluded from the scope of the sanctions various materials in special humanitarian circumstances, took note of the contents of that communication.

84. By a note dated 7 October, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General that during the period January-June 1974 it had imported 1,696 metric tons of goods from Southern Rhodesia for a value equivalent to \$US 206,000. It had also exported 191.5 metric tons for a value equivalent to \$US 1,355,000. Among the exports were motor vehicles and parts weighing 4,500 kg valued at \$US 17,000.

85. By a further note dated 10 December 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic pointed out that the imports in question were remainders of a contract which had been concluded before the unilateral declaration of independence by the illegal régime. That contract provided for long-term imports of raw graphite from a Southern Rhodesian graphite mine. In spite of increasing efforts to substitute raw graphite from other countries, it had not been possible to eliminate Southern Rhodesian sources completely. The imported crystalline raw graphites must be similar to the graphite mined in the Federal Republic because they have to be reworked and refined structurally. The mining company depended on the imports mentioned above, as only the Southern Rhodesian material, which was not found in any other country, could be mixed with the German graphite. The discontinuation of those imports would result in the closing down of numerous manufacturing plants and create a serious unemployment problem. Moreover, on constitutional grounds, the Federal Government would hesitate to interfere in the execution of old, unexpired contracts. However, the note stated, the Federal Government would continue to watch carefully the import of Rhodesian graphite in the light of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 333 (1973) and would spare no effort to reduce it as far as feasible. As to the exported motor vehicles and parts, it was added, those goods were delivered within the framework of humanitarian aid and destined for use by missionary stations and schools in Southern Rhodesia.

D. Responsibility of Governments regarding sanctions violations by their nationals abroad

86. As indicated in the sixth report [S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 134-138], in some cases of suspected violation of sanctions to which, in accordance with its usual procedure, the Committee had drawn the attention of the Governments concerned,

the Committee had received replies stating that, inasmuch as it appeared that the reported transaction had been conducted outside the national territory and that the goods concerned had never come under the national customs inspection control, no measures could be taken by Government authorities against the firms involved, whether or not they were registered in that country and operating from it. The Committee, considering that this gave rise to a variety of interpretations, requested the advice of the Legal Counsel of the United Nations and subsequently decided to inform Governments of the issue and to transmit to them the text of that legal opinion.

87. Since then, a number of Governments have volunteered information concerning measures taken to ensure that the sanctions obligations would be enforced by their nationals outside as well as within their frontiers.

88. The Government of Switzerland, which had raised the question in connexion with Case No. 113 concerning a shipment of fertilizer to Southern Rhodesia, recalled its position in a reply dated 13 May 1974, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

"In its statement of 10 February 1967, which was communicated to the Secretary-General, the Federal Council pointed out that, for reasons of principle, Switzerland was unable to consider itself bound by the United Nations decision instituting sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. It added that it would, however, take precautions to ensure that Rhodesian trade should not escape the United Nations measures by making use of Swiss territory. The Council had decided earlier, on 17 December 1965, independently and without acknowledging any obligation to do so, to make imports from Southern Rhodesia subject to licences and to take the necessary measures to prevent any increase in Swiss imports from that Territory. In a further statement on 4 September 1968, the Federal Council affirmed its intention to continue to ensure, independently and in accordance with Swiss law, that Swiss territory was not used by Rhodesian trade to evade the sanctions imposed by the Security Council. ...

"The concluding, in Switzerland, of contracts for the delivery of goods which are not to be shipped to or do not originate in Swiss territory is beyond the control of the Swiss Government, which has no legal means of preventing operations of this kind. ...

"In conclusion, the Swiss Government feels that it has taken, independently, appropriate measures to prevent abuses from being committed through the use of Swiss territory and it is endeavouring to implement those measures rigorously. When contraventions are discovered, it can, however, intervene only within the limits of Swiss law. When Swiss law does not permit such intervention, the Swiss Government has always endeavoured, firmly and, it believes, successfully, to take unofficial action to persuade the enterprises concerned."

89. When the Committee next examined Case No. 113, it decided to request from Switzerland additional information on the circumstances of the transaction in question. Referring in that connexion to the reply mentioned above, the Committee pointed out that transactions of that nature could be controlled only by strong governmental action. For that reason, the Committee expressed the hope that the Swiss Government would reinforce the relevant legislative measures and would intensify its action to put an end to any activities that might be contrary to the decisions of the Security Council.

Chapter III

ACTION TAKEN IN CONNEXION WITH SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 333 (1973)

90. Following the approval by Security Council resolution 333 (1973) of the recommendations and suggestions contained in the second special report submitted to the Security Council on 15 April 1973, a number of actions were taken by the Committee, the Secretary-General and member States. The present chapter contains additional information on actions indicated in chapter II of the sixth report.

A. Action taken by the Committee

(a) Publication of a manual

91. As indicated in the sixth report /S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 54-56, the Committee requested the assistance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the preparation of a manual setting forth documentation and clearing procedures necessary to determine the true origin of goods that are known to be produced in Southern Rhodesia and establishing guidelines for confiscation in the appropriate cases.

92. Following the examination by the Committee of the first draft manual, a revised draft, also prepared by the Interregional Adviser on Trade Facilitation of UNCTAD, was submitted to the Committee. However, the Committee was unable to consider the draft manual during the period under review.

(b) Publication of a list of experts

93. In its sixth report /ibid., paras. 57-61, the Committee indicated that, with a view to facilitating the task of national investigating authorities, it intended to prepare a list of experts whose names were to be submitted to it by Governments and who would be available to be called in at short notice by the Government of any importing country to make appropriate investigation. (For the list of experts, see annex VIII to the present report.)

94. The first use of the list occurred when the Committee decided that it should be sent to the Government of Japan in connexion with a case concerning the importation of minerals from southern Africa (Case No. 165).

(c) Request for information from individuals and non-governmental organizations

95. The Committee received an increased number of important communications from various non-governmental organizations and some individuals. The Committee expressed its appreciation for such assistance, which it considered very useful to its work. The following instances of such assistance took place.

(i) Contacts with the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations

96. At the 184th meeting, the Chairman called the Committee's attention to the fact that the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, a body established by the Economic and Social Council, was currently holding a session at Headquarters. He suggested that advantage should be taken of that session to draw, through that Committee, the attention of non-governmental organizations to the work of the Security Council Committee, in particular to the appeal which, on 4 September 1973, the Committee had launched to non-governmental organizations and individuals to provide it with any available information relevant to its tasks /ibid., paras. 64-68/. The Committee examined that suggestion and agreed that its Chairman should consult with the Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations with a view to determining what action could usefully be taken in that regard.

97. At the 185th meeting, the Chairman reported that he had discussed the matter with the Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, who had undertaken to bring it to the attention of that body. The Chairman of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations had also indicated that an officer and the Secretary of that Committee were shortly to attend an international conference in Europe and that, on their way back, they might stop in London, where several non-governmental organizations dealing with shipping and insurance industries could be reached. She had therefore suggested that a meeting with representatives of those organizations might then be arranged, at which their attention would be drawn to the resolutions on sanctions adopted by the Security Council, the relevant recommendations of the Security Council Committee and its appeal of 4 September 1973.

98. The Committee approved the proposed action. It was pointed out, however, that any discussion held in those conditions with representatives of non-governmental organizations should be based only on documents published by the Committee, in particular, on the contents of the Committee's appeal, which should be given as much publicity as possible.

99. Accordingly, an informal meeting was organized in London by the Secretary of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations with representatives of the following three organizations: the Committee of European National Shipowners' Associations, the International Chamber of Shipping and the International Shipping Federation. In concluding the meeting, the participants agreed to draw the attention of their organization affiliates to the appeal of 4 September 1973 and to request their co-operation and support for the work of the Security Council Committee.

(ii) Hearing of representatives of the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ

100. By a letter dated 31 March 1974, the Reverend Donald Morton and Ms. Barbara Rogers asked to appear before the Committee on behalf of the Center

for Social Action of the United Church of Christ (New York) to present information on suspected cases of sanctions violations.

101. At the hearing, which took place at the 190th meeting, the representatives of the Center for Social Action submitted information on various matters to the Committee. In particular, the attention of the Committee was drawn to the existence of interline traffic and cargo agreements between various international carriers and Air Rhodesia. On the basis of that information, the Committee opened a new case (see chap. V, sect. C, Case No. INGO.4).

(iii) Invitation by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands

102. By a letter dated 1 August 1974, the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands, a non-governmental organization, invited the Committee to participate in a seminar on the political aspects of the Security Council sanctions policy on trade with Southern Rhodesia. At the request of the Committee, the Chairman acknowledged receipt of the communication and expressed interest in the proposal. The seminar, which was to be held in Amsterdam in early September, was subsequently postponed to the end of November. Because the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly was then underway and the Security Council was also holding meetings, and because the Committee was preparing two reports to be submitted to the Council by the end of the year, no member of the Committee found it possible to leave New York at that time to participate in the seminar.

(iv) Other correspondence

103. A list of the non-governmental organizations and individuals from which communications were received by the Committee is contained in annex V.

(d) Publication of lists of Governments that have not responded within the prescribed period to the Committee's inquiries

104. In accordance with the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 of its second special report /S/10920, of 15 April 1973/, as approved by Security Council resolution 333 (1973), the Committee has continued to publish lists of Governments that have not responded within the prescribed period to its inquiries. Of the Governments in default named in the sixth report /S/11178/Rev.1, para. 78/, Liberia submitted a reply concerning a number of cases.

105. Since publication of the sixth report, three new lists have been issued. At the time of preparation of the present report, replies were still pending from Brazil, Jordan, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Panama, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia from among those Governments included in previously published lists.

106. The Committee noted with regret that, among the Governments from which replies were still pending, Liberia and Panama, both involved in numerous cases, failed to provide sufficient replies to the Committee's inquiries. The Committee therefore decided to send them comprehensive notes concerning the cases in question,

pointing out the necessity for the Committee to receive prompt and informative replies. The note to Liberia was dispatched on 21 June 1974 and that to Panama on 2 July 1974. An acknowledgement from Panama dated 7 November 1974 concerning one case was received. At the time of the preparation of the present report, however, no substantive reply had been received from either Government.

B. Action taken by the Secretary-General in connexion with the work of the Committee

(a) Reinforcement of the team within the Secretariat that services the Committee

107. As indicated in the sixth report /ibid., paras. 84 and 85, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to open a post at the P-4 level for an officer with experience in international commerce, as well as a General Service post. That proposal had been made in implementation of the recommendation in the Committee's second special report /S/10920, para. 19, in which the Committee, noting that its volume of work had greatly increased, proposed that its secretariat should be reinforced. That paragraph was among those approved in Security Council resolution 333 (1973). Two new staff members were duly appointed at the suggested levels.

108. Since then, in accordance with the assurances given to the Committee by the Secretary-General that further staff would be assigned to its secretariat from within existing resources /see S/11178/Rev.1, para. 86, an additional staff member has been appointed at the P-4 level. At the present time, the Secretariat team that services the Committee is therefore composed as follows: one officer at the P-5 level, three at P-4, one at P-3 and two General Service staff members.

(b) Replies received from States trading with southern Africa

109. As indicated in the sixth report /ibid., paras. 87-90, the Secretary-General, acting in compliance with the recommendations contained in paragraph 21 of the second special report, as approved by the Security Council, sent to those States maintaining trade relations with South Africa, Mozambique and Angola a note dated 3 August 1973, the text of which had been prepared in consultation with the Committee.

110. It was also indicated in the sixth report that replies had been received from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Singapore, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The substantive parts of those replies were published in annex V of that report. Subsequently, replies were received from Australia, Belgium, Israel and New Zealand. A reminder was sent to the Governments in which replies were outstanding.

111. The substantive parts of the replies received in 1974 are reproduced in annex VI of the present report.

C. Replies received from Governments with respect to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 333 (1973) and paragraphs 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of the second special report of the Committee

112. As indicated in the sixth report /ibid., paras. 91-94⁷, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 3 August 1973 to all Member States, requesting them to inform the Committee of the actions that they had taken or intended to take with regard to the implementation of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), as well as paragraphs 10, 12, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of the Committee's second special report. The sixth report indicated also that communications had been received on those matters from the Governments of Austria, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, India, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sweden, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

113. In the course of 1974, communications relevant to that matter were received from the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Brazil, the Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chad, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Mauritania, Peru, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia. Replies from 87 Member States were still outstanding at the time of preparation of the present report.

Chapter IV

CONSULAR, SPORTING AND OTHER REPRESENTATION IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND REPRESENTATION OF THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN OTHER COUNTRIES

A. Consular offices in Southern Rhodesia

114. In paragraph 95 of the Committee's sixth report [S/11178/Rev.1], it was stated that foreign consular offices had been maintained by South Africa and Portugal in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee was not informed of any new development on the matter during the period covered by the present report.

B. Southern Rhodesian offices abroad and foreign representation in Southern Rhodesia

115. Also in its sixth report [ibid., para. 96], the Committee indicated that Southern Rhodesia was maintaining diplomatic or consular missions in Beira and Lourenço Marques (Mozambique), Lisbon (Portugal) and Johannesburg (South Africa) and information offices in Sydney (Australia) and Washington, D.C. (United States). It was also stated that Air Rhodesia kept offices in Beira, Lourenço Marques and Vilanculos (Mozambique); Blantyre (Malawi); Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg (South Africa) and New York (United States).

116. The Committee, which continued to take a most serious view of this matter, was informed by the representative of the United States of America at the 194th meeting, that the activities of the Air Rhodesia office in New York had remained under the continuous investigation of his Government. It was discovered by the investigating authorities that the head of that office had engaged in activities which were outside the scope of the licence issued to him some years ago and that consequently, the licence had been revoked by the United States authorities. As another consequence of that action, a private Rhodesian travel agency called United Touring Company, Ltd. had been put out of business. The Committee took note with appreciation of that statement and decided to issue it as a press release.

117. Concerning the Southern Rhodesian office in Sydney (Australia), the existence of which had been indicated in the last report, the representative of Australia informed the Committee at the 203rd meeting that, in accordance with a decision of the New South Wales Court of Appeal on 12 June 1974, the proprietor of the registered business name of the Rhodesian Information Centre had been advised that the Corporate Affairs Commission had deregistered the name of that office. As a result of the deregistration, the dissemination of Rhodesian propaganda material could no longer be carried out in the name of the Rhodesian Information Centre. The Committee took note of the decision with satisfaction.

C. Sporting activities and other international competitions

118. In its sixth report [ibid., paras. 103-123], the Committee indicated various instances in which Southern Rhodesians had participated or attempted to

participate in international competitions or, vice versa, foreign competitors participated or attempted to participate in Southern Rhodesian competitions. During the period covered in the present report, the number of attempts by the illegal régime to obtain recognition at the international level through sporting activities and other types of competitions increased noticeably. The Committee viewed such developments with the utmost concern and felt that, although it must pursue its efforts regarding the implementation of sanctions in economic and other fields, it must also give due attention to the involvement of Southern Rhodesians in international competitions.

119. In the course of the discussions, a number of delegations emphasized that such activities, which had always been condemned by the Committee, were in direct violation of the provisions of the sanctions resolutions. Other delegations pointed out, however, that inasmuch as sporting or other competitions had not been specifically precluded by the terms used by the Security Council, such activities could only be viewed as being in contradiction to the intent and spirit of those resolutions.

120. The Committee none the less agreed that participation in sporting events with Southern Rhodesian athletes, particularly of a representative nature, enhanced the position of the illegal régime and, as such, should be disapproved as being contrary to the intent and spirit of the Security Council on the matter. Furthermore, since such competitions involved the entry of foreigners into Southern Rhodesia or the travel of persons residing in the Territory to foreign countries, they entailed financial and travel arrangements likely to be in direct violation of the relevant resolutions, in particular paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of resolution 253 (1968).

121. It should be noted that the participation in matches and sporting activities abroad by persons ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia has, in a number of cases, been facilitated by the fact that they held and travelled on foreign passports.

122. This section contains additional details concerning cases reported last year and data on new cases, together with information on a few other sporting activities reported to the Committee.

(a) World Yachting Championships in Italy (Case No. 160)

123. In this case, already reported upon in the sixth report, the Italian Government, by its note of 10 May 1974, confirmed to the Committee that the competitors in question had come to Italy with British passports and that they were not known by the Italian National Olympic Committee to be Southern Rhodesians. The Committee examined the case again at its 195th meeting and decided to consider it closed.

(b) World Ploughing Championships in Ireland (Case No. INGO-1)

124. In this case, which was also among those reported in the sixth report, the Committee received a reply dated 4 January 1974 from the Government of Ireland. In that note, the Irish Government stated that the World Ploughing Championships had been held on 5 and 6 October 1973 and that, according to the organizers of the

contest, all competitors had appeared as individuals and not in a representative capacity. Team awards to a country or State had not been made, national flags had not been flown and national anthems had not been played. The Irish Government regretted that no official information was available on the method of transport or the kind of travel documents used by the competitors from Southern Rhodesia. It recalled that persons entering Ireland from outside the common travel area, i.e., from any place other than Northern Ireland or Great Britain, were subject to passport control at the port or airport of entry and reaffirmed that no one arriving at an Irish port or airport from outside the common travel area with a Southern Rhodesian travel document would be admitted to Ireland in contravention of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

125. The Committee examined the case again at its 195th meeting and decided to consider it closed.

(c) Tour of a Southern Rhodesian judo team abroad (Case No. 166)

126. The Committee was informed from a published source that five members of the Salisbury Judo Club had left Southern Rhodesia on 15 February 1974 on a six-week tour of the Federal Republic of Germany and Austria. That tour was said to be a forerunner to plans for Rhodesian participation in other international competitions and to improve the chances of the Salisbury Judo Club to obtain membership in the International Judo Federation. The Committee requested the representative of Austria to the Committee to draw his Government's attention to the case and asked the Secretary-General to communicate the information to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and to request comments on the matter. It also decided that its Chairman should bring the matter to the attention of the President of the International Judo Federation (IJF) so that, in the event of an application by the Rhodesia Judo Association for membership, the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council would be strictly observed both in letter and spirit.

127. By a note dated 5 June 1974, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany indicated that the Deutsche Judo-Bund had indeed been approached about organizing a tour for judokas from Southern Rhodesia but that it had declined the request. In March 1974, some members of the Salisbury Judo Club had participated in the training of private clubs in the south of the Federal Republic and in Austria, but no competitions had been held. The note added that since the Federal Republic of Germany did not recognize passports issued in Southern Rhodesia, the judokas must have travelled on passports issued elsewhere.

128. In his reply dated 29 July to the Chairman of the Committee, the President of the International Judo Federation acknowledged receipt of the information transmitted to him, pointing out that, in accordance with its statutes, the International Judo Federation had no power to prevent a member federation, or any club belonging thereto, from taking such action as it might wish with regard to an application for membership.

129. By a note dated 22 August, sent at the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General asked the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany whether more details

could be furnished, in particular concerning the names of the members of the Salisbury Judo Club who had come to the Federal Republic in March 1974 and on what passports they had entered and left the country. By a note dated 28 August, the Federal Republic of Germany acknowledged receipt of the note and said that the results of the investigation would be transmitted to the Secretary-General for the information of the Committee. At the time of preparation of the present report, the results of the investigation had not been received by the Committee.

130. At the 203rd meeting, the representative of Austria informed the Committee that, as a result of investigation, his Government had determined that inasmuch as Southern Rhodesia was not a member of the International Judo Federation it could not participate in the Judo World Championships to be held in Vienna in 1975 and that, in any case, the Austrian Judo Federation did not intend to invite athletes from Southern Rhodesia.

131. By a letter dated 24 October 1974 to the President of the International Judo Federation, the Chairman of the Committee explained further the purposes of the Security Council action regarding the illegal régime and renewed the Committee's appeal that the sanctions be strictly observed both in letter and in spirit.

132. The Committee also decided that a note should be sent to all Governments, informing them of the details of the case and requesting them to draw the matter to the attention of judo clubs and associations under their jurisdiction.

(d) Tour of a Southern Rhodesian cricket player abroad (Case No. 167)

133. The Committee was informed from a published source that a Southern Rhodesian cricket captain, playing with a South African club, was planning to fly to India for a cricket match some time in March. At the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General communicated that information to the Government of India, drawing its attention in particular to the fact that the admission of a person from Southern Rhodesia might be contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the illegal régime. By a note dated 15 March, the Permanent Representative of India informed the Committee that, in accordance with India's well-known policy in the matter, no permission would be granted by the Indian Government for such a visit. By a note dated 5 April, the Secretary-General transmitted to India the Committee's appreciation of that decision.

(e) Hockey team on tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 174)

134. The attention of the Committee was also drawn to newspaper reports regarding the visit of a hockey club of the Federal Republic of Germany to Southern Rhodesia and its participation in matches.

135. The Committee decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Government of the Federal Republic. In a note dispatched on 14 June, it was pointed out that participation in sport events in Southern Rhodesia, particularly when of a representative nature, would enhance the position of the illegal régime and would therefore be contrary to the spirit and intent of sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

136. In its reply dated 25 July, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany stated that, after studying the matter, it had reached the conclusion that such travels to Southern Rhodesia were not prohibited under the measures passed by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and, consequently, did not fall under the regulations issued by the Federal Republic in implementation of those measures; therefore the Federal Government had found itself unable to initiate an official investigation on the matter. The note added, however, that the Federal Government had repeatedly asked the leading sports associations to refrain from travels of a representative nature to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

137. The Committee viewed that reply with concern and decided that a further note should be sent to the Federal Republic of Germany. That communication, which was dispatched on 3 October 1974, recalled the basic position of the Committee in the matter, namely, that it had always disapproved of sporting contacts with Southern Rhodesia because it considered that such contacts, particularly when of a representative nature, enhanced the position of the illegal régime, and, as such, were contrary to the spirit and intent of the mandatory sanctions imposed against that régime by the Security Council and, furthermore, might involve direct violations, such as illegal transfers of funds and travelling arrangements. Accordingly, the Committee hoped that a thorough investigation of the case would be made.

(f) Yachting coach on tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 175)

138. The Committee learnt from a published source that a Spanish national yachting instructor had arrived in Southern Rhodesia to coach Rhodesian yachtsmen. At the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General, by a note dated 14 June 1974, brought the matter to the attention of the Government of Spain. It also requested that Government to investigate the circumstances under which the person in question would have travelled and to take all possible measures to prevent the occurrence of such events in the future.

139. By a note received on 4 September 1974, the Government of Spain informed the Committee that the yachting instructor, although working periodically for the Spanish Yachting Federation, was not a Spanish citizen and that his trip to Southern Rhodesia had been made from another country and in a purely private capacity and not by any means as an instructor of the Spanish Yachting Federation.

(g) Southern Rhodesia and the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) (Case No. 181)

140. The attention of the Committee was also called to information from published sources, according to which officials of two football organizations in Southern Rhodesia had travelled by air early in June from Southern Rhodesia to the Federal Republic of Germany for the purpose of attending, as observers, the International Football Federation's World Cup Congress. The two organizations, the Football Association of Rhodesia and the National Football Association of Rhodesia, were said to be lobbying for official recognition by FIFA and for the inclusion in the agenda of the FIFA Congress of an item concerning Rhodesian membership in the

Federation; eventually the Football Association of Rhodesia, which was a suspended member of the international body, was hoping to gain reinstatement by FIFA, while the other was seeking affiliation. The press article stated also that several African States had been approached to support those applications.

141. The Committee decided that the information should be transmitted to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Organization of African Unity and FIFA. By a note of 9 September, the Federal Republic of Germany acknowledged receipt of the Committee's request for further information concerning the matter. A reminder was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany on 6 December. Replies have not been received from the Organization of African Unity or FIFA.

(h) Southern Rhodesia and the International Chess Federation (FIDE)
(Case No. 186)

142. The Committee learnt from published sources that a team of chess players purporting to represent Southern Rhodesia had participated in the Olympiad competitions organized by the International Chess Federation in Nice (France) in June 1974.

143. The Committee then decided to take up the matter with the President of FIDE. By a letter dated 19 July 1974, sent at the request of the Committee, the Chairman stated the Committee's grave concern that such participation might enhance the status of the illegal régime and lead to possible breaches of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

144. In his reply dated 1 August, the President of FIDE informed the Chairman of the Committee that, until June 1974, the chess federations of Rhodesia and South Africa had been full-fledged members of the International Chess Federation; as such, teams and individual chess players representing those two member federations had the right to participate in FIDE chess tournaments and matches, including the Olympiad competitions. As the FIDE statutes did not allow discrimination by members on racial or other grounds, the General Assembly of the International Chess Federation, at its session of 26 June 1974, had decided to exclude the chess federations of Rhodesia and South Africa from official FIDE competitions.

145. By a letter dated 16 August, the Chairman expressed the Committee's appreciation for the measure taken by the International Chess Federation.

(i) Cricket club tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 191)

146. The Committee was informed from published sources that a cricket club from New Zealand had travelled to Southern Rhodesia via certain African countries to participate in sporting activities. The Committee examined the matter at its 210th meeting on 2 October 1974 and decided that notes should be sent to the Government of New Zealand and to the Organization of African Unity, drawing their attention to the information received and requesting their comments thereon.

(j) Hockey club on tour to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 192)

147. At the 210th meeting, the Committee also examined a press article, according to which a hockey club from the Federal Republic of Germany had travelled to Southern Rhodesia early in September 1974 via certain African countries. As with Case No. 191, the Committee decided to send notes to the Federal Republic of Germany and to the Organization of African Unity, bringing the matter to their attention and requesting their comments thereon.

(k) Information on some other sporting activities

148. In addition to the cases reported above, the Committee was informed of the following action taken in support of the implementation of sanctions.

(a) In October 1973, Rhodesia was expelled from the International Swimming Federation, and Rhodesian participation was barred at the championship competitions organized in Belgrade (Yugoslavia):

(b) In December 1973, the entry of the Rhodesian Softball Association to the Third Women's World Softball Tournament held in Connecticut (USA) was rejected;

(c) In January 1974, Rhodesia was barred from participating in the World Gliding Championships held at Waikerie (Australia).

Chapter V

AIRLINES OPERATING TO AND FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA

149. In the sixth report [S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 124-126], the Committee indicated that there appeared to exist direct flights between Southern Rhodesia, on one side, and Malawi, Mozambique and South Africa, on the other. Since then, no further information has been received on the matter.

150. Among the cases examined by the Committee during the period under review, the following warrant brief mention. Details concerning these cases may be found in annexes II and V to the present report.

A. Sale of three Boeing aircraft to Air Rhodesia (Case No. 144)

151. Since publication of the sixth report [ibid., para. 28, and annex I, serial No. (135), Case No. 144], the Committee has received additional information on this case. In particular, it was informed by the representative of the United States of America of various steps that his Government had taken against companies involved in the transaction [see chap. II, sect. B, above]. Members of the Committee expressed their appreciation for the United States actions. The Committee decided to transmit to all Member States the information thus received and to renew the Committee's appeal that any proposal for the sale of aircraft or equipment be scrutinized to ensure that such items were not destined for Southern Rhodesia, either directly or through intermediaries in third countries.

152. In that connexion, the Committee's attention was drawn to a press report indicating that "unless its three Boeing 720s, acquired in 1973 despite the sanctions ban, can attract away traffic from South Africa and other international airways, Air Rhodesia faces substantial losses over the next few years". 10/

B. Flights by private companies

Tango Romeo - Sanctions-breaking activities via Gabon (Case No. 154)

153. The Committee also continued to examine information on the activities of the air companies Affretair and Air Trans Africa, which, by regular flights between Africa and Europe, carried meat of Southern Rhodesian origin and returned to Africa with cargoes of manufactured products. The case, named for the aircraft involved, Tango Romeo, was mentioned in the last report [see S/11178/Rev.1, para. 33, and annex I, serial No. (148)].

154. The Committee was gratified to receive information from Greece (first landing spot of the aircraft in Europe) that the Greek Government had decided it would no longer permit the landing in Greek territory of the aircraft concerned. Similar

10/ Africa Bureau, Fact Sheet, London, February 1974.

decisions were also taken by other countries in which the aircraft had occasionally landed, namely, Austria, Dahomey, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Niger. The Government of Gabon also informed the Committee that security measures had been reinforced against any possible violations of the sanctions. The Committee took note of the information provided by the Government of Gabon. Information on action taken by the United States is given in paragraph 80 above. In view of the seriousness of the case, the Committee decided to keep it under active consideration.

C. Air Rhodesia and International Air Transport Association agreements
(Case No. INGO-4)

155. The Committee opened a new case on the basis of information provided to it by a non-governmental organization called the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ, New York. According to the information, interline traffic and cargo agreements between various international carriers and Air Rhodesia existed and, as a result, in many parts of the world, a passenger ticket could be obtained allowing a portion of the journey to be made on Air Rhodesia, and cargoes could be shipped in the same way. In support of that information, the Committee received a copy of the Interline Agreement Manual published by the International Air Transport Association (IATA), in which were listed those airlines that had entered into IATA agreements with Air Rhodesia.

156. The Committee decided that the attention of IATA should be drawn to that information. Furthermore, in view of the importance of the case, the Committee expressed the wish that its views be transmitted to the Director-General of IATA under the cover of a personal letter from the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Committee also requested that a note be sent to those Governments whose airlines were reported as parties to the IATA agreements. The note, addressed to 44 Governments, recalled the provisions of paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) and requested the Governments concerned to investigate the matter urgently and, if necessary, to take all appropriate action to ensure the termination of any agreement between their airlines, or airline companies constituted in their territories, and Air Rhodesia. In the note addressed to Canada, the attention of the Government was also drawn to the fact that IATA was incorporated by an Act of the Canadian Parliament.

157. Subsequently, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General that the Director-General of IATA, acting in accordance with a decision taken by the IATA Executive Committee, had advised airlines participating in the relevant IATA interline agreements and the IATA Agency Programme that, effective 1 July 1974, the Association would cease to carry out any function assigned to it under the applicable IATA Traffic Conference resolutions with respect to Air Rhodesia and agents located in Southern Rhodesia. The IATA Director-General had also requested IATA members and non-IATA carriers which had concurred with Air Rhodesia in the interline agreements to withdraw their concurrence; he had further requested IATA members with agents appointed in Southern Rhodesia under the IATA Agency Programme to withdraw their appointments.

158. Written replies concerning the case were received from 30 Governments, and five replies were made in the Committee stating that investigations had been

undertaken and that, either through the reinforcement of existing measures or through new action, the Governments concerned had ensured that no airline companies under their jurisdictions maintained any link with Air Rhodesia. The Committee is still studying the information provided by the Center for Social Action of the United Church of Christ on other aspects of airline activity allegedly involving Southern Rhodesia.

Chapter VI

IMMIGRATION AND TOURISM

159. Data on the rate of immigration and the number of tourists entering Southern Rhodesia are of particular significance to the illegal régime as a barometer of confidence abroad. Tourism and immigration are also evidently a major source of foreign exchange earnings. Moreover, there is little doubt that the unhidden efforts of the régime to encourage immigration of European origin, either directly or through tourism, aim also and perhaps primarily at reinforcing the number and the strength of the supporters of the present political system.

160. The paramount importance given by the illegal régime to the development of white immigration appears not only from repeated statements made by the illegal authorities on the matter but from practical measures taken in that connexion, such as the establishment in 1971 of a "National Immigration Board" /S/10229 and Add.1 and 2, para. 91/ and, in 1973, of a "Department of Immigration" promotion campaign.

161. When it examined the statistics given below relating to the population in Southern Rhodesia and to the immigration and tourism trend, the Committee kept in mind that those figures, which had been published by the illegal régime, should be taken with some reservation. It also noted that the impact of recent developments in southern Africa, more specifically in neighbouring Mozambique and Angola, had not yet been reflected in the documentation currently available.

162. The population in the Territory reached a total of approximately 6 million at the end of 1973. A breakdown of this figure by inhabitants of various origins is given below, together with a comparison with the figures published for the previous years.

Population of Southern Rhodesia
(in thousands) 11/

<u>Year</u> (31 December)	<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Asians</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Total</u> (round figures)
1969	4,960	234	9.1	15.7	5,220
1970	5,130	243	9.2	16.5	5,400
1971	5,310	255	9.4	17.3	5,590
1972	5,490	267	9.6	18.1	5,780
1973	5,700	271	9.7	19.0	6,000

Respective increases of the African and European populations
(in thousands)

<u>Year</u> (31 December)	<u>Africans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>
1969-1970	+270	+ 9
1970-1971	+280	+12
1971-1972	+180	+12
1972-1973	+210	+ 4

A. Immigration

163. The data on white migration reported by the Committee last year, in its sixth report /S/11178/Rev.1, paras. 128 and 129/ indicated that in 1972, for the first time, the rate of net migration for Southern Rhodesia had declined. From official figures published since then in Salisbury, it appears that the downward trend continued in 1973 as follows:

	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Emigrants</u>	<u>Net Migration</u> (round figures)
1969	10,929	5,890	+5,040
1970	12,227	5,890	+6,340
1971	14,743	5,340	+9,400
1972	13,966	5,150	+8,820
1973	9,433	7,750	+1,680

164. The press also reported that in September 1973, for the first time, a net monthly loss was recorded when 770 white emigrants left Southern Rhodesia and only 675 immigrants arrived. That was followed in December 1973 by a further net loss of 460 inhabitants, when 960 left Southern Rhodesia and 500 arrived.

11/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, June 1974, published by the "Central Statistical Office, Salisbury, Rhodesia".

165. At the end of 1973, in an attempt to remedy that situation, the illegal régime launched a so-called "Rhodesia Settlers 74" campaign, the goal of which was to attract 1 million white immigrants. It was specified that financial advantages for travel and settlement would be granted to the new immigrants, in particular those with special skills.

166. Press articles of Southern Rhodesian origin reported that the advertising efforts of the campaign were to be focused mainly on western European countries, in particular the United Kingdom, and on Australia. This information was communicated to the representatives of those countries on the Committee.

167. The results of that campaign appear to have been meagre. Newspapers in Southern Rhodesia complained that prospective Rhodesian immigrants "had been encountering unforeseen difficulties in finding out how to get there". 12/ It was also reported that "because of the success of sanctions in preventing overseas newspapers from printing advertisements for new immigrants, the régime had to resort to an appeal to Rhodesians and sympathizers to submit names of likely immigrants to whom information might be sent privately". 13/

168. The lack of success of the campaign seems to have been confirmed by the statistics published by the illegal régime for the first half of 1974, 14/ which indicate that the downward trend of the net migration rate continued steadily, in comparison with 1973, as follows:

	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Emigrants</u>	<u>Net migration</u> (round figures)
1973 (January-June)	5,405	3,460	+1,950
1974 (January-June)	4,593	4,230	+ 360

B. Tourism

169. In last year's report [ibid., paras. 130 and 131], the Committee indicated that, although an increase in Southern Rhodesian tourism had continued in 1972, the rate of expansion declined. According to the statistics published in Salisbury, that downward trend accelerated in 1973 in such a way that not only did the rate of expansion decline further but the actual number of tourists coming from abroad fell by 117,000 from the figure given in 1972. Since it is

12/ Rhodesian Herald, 17 January 1974.

13/ Africa Bureau, Fact Sheet, London, February 1974.

14/ Monthly Digest of Statistics, July 1974, Salisbury, Rhodesia.

Successful prosecution of publishing advertisement encouraging immigration to Southern Rhodesia are reported in chap. II, sect. B. of the present report.

the first time that the illegal régime has reported such a situation, it may be interesting to recall the figures given for the last five years regarding foreign travellers into Southern Rhodesia. They read as follows:

Visitors from abroad

	<u>In transit</u>	<u>On business</u>	<u>For education</u>	<u>On holiday</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969	68,908	24,648	7,493	254,441	355,490
1970	59,336	25,951	8,124	270,659	364,070
1971	47,208	22,146	7,175	317,381	393,910
1972	37,354	20,978	7,943	339,210	405,485
1973	15,557	21,105	7,631	243,812	288,105

170. Figures covering the first quarter of 1974 have also been published by the illegal régime. Comparison with the figures covering the same months in 1973 gives the following results:

	<u>In transit</u>	<u>On business</u>	<u>For education</u>	<u>On holiday</u>	<u>Total</u>
1973 (January- March)	7,704	8,580	4,927	93,732	114,943
1974 (January- March)	3,975	9,400	4,114	78,908	96,397

171. When it examined those figures, the Committee noted that the total of entries during the period January-March 1974 had further diminished by some 20 per cent and, in particular, that the number of passengers in transit had dropped by more than 50 per cent. However, it deplored the fact that the number of entries for business purposes, which was said to have already resumed an upward trend in 1973, had continued to progress during the first quarter of 1974.

C. Cases connected with tourism

172. During the period covered by the present report, the Committee continued to examine with great attention information concerning various sorts of travel activities which might tend to increase tourism or immigration into the Territory. A number of cases opened in that connexion were related to sporting activities and have been dealt with under that heading (see chap. IV, sect. C, above). Among the other relevant cases, the Committee has paid particular attention to the following.

(a) Tour organized in Southern Rhodesia (Case No. INGO-3)

173. At the beginning of December 1973, the Committee received a letter from a non-governmental organization called the Mouvement pour la défense de la paix en Finlande, drawing attention to a tour throughout

Africa, including Southern Rhodesia, which was being organized by the Olympia travel bureau of Helsinki. The Committee examined that information and decided that a case should be opened on it (Case No. INGO-3) and that the information should be communicated to the Government of Finland, with a request that the matter be investigated as a possible case of violation of sanctions. By a reply dated 17 January 1974, the Government of Finland indicated that a thorough investigation of the matter had been launched and that the Government would report on its findings as soon as possible. By a note dated 22 March 1974, the Government of Finland further informed the Committee that the case had been submitted to the ombudsman of Finland and that the Government of Finland would inform the Committee of the results of the investigation as soon as it had been concluded. At the request of the Committee, two successive notes dated 18 June and 23 August 1974, respectively, were sent to the Government of Finland to remind it of the Committee's request. At the time the present report was being drafted, no reply had yet been received.

(b) Tourist agencies and Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 190)

174. The Committee received information from published sources according to which an organization called the Association of South Africa Travel Agents had just held its annual conference in Southern Rhodesia, in which representatives of a number of travel or tourist agencies, as well as international airlines from various countries, had participated. It was also stated that a leading overseas observer to that conference was the Secretary-General of the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations (UFTAA), to which Rhodesia had been given membership in November 1973.

175. Another press article published by the same source indicated that an UFTAA Congress was planned to take place in Istanbul (Turkey) in November 1974 and that an invitation had been sent to Southern Rhodesia to attend that meeting.

176. The Committee, which has repeatedly expressed its concern about any action that might enhance the status of the illegal régime, noted that the conference held in Southern Rhodesia had been opened by a "Minister" of the régime. It felt that participation in such a conference by representatives of foreign organizations was contrary to the spirit and intent of sanctions imposed by the Security Council. It considered also that the holding of a conference in Southern Rhodesia would boost tourism and would therefore be in violation of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council.

177. The Committee therefore decided to draw the matter to the attention of the Governments concerned (Belgium, Brazil, Israel, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, South Africa and Sweden). It also requested the Secretary-General to send a note to Turkey, where the UFTAA Congress was to be held, and to Belgium, where that Federation had its headquarters.

178. By a note dated 30 October 1974, the Government of Turkey informed the Committee that necessary instructions had been given to the relevant authorities to prevent the entrance of the travel agents from Southern Rhodesia into Turkey and their participation in the Congress. Later reports, however, indicated that Southern Rhodesian representatives were able to evade Turkish regulations and to participate in the said Congress through the use of foreign passports.

(c) Franchising activities (Holiday Inns, Inc., and car-rental activities)

179. According to sources published in the press and brought to the attention of the Committee, a hotel firm, the Holiday Inns, Inc., had built a hotel in Bulawayo (Southern Rhodesia). It was also reported that car-rental facilities had been developed in Southern Rhodesia by such well-known firms as Avis, Hertz and Budget Rent-A-Car.

180. The Committee viewed the information with concern and requested the representative of the United States of America to bring the matter to the attention of his Government.

181. At the 207th meeting, the United States representative informed the Committee of his Government's comments on the matter. He said that the United States Department of the Treasury, which administered a substantial portion of the United States Government's sanctions enforcement programme, did not consider that Holiday Inns, Inc., had violated the Department of the Treasury regulations when it granted a franchise to another hotel firm called the Amalgamated Hotels of South Africa for the construction and operation of a hotel in Southern Rhodesia. In the Department's view, such a franchise contract did not contravene the purpose of the sanctions, so long as there was no transfer to Southern Rhodesia of goods, services or capital. The position of the Department of the Treasury was that the sanctions are intended to preclude financial and commercial transactions by persons outside Southern Rhodesia with that area. Their purpose was to deprive Southern Rhodesia of markets for its exports, access to imports and capital. In general, there would be no reason to interfere with capital outflow as long as the capital transferred was frozen by the recipient country; nor was there any reason to interfere with Southern Rhodesian remittances of dividends and interest on pre-embargo investment, since such remittances reduced Southern Rhodesian foreign exchange holdings without any current transfer of goods or services to Southern Rhodesia and therefore actually contributed to the purposes of the embargo.

182. As for the car-rental activities in Southern Rhodesia, the United States representative stated that the Hertz name was still being used in Southern Rhodesia under an old Hertz franchise with United Tours of Rhodesia; however, Hertz had broken all connexions with that organization. The Hertz franchise in Southern Rhodesia was a subfranchise of a South African franchise of Hertz. Supervision of both those franchises had been transferred in the fall of 1973 to the British Hertz office, Hertz Europe, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, T.W.7. 51 F, England. As for Rhodesian Avis, that firm reportedly was controlled as a licensee of Avis Rent-A-Car of South Africa, which was a joint venture with the United States

Avis organization. Finally, Budget Rent-A-Car of South Africa, which was a franchise holder, and Budget Rent-A-Car of Rhodesia were under the same ownership.

183. Certain members of the Committee expressed dissatisfaction concerning the statements made by the representative of the United States, which, they said, raised questions of interpretation of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) with regard to certain business practices, such as the sale of franchises to Southern Rhodesia and their operation in Southern Rhodesia. It was pointed out, in particular, that such operations were a demonstration of confidence in the ruling régime and could not fail to give it moral support and the stamp of respectability.

184. Some delegations added that since, according to the usual practice, a franchise holder outside Southern Rhodesia could make a prepaid reservation, sometimes in co-ordination with an airline, the franchise system would not only encourage tourism into Southern Rhodesia but directly help the illegal régime to earn foreign capital. In conclusion, a majority of the Committee's members participating in the discussion expressed the view that the granting of franchises to firms operating in Southern Rhodesia was in contradiction to the spirit and intent of the sanctions resolutions and that the use of such machinery was a violation of their relevant provisions, in particular, paragraphs 3 (b), 4 and 6 of resolution 253 (1968) and 9 (g) of resolution 277 (1970).

185. The representative of the United States said in reply that since the Security Council had never raised the question of franchising activities, the matter was tied to the interpretation given to the terms of the resolutions by each Member State and that he had informed the Committee of the opinion of the United States Department of the Treasury in that regard. Subsequently, at the 213th meeting, the United States representative, in reply to various questions that his delegation had been asked earlier, further informed the Committee that although his Government had not specifically documented any such travel, there might have been one or more inspection trips by American citizens to Southern Rhodesia to assist in the implementation of a Holiday Inns franchise agreement. He had been informed also that reservations for Holiday Inns, Hertz et al. could not be made through the New York offices of those companies; that no funds would be transferred in the future; and that Hertz had revised its franchise agreement with its South African franchise to cancel its Rhodesian subfranchise.

Chapter VII

RELATIONS WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

186. By a letter dated 7 February 1974, the President of the Security Council drew the attention of the Chairman of the Committee to resolution 3066 (XXVIII), adopted by the General Assembly on 15 November 1973, in particular to paragraph 4, by which the General Assembly:

"Draws the attention of the Security Council to the need to take effective measures to associate the Organization of African Unity regularly with all its works concerning Africa, including the activities of its committee on sanctions."

187. The Committee took note of the contents of that paragraph, which, in its view, supported the efforts already undertaken by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Committee to establish closer co-operation between themselves.

188. It should be recalled in that connexion that following a request made to the Committee by the Security Council to prepare a report on measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work, the Committee submitted on 9 May 1972 a special report /S/10632/, in paragraph 10 of which it made the following recommendation:

"In addition to the information regarding suspected violations of sanctions brought to its notice by members and by the Secretariat, the Committee should also seek and may receive information in this connexion from intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies on a continuing basis."

189. That recommendation, which was among those approved by the Security Council in its resolution 318 (1972), also received the official support of OAU, which, at the ninth session of its Assembly of Heads of State and Government, held in Morocco from 12 to 15 June 1972, adopted a resolution on Zimbabwe, paragraph 9 of which read as follows:

"The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity ... Expresses full agreement with the recommendations and the suggestions contained in the special report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) /S/10632/ for improving the effectiveness of the sanctions machinery."

190. Since then, in accordance with the wishes expressed by both sides, efforts have been made to establish a working relationship between the two bodies.

191. On 9 November 1973, at the invitation of the Committee, the Executive Secretary of OAU participated in the first meeting held in public by the Committee. On that occasion, the OAU representative announced that his organization had established within its general secretariat a separate unit on sanctions to follow their implementation and provide information on violations. Reiterating the views

he had previously stated in a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, he expressed the hope that the two organs could co-ordinate their work.

192. By a letter of 28 December 1973, the Chairman of the Committee informed the Executive Secretary of OAU that, in accordance with his appeal, the Committee had instructed its secretariat to forward to OAU any relevant document not issued exclusively for the internal use of the Committee. In addition to that standing procedure, the Committee intended, in specific cases, to inform the OAU Executive Secretary directly of matters that had not been made public.

193. In accordance with that decision, the Committee decided to transmit to OAU unpublished documents concerning a case of trade of meat of Southern Rhodesian origin on which the Committee felt that OAU might be in a position to give comment and possibly direct assistance.

194. Similarly, OAU informed the Committee of actions that it had taken in connexion with a case concerning the sale of three Boeing 720s to Southern Rhodesia (see chap. V, sect. A, above, Case No. 144).

195. There have also been exchanges of information on other cases of suspected violations concerning, in particular, sporting activities in Southern Rhodesia and banking facilities illegally granted to the régime.

196. The Committee hopes that this working relationship will continue and develop.

Chapter VIII

COMMENTS

197. The Committee agreed unanimously that increased efforts were required during 1975 to ensure stricter observance of mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Specific conclusions and recommendations of various delegations are included in annex I to the present report.

198. The Committee, which adopted this report at a late hour on 31 December 1974, was unable, owing to the pressure of time, to consider those conclusions and recommendations in detail.

ANNEXES

Explanatory note

1. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth reports of the Committee to the Security Council contained texts of reports and substantive parts of correspondence with Governments on 181 cases a/ concerning suspected violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. They were published as follows:

- First report: Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1968, document S/8954, paragraph 9;
- Second report: Ibid., Twenty-Fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1969, document S/9252 and Add.1, annex XI;
- Third report: Ibid., Twenty-fifth Year, Special Supplement No. 3 annex VII;
- Fourth report: Ibid., Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum, annexes I-III;
- Fifth report: Ibid., Twenty-seventh Year, Special Supplement No. 2, annexes I-III;
- Sixth report: Ibid., Twenty-ninth Year, Special Supplement Nos. 2 and 2A, annexes I-VI.

2. Annexes II-V to the seventh report contain additional information received by the Committee on 71 of the cases previously reported, together with the texts of reports and substantive parts of correspondence with Governments received up to and including 15 December 1974 concerning 54 new cases brought to the Committee's attention since submission of the sixth report. The 54 new cases include 16 cases opened from information supplied by the United States in its quarterly reports to the Committee and 3 cases opened from information supplied by individuals and non-governmental organizations.

3. Two additional cases have been reclassified as follows:

(a) Case No. 188 has been cancelled and reopened as Case No. INGO-6, since it is based on information obtained from non-governmental sources;

(b) Case No. USI-18 has been merged with Case No. USI-22, since both refer to the same shipment, reported at two different times.

a/ Erroneously given as 180 cases in the sixth report.

4. As indicated in the sixth report, four cases of suspected violation of sanctions were closed during 1973 and, consequently, have been dropped from the list of cases currently under consideration given below. Those cases were:

Case No. 75. Supply of wheat to Southern Rhodesia;

Case No. 134. Maize - "Bregaglia";

Case No. 136. Import of sculptural objects from Southern Rhodesia;

Case No. 142. Argentine Rugby team tour of Southern Rhodesia.

5. As of 15 December 1974, the cumulative number of cases on the Committee's list had reached 237. However, excluding the two reclassifications mentioned above in paragraph 3, the four cases closed in 1973 and the eight cases closed in 1972, the number of cases of which the Committee is currently seized totals 223.

Complete list of cases currently under consideration

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

A. METALLIC ORES, METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Ferrochrome and chrome ores</u>
(1)	1	Chrome sand - " <u>Tjibodas</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 20 December 1968
(2)	3	Chrome sand - " <u>Tjipondok</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 22 January 1969
(3)	5	Trade in chrome ore and ferrochrome: United Kingdom note dated 6 February 1969
(4)	6	Ferrochrome - " <u>Blue Sky</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 12 February 1969
(5)	7	Ferrochrome - " <u>Catharina Oldendorff</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 22 February 1969
(6)	11	Ferrochrome - " <u>Al Mubarakiah</u> " and " <u>Al Sabahiah</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 April 1969
(7)	17	Ferrochrome - " <u>Gasikara</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 19 June 1969
(8)	23	Ferrochrome - " <u>Massimoemee</u> " and " <u>Archon</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 8 July 1969
(9)	25	Ferrochrome - " <u>Batu</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 14 July 1969
(10)	31	Chrome ore and ferrochrome - " <u>Ville de Nantes</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 4 August 1969
(11)	36	Ferrochrome - " <u>Ioannis</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969
(12)	37	Ferrochrome - " <u>Halleren</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(13)	40	Ferrochrome - " <u>Ville de Reims</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 29 August 1969
(14)	45	Ferrochrome - " <u>Tai Sun</u> " and " <u>Kyotai Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 20 September 1969
(15)	55	Ferrochrome - <u>Gunvor</u> : United Kingdom note dated 10 November 1969
(16)	57	Chrome ore - " <u>Myrtidiotissa</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 17 November 1969
(17)	59	Shipments of ferrochrome to various countries: United Kingdom note dated 4 December 1969
(18)	64	Chrome ore and ferrochrome - " <u>Birte Oldendorff</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 December 1969
(19)	71	Ferrochrome - " <u>Disa</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 2 April 1970
(20)	73	Chrome ores - " <u>Selene</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 April 1970
(21)	74	Chrome ores and concentrates - " <u>Castasegna</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 17 April 1970
(22)	76	Ferrochrome - " <u>Hodakasan Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 May 1970
(23)	79	Chrome ore - " <u>Schutting</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 3 June 1970
(24)	80	Chrome ore - " <u>Klostertor</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 10 June 1970
(25)	89	Chrome ore - " <u>Ville du Havre</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 18 August 1970
(26)	95	Ferrochrome and ferrosilicon chrome - " <u>Trautenfels</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 11 September 1970
(27)	100	Chrome - " <u>Cuxhaven</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 16 October 1970
(28)	103	Chrome ore - " <u>Anna Presthus</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 October 1970

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(29)	108	Chrome ore - " <u>Schonfels</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 26 November 1970
(30)	110	Chrome ores - " <u>Kybfels</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 January 1971
(31)	116	Chrome ores and concentrates - " <u>Rotenfels</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 31 March 1971
(32)	130	Chrome ore - " <u>Agios Georgios</u> ": Information supplied by Somalia on 27 March 1972
(33)	135	Chrome ore - " <u>Santos Vega</u> ": Information supplied by Somalia on 20 March 1972
(34)	153	Ferrochrome - " <u>Itaimbe</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 August 1973
(35)	165	Chrome ore - " <u>Gemstone</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 5 February 1974

Silicon

(36)	178	Silicon chrome - " <u>Tsedek</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 7 June 1974
(37)	179	Silicon metal - " <u>Atlantic Fury</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 18 June 1974

Ferromanganese

(38)	185	Ferromanganese - " <u>Straat Nagasaki</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 20 June 1974
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Tungsten ore

(39)	78	Tungsten ore - " <u>Tenko Maru</u> " and " <u>Suruga Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 28 May 1970
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Copper

(40)	12	Copper concentrates - " <u>Tjipondok</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 12 May 1969
(41)	15	Copper concentrates - " <u>Eizan Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 4 June 1969

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(42)	34	Copper exports: United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1969
(43)	51	Copper concentrates - " <u>Straat Futami</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 8 October 1969
(44)	99	Copper - various ships: United Kingdom note dated 9 October 1970
<u>Nickel</u>		
(45)	102	Nickel - " <u>Randfontein</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 28 October 1970
(46)	109	Nickel - " <u>Sloterkerk</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 11 January 1971
(47)	118	Nickel - " <u>Serooskerk</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 6 May 1971
(48)	184	Nickel - " <u>Kungshamn</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 2 July 1974
(49)	193	Electrolytic nickel cathodes - " <u>Pleias</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 22 October 1974
<u>Lithium ores</u>		
(50)	20	Petalite - " <u>Sado Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 June 1969
(51)	24	Petalite - " <u>Abbekerk</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 12 July 1969
(52)	30	Petalite - " <u>Simonskerk</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 4 August 1969
(53)	32	Petalite - " <u>Yang Tse</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 6 August 1969
(54)	46	Petalite - " <u>Kyotai Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 September 1969
(55)	54	Lepidolite - " <u>Ango</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 October 1969

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(56)	86	Petalite ore - " <u>Krugerland</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 4 August 1970
(57)	107	Tantalite - " <u>Table Bay</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 26 November 1970
(58)	151	Petalite - " <u>Merrimac</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 July 1973

Pig-iron and steel billets

(59)	29	Pig-iron - " <u>Mare Piceno</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1969
(60)	70	Steel billets: United Kingdom note dated 16 February 1970
(61)	85	Steel billets - " <u>Despinan</u> " and " <u>Birooni</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 July 1970
(62)	114	Steel products - " <u>Gemini Exporter</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 3 February 1971
(63)	137	Steel billets - " <u>Malaysia Fortune</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 26 October 1972
(64)	138	Steel billets - " <u>Aliakmon Pilot</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 26 October 1972
(65)	140	Steel billets and maize - " <u>Char Hwa</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 9 April 1973

Graphite

(66)	38	Graphite - " <u>Kaapland</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969
(67)	43	Graphite - " <u>Tanga</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 18 September 1969
(68)	62	Graphite - " <u>Transvaal</u> ", " <u>Kaapland</u> ", " <u>Stellenbosch</u> " and " <u>Swellendam</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 22 December 1969

B. MINERAL FUELS

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(69)	172	Crude oil: United Kingdom note dated 7 May 1974
(70)	187	Crushed coking coal from Southern Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1974

C. TOBACCO

(71)	4	Tobacco - " <u>Mokaria</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 January 1969
(72)	10	Tobacco - " <u>Mohasi</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 29 March 1969
(73)	19	Tobacco - " <u>Goodwill</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 25 June 1969
(74)	26	Transactions in Southern Rhodesian tobacco: United Kingdom note dated 14 July 1969
(75)	35	Tobacco - " <u>Montaigle</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1969
(76)	82	Tobacco - " <u>Elias I</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 3 July 1970
(77)	92	Cigarettes believed to be manufactured in Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 21 August 1970
(78)	98	Tobacco - " <u>Hellenic Beach</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 7 October 1970
(79)	104	Tobacco - " <u>Agios Nicolaos</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 2 November 1970
(80)	105	Tobacco - " <u>Montalto</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 2 November 1970
(81)	146	Tobacco - " <u>Mercury Bay</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 9 May 1973
(82)	149	Tobacco - " <u>Straat Holland</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 19 July 1973

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(83)	156	Tobacco - " <u>Hellenic Glory</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 4 October 1973
(84)	157	Tobacco - " <u>Oranjeland</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 9 October 1973
(85)	164	Tobacco - " <u>Mexico Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 January 1974
(86)	169	Tobacco - " <u>Adelaide Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 5 April 1974
(87)	196	Tobacco - " <u>Streefkerk</u> " and " <u>Swellendam</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 5 December 1974
D. CEREALS		
(88)	18	Trade in maize: United Kingdom note dated 20 June 1969
(89)	39	Maize - " <u>Fraternity</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969
(90)	44	Maize - " <u>Galini</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 18 September 1969
(91)	47	Maize - " <u>Santa Alexandra</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 September 1969
(92)	49	Maize - " <u>Zeno</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 26 September 1969
(93)	56	Maize - " <u>Julia L</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 November 1969
(94)	63	Maize - " <u>Polyxene C</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 December 1969
(95)	90	Maize - " <u>Virgy</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 19 August 1970
(96)	91	Maize - " <u>Master Daskalos</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 19 August 1970
(97)	97	Maize - " <u>Lambros M. Fatsis</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 September 1970

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(98)	106	Maize - " <u>Corviglia</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 26 November 1970
(99)	124	Maize - " <u>Armonia</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 August 1971
(100)	125	Maize - " <u>Alexandros S</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 23 September 1971
(101)	139	Maize - " <u>Pythia</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 6 April 1973

E. COTTON AND COTTON SEEDS

(102)	53	Cotton seed - " <u>Holly Trader</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 23 October 1969
(103)	96	Cotton - " <u>S. A. Statesman</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 14 September 1970

F. MEAT

(104)	8	Meat - " <u>Kaapland</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 10 March 1969
(105)	13	Meat - " <u>Zuiderkerk</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 May 1969
(106)	14	Beef - " <u>Tabora</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 3 June 1969
(107)	16	Beef - " <u>Tugelaland</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 16 June 1969
(108)	22	Beef - " <u>Swellendam</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 3 July 1969
(109)	33	Meat - " <u>Taveta</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 8 August 1969
(110)	42	Meat - " <u>Polana</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 17 September 1969
(111)	61	Chilled meat: United Kingdom note dated 8 December 1969

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(112)	68	Pork - " <u>Alcor</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 February 1970
(113)	117	Frozen meat - " <u>Drymakos</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 21 April 1971
(114)	183	Trade in meat and banking facilities: United Kingdom note dated 25 June 1974

G. SUGAR

(115)	28	Sugar - " <u>Byzantine Monarch</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 21 July 1969
(116)	60	Sugar - " <u>Filotis</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 4 December 1969
(117)	65	Sugar - " <u>Eleni</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 5 January 1970
(118)	72	Sugar - " <u>Lavrentios</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 8 April 1970
(119)	83	Sugar - " <u>Angelia</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 8 July 1970
(120)	94	Sugar - " <u>Philomila</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 28 August 1970
(121)	112	Sugar - " <u>Evangelos M</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 22 January 1971
(122)	115	Sugar - " <u>Aegean Mariner</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 19 March 1971
(123)	119	Sugar - " <u>Calli</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 10 May 1971
(124)	122	Sugar - " <u>Netanya</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1971
(125)	126	Sugar - " <u>Netanya</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 7 October 1971
(126)	128	Sugar - " <u>Netanya</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 11 February 1972

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(127)	131	Sugar - " <u>Mariner</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 12 April 1972
(128)	132	Sugar - " <u>Primrose</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 26 April 1972
(129)	147	Sugar - " <u>Anangel Ambition</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 27 June 1973
H. FERTILIZERS AND AMMONIA		
(130)	2	Import of manufactured fertilizers from Europe: United Kingdom note dated 14 January 1969
(131)	48	Ammonia - " <u>Butaneuve</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 September 1969
(132)	52	Bulk ammonia: United Kingdom notes dated 15 October and 10 November 1969
(133)	66	Ammonia - " <u>Cérons</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 7 January 1970
(134)	69	Ammonia - " <u>Mariotte</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 13 February 1970
(135)	101	Anhydrous ammonia: United States note dated 12 October 1970
(136)	113	Anhydrous ammonia - " <u>Cypress</u> " and " <u>Isfonn</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 29 January 1971
(137)	123	Anhydrous ammonia - " <u>Znon</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 30 August 1971
(138)	129	Anhydrous ammonia - " <u>Kristian Birkeland</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 February 1972

I. MACHINERY

(139)	50	Tractor kits: United Kingdom note dated 2 October 1969
(140)	58	Book-keeping and accounting machines: Italian note dated 6 November 1969

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(141)	161	Electric generating equipment: United Kingdom note dated 3 December 1973
(142)	170	Spare parts for sewing or knitting machines: United Kingdom note dated 10 April 1974
(143)	177	Machine tools: United Kingdom note dated 4 June 1974
(144)	189	Wankie power station: United Kingdom note dated 9 September 1974

J. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Motor vehicles and/or motor-vehicle spares

(145)	9	Motor vehicles: United States note dated 28 March 1969
(146)	145	Trucks, engines etc.: Information obtained by the Committee from published sources
(147)	168	Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - <u>"Straat Rio"</u> : United Kingdom note dated 15 March 1974
(148)	173	Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - <u>"Daphne"</u> : United Kingdom note dated 16 May 1974
(149)	180	Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - <u>"Straat Rio"</u> : United Kingdom note dated 20 June 1974
(150)	182	Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - <u>"M. Citadel"</u> : United Kingdom note dated 24 June 1974
(151)	195	Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - <u>"Soula K"</u> : United Kingdom note dated 28 November 1974
(152)	197	Trade in motor vehicles (and other commodities): United Kingdom note dated 6 December 1974

Aircraft and/or aircraft spares

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(153)	41	Aircraft spares: United Kingdom note dated 5 September 1969
(154)	67	Supply of aircraft to Southern Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 21 January 1970
(155)	144	Sale of three Boeing aircraft to Southern Rhodesia: Information obtained from published sources
(156)	162	Viscount aircraft: United Kingdom note dated 17 January 1974
<u>Others</u>		
(157)	88	Cycle accessories: United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1970
(158)	141	Locomotives - " <u>Beira</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 24 April 1973

K. TEXTILE FABRICS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

(159)	93	Shirts manufactured in Southern Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 21 August 1970
(160)	150	Cotton corduroy - " <u>Straat Nagasaki</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1973
(161)	152	Textiles - " <u>Ise Maru</u> " and " <u>Acapulco Maru</u> ": United Kingdom note dated 7 August 1973

L. SPORTING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

(162)	120	Southern Rhodesia and the Olympic Games: Note from the Federal Republic of Germany dated 5 April 1971
(163)	148	Southern Rhodesia and the Maccabiah Games: Information supplied to the Committee by the Sudan on 21 June 1973
(164)	160	Southern Rhodesia and the World Yachting Championships, Imperia, Italy: Information obtained from published sources

<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(165)	166	Southern Rhodesia and the International Judo Federation: Information obtained from published sources
(166)	167	Tour of a Southern Rhodesian cricket player abroad: Information obtained from published sources
(167)	174	Hockey team on tour of Southern Rhodesia: Information obtained from published sources
(168)	175	Yachting coach on tour of Southern Rhodesia: Information obtained from published sources
(169)	181	Southern Rhodesia and the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA): Information obtained from published sources
(170)	186	Southern Rhodesia and the International Chess Federation (FIDE): Information obtained from published sources
(171)	191	Cricket club tour of Southern Rhodesia: Information obtained from published sources
(172)	192	Hockey club on tour of Southern Rhodesia: Information obtained from published sources

M. BANKING, INSURANCE AND OTHER RELATED FACILITIES

(173)	127	Eastern Trading Company (Pty), Ltd. - Swaziland: United Kingdom note dated 28 October 1971
(174)	163	Swiss company loan to Rhodesia Railways: United Kingdom note dated 22 January 1974
(175)	171	Rhodesia Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (RISCO): Information obtained from published sources
(176)	176	New Zealand insurance companies: Information obtained from published sources

N. OTHER CASES

(177)	133	Supply of medical equipment to the University of Southern Rhodesia: Swedish letter dated 7 June 1972
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<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Case No.</u>	
(178)	143	Southern Rhodesian representational offices abroad: (a) Rhodesia National Tourist Board: Basel, Switzerland; (b) Rhodesian Information Centre and Air Rhodesia office, Sydney, Australia; (c) Rhodesian Information Office, Washington, D.C. USA; offices of the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and Air Rhodesia, New York, USA: Information obtained from published sources
(179)	154	Sanctions-breaking activities via Gabon - <u>"Tango Romeo"</u> : Information obtained from published sources and supplied to the Committee by the United Kingdom on 30 August 1973
(180)	155	Cameras from Switzerland: United Kingdom note dated 27 September 1973
(181)	158	Pine oil from the United States - <u>"Charlotte Lykes"</u> : United Kingdom note dated 19 October 1973
(182)	159	Cardboard containers from Spain: United Kingdom note dated 12 November 1973
(183)	190	Tourism agencies and Southern Rhodesia: Information obtained from published sources
(184)	194	Holiday Inns and car-rental activities: Information obtained from published sources

O. IMPORT OF CHROME, NICKEL AND OTHER MATERIALS FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA
 INTO THE UNITED STATES (ship and country of registration)

<u>Case No.</u>	
USI-1	<u>"La Chacra"</u> : United Kingdom
USI-2	<u>"Trautenfels"</u> : Federal Republic of Germany
USI-3	<u>"Bris"</u> : Norway

Case No.

USI-4 "African Sun", "Moormacove", "Moormacargo", "African Moon",
"African Lightning", "Moormacbay", "African Mercury", "African
Dawn" and "Moormactrade": United States

USI-5 "Hellenic Leader", "North Highness", "Venthisikimi" and "Ocean
Pegasus": Greece

USI-6 "S. A. Huguenot" and "Nederburg": South Africa

USI-7 "Angelo Scinicariello" and "Alfredo Primo": Italy

USI-8 "Marne Lloyd", "Musi Lloyd" and "Merwe Lloyd": Netherlands

USI-9 "Aktion", "Pholegandros", "Mexican Gulf" and "Trade Carrier":
Liberia

USI-10 "Trade Carrier": Liberia

USI-11 "Hellenic Destiny": Greece

USI-12 "Costas Frangos": Greece

USI-13 "Adelfoi": Liberia

USI-14 "Costas Frangos" and "Nortrans Unity": Greece

USI-15 "Weltevreden": South Africa

USI-16 "Steinfels": Federal Republic of Germany

USI-17 "Nedlloyd Kingston": Netherlands

USI-18* "Sun River": Norway

USI-19 "Nedlloyd Kembla": Netherlands

USI-20 "Morganstar": South Africa

USI-21 "Hellenic Destiny", "Ocean Pegasus", "Venthisikimi", "Costas
Frangos" and "Nortrans Unity": Greece

USI-22 "Sun River": Norway

USI-23 "Safina E. Najam": Pakistan

* Combined with USI-22.

Case No.

USI-24 "Wildenfels" and "Steinfels": Federal Republic of Germany
USI-25 "Hellenic Destiny": Greece
USI-26 "Western Express": Federal Republic of Germany
USI-27 "Stockenfels": Federal Republic of Germany
USI-28 "S. A. Huguenot": South Africa
USI-29 "Hellenic Laurel": Greece
USI-30 "Nedlloyd Kimberly": Netherlands
USI-31 "Nedlloyd Kembla": Netherlands
USI-32 "Hellenic Carrier": Greece
USI-33 "Nedlloyd Kyoto": Netherlands
USI-34 "Diana Skou": Denmark

P. CASES OPENED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY INDIVIDUALS
AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INGO - 1 Southern Rhodesia and the World Ploughing Championships in Ireland
Information supplied by the Anti-apartheid Movement, Dublin,
Ireland

INGO - 2 Joba/Etb. Zephyr Co., Amsterdam:
Information supplied by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the
Netherlands, Amsterdam, Netherlands

INGO - 3 Tour of certain African countries, including Southern Rhodesia:
Information supplied by the Mouvement pour la défense de la paix
en Finlande

INGO - 4 Air Rhodesia and IATA agreements:
Information supplied by the Center for Social Action of the
United Church of Christ, New York, United States of America

INGO - 5 Ferrochrome:
Information obtained from non-governmental sources

INGO - 6 Tobacco:
Report submitted by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands
Amsterdam, Netherlands

Annex I

COMMENTS AND VIEWS OF VARIOUS COMMITTEE MEMBERS ON THE SEVENTH
REPORT AND ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE IN 1974

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A. Proposed conclusions and recommendations for the report, submitted by the representative of Iraq on 2 October 1974

1. The Committee should include in its report the following conclusions and recommendations.

Sporting events

2. The Committee noticed with deep regret and frustration that Southern Rhodesians are participating, as individuals or in teams, unofficially and officially, in sporting events and similar activities in many foreign countries, particularly European ones.

3. This participation is given prominence in some press media and, in particular, in the circulars or leaflets issued by the organizers of the sporting events.

4. The most disconcerting aspect of such participation, however, is the publicity which the Southern Rhodesian and South African press and public information media give it and the profound psychological effect it has on the white minority régimes in both countries. It serves as a definite boost to the morale of those radical elements in the illegal régime and, at the same time, tends to strengthen those white settlers who may be wavering in their enthusiasm or support for Ian Smith and his "government", as it conveys the impression that Southern Rhodesians and thus the illegal régime itself are being accepted by the international community and that international condemnation of the régime is being slackened or even reversed. In fact, it gives a cover of legality to the actual existence and status of the illegal régime. Such a representation contravenes paragraph 5 (a) of Council resolution 253 (1968).

5. The same purpose is also served when foreign athletes and sportsmen participate, as individuals or in teams, in sporting events in Southern Rhodesia. In this case, foreign athletes actually transfer funds into Southern Rhodesia, which is contrary to paragraph 4 of resolution 253 (1968).

6. Iraq considers such activity to be contrary to both the spirit and letter of paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). In fact, it is in contradiction to the whole concept of sanctions and works against the Council's aims, which consist in bringing down the illegal white minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and allowing the rightful people of Zimbabwe to exercise their inalienable right of self-determination and self-rule.

7. The Security Council is therefore urged either:

(a) To reinterpret the paragraphs of its resolution 253 (1968) in reference to this subject; or

(b) To adopt a new resolution (i) declaring, unequivocally, that such activities are to be prohibited and (ii) requesting all Governments to take the necessary steps through their national sport associations and clubs to have Southern Rhodesian members of different international or regional sporting bodies rejected and expelled from such bodies.

Southern Rhodesians travelling abroad

8. The Committee also was disturbed at the increasing travel by and presence of Southern Rhodesian "citizens" in European and other countries. The Iraqi delegation could not understand how this was possible when so many countries had adopted and passed laws and regulations refusing entry to people travelling on passports and travel documents issued by the illegal régime of Ian Smith.

9. Some countries in whose territories Southern Rhodesian citizens travelled have replied to inquiries of the Committee that they were unable to verify the travel documents of the Southern Rhodesian citizens concerned or that the visiting Southern Rhodesians did not travel on Southern Rhodesian passports.

10. Such activity gives rise to the basic question of how prominent Southern Rhodesians are able to travel freely around the world attending international conferences and other events (e.g., the Commonwealth Universities Conference held in Edinburgh during January and February 1973 and the International Chess Federation Olympiad in Nice, June 1974). It also raises the questions of whether all Southern Rhodesians are able to travel freely abroad; whether all Southern Rhodesians travelling abroad use British or other passports, and, if so, whether these were issued or, more important, renewed before or after the unilateral declaration of independence and by whom; and, finally, if they are travelling on passports issued by the Southern Rhodesian authorities, under what circumstances, if any, those documents are valid.

11. Iraq recommends that the Security Council and the General Assembly should request all Members to:

(a) Enact legislation making it a criminal offence for their subjects to visit Southern Rhodesia, except in specified circumstances;

(b) Cancel the citizenship of nationals who emigrate to Rhodesia;

(c) Require - if necessary by appropriate legislation - all insurance companies to refuse any coverage for any aircraft of any airline in the world flying into or out of Southern Rhodesia. Companies should refuse individual insurance for people flying into or out of Southern Rhodesia;

(d) Recall, when opportunities arise, and refuse to renew passports of their citizens who are resident in Southern Rhodesia and who travel outside Southern Rhodesia on those passports but intend to return there.

Non-governmental organizations

12. The delegation of Iraq has come to the conclusion during the first year of its membership on the Security Council and the Committee that the greater part of the valuable information that comes to the Committee's attention on cases of sanction-breaking or evasion comes to it through two main channels:

(a) Communications from private non-governmental organizations and movements;

(b) Articles that appear in the press media (whose origin is information fed to this media by the non-governmental organizations).

Mention should also be made, however, of communications and information received by the Committee from private individuals.

13. Other information on possible sanction violations comes from various Governments, which, in most cases, refuse to divulge the sources or bases of such information and do not supply evidence.

14. On the other hand, non-governmental organizations often do supply thorough and well-documented evidence and proof concerning the information they provide, most of this the result of much hard and painstaking voluntary work on the part of their unpaid members.

15. The delegation of Iraq strongly believes that the Committee should do everything possible and permissible to help these organizations and movements and to encourage them in their activities.

16. We therefore propose that the Committee and the Security Council should undertake the following:

(a) A letter of acknowledgement and appreciation from the Chairman of the Committee should be promptly sent in reply to all such communications, at the discretion of the Chairman and without the prior approval of the Committee as a whole.

(b) The secretariat of the Committee should compile a list of the names and addresses of all such organizations and groups that are wholly or in part sympathetic to maintaining sanctions against Rhodesia (political parties, anti-apartheid movements and organizations, trade unions etc.).

(c) The closest contact should be made and maintained with these bodies through:

(i) The exchange of information and documentation on a regular and continuous basis (sending them all the reports and unrestricted documents of the Committee and, more important, any information that may come to the notice of the Committee from one non-governmental organization which the Committee may believe to be of some use or help to other non-governmental bodies);

(ii) Establishing closer, whenever possible or feasible, personal contacts between members (Chairman) of the Committee and officials of these movements who happen to be in New York (e.g., accepting invitations to members of the Committee to participate in their meetings);

- (iii) Relying more often and in more direct ways on the help of these organizations (actually requesting them to undertake, if possible, for the benefit of the Committee, investigations on a specific case of sanction violation);
- (iv) Issuing more press releases, so that the media are constantly fed information on the activities of the Committee (this is essential because the Committee's meetings are closed).

17. The most important and essential principle is that the Committee should regard these organizations as an extension of itself or another arm of sanction enforcement and not as competitors or bodies that are suspect.

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

18. The delegation of Iraq regrets the fact that not enough co-operation or communication has been established or developed between the Committee and OAU.

19. We therefore recommend that:

- (a) Closer contacts be established and maintained by the Committee;
- (b) There be a two-way flow of information between the Committee and OAU on a regular and continuous basis;
- (c) The Security Council should impress on OAU the necessity of:
 - (i) Mounting an effective and serious campaign to persuade all major countries that are violating sanctions, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Switzerland and the United States of America, to take the sanctions seriously;
 - (ii) Mounting an official campaign to ensure that all African States members of OAU, especially Gabon and Malawi, apply the sanctions fully.

Miscellaneous recommendations

20. The Iraqi delegation also recommends the following:

United States importation of Rhodesian minerals

- (a) The Committee should recommend to the Security Council that a formal and public disapproval be issued of the continuous violation by the United States of the sanctions provisions in importing Rhodesian minerals, especially chrome.
- (b) The Committee should express the hope that the Byrd amendment will be rescinded by the United States Congress as quickly as possible.

Widening sanctions

(c) The Committee should strongly recommend that the Security Council take a decision to widen the scope and coverage of the sanctions provisions contained in its relevant resolutions and decisions. Circumstances and events have changed to such an extent and so many new ways and means have been found to circumvent the sanctions provisions that a new look must be taken at the problem. Sanctions should now cover all fields besides the purely economic, commercial and monetary. They should cover the social and human aspects of life as fully as is possible and practicable.

Communications

(d) The illegal régime must be completely isolated, so that it can quickly be brought down.

Trade names and franchises

(e) The granting of franchises and trade names to Southern Rhodesians, directly or indirectly, should be declared illegal and contrary to the sanctions provisions.

(f) Wherever possible, franchises already granted should be withdrawn.

Insurances

(g) The Security Council should call on all States to extend sanctions to marine insurance on all cargoes going to and coming from Southern Rhodesia and to insurance of all airplanes and passengers flying to and from Southern Rhodesia.

South Africa

(h) Sanctions should be extended to cover South Africa. The reasons for such an extension are too well known to warrant reiteration.

Foreign companies

(i) The question of foreign companies or their subsidiaries operating in Southern Rhodesia should be thoroughly examined with a view to terminating such operations.

Procedures of the Committee

(j) All communications addressed to the Committee by Member States of the United Nations should be made formally, officially and in writing, i.e., in note form (this is essential and vital for the proper functioning of the Committee), and there should be no exceptions for or discrimination between members of the Committee (whether permanent or non-permanent members of the Security Council)

and other United Nations Members. All communications between a member of the Committee and the Committee should be submitted in official note form, and this procedure should be followed in addition to the oral communication that is made.

B. Communication dated 14 October 1974 from the representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and proposed conclusions for the report

At the 208th meeting of the Committee, it was decided that members who wished to submit proposals for conclusions to the report should do so by 15 October.

My delegation does not wish, pending discussion in the Committee of any drafts which may be proposed, to state a firm view on the question of priorities involved in devoting further meetings of the Committee to the drafting of conclusions to the seventh report. Meanwhile, however, we wish to contribute to the preliminary discussion. I therefore enclose a paper, in the form of a draft chapter of conclusions, which my delegation wishes to propose. We do, of course, reserve our right to make further proposals, both for conclusions and, should the Committee decide to include recommendations in its report, for recommendations.

I should be grateful if you would have copies of this letter and its enclosure circulated to other members of the Committee.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Information received by the Committee from published sources, including information provided by Governments, data released in Southern Rhodesia, newspaper reports, trade statistics and documents furnished by other organs of the United Nations, by the Organization of African Unity, by non-governmental organizations and by individuals, all indicated that sanctions evasions continued on a major scale throughout 1974. The failure of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to enforce the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council continued to be the most important loophole in the system of sanctions enforcement. Southern Rhodesian trade also continued to flow through the Portuguese Territories in southern Africa and through Mozambique in particular.

2. The Committee none the less believed that a very substantial proportion of Southern Rhodesian trade with other countries continued to be conducted with countries the Governments of which did not question the validity of mandatory sanctions. The Committee concluded that, although sanctions might not be effective in securing a rapid return to legality in Southern Rhodesia without the co-operation of the authorities in South Africa and the Portuguese Territories of southern Africa (or successor Governments), strict enforcement by all those Governments which professed to enforce them could none the less make an important - and possibly decisive - contribution to the objectives of the Security Council in imposing sanctions.

3. The Committee took the view that, while very few of the cases considered by it (see chap. I, sect. B) led to a firm conclusion that sanctions had been evaded, those cases, considered as a whole, certainly indicated that sanctions evasions were continuing at an unacceptably high level and that effective procedures to counter evasions were still lacking in many countries Members of the United Nations. The Committee concluded that the more effective procedures by Governments to enforce sanctions, as recommended by the Security Council in resolution 333 (1973), were still not generally instituted.

4. A number of particularly important cases of suspected sanctions evasions were considered by the Committee during 1974. The most significant of the cases carried forward from 1973 on which the Committee continued to work was Case No. 154 (Tango Romeo-Affretair). By far the most significant and apparently serious case opened during 1974 was Case No. 171 (Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company) reported to the Committee in April 1974 (see chap. I, sect. B, para. 49).

5. Evidence received by the Committee in Case No. 154 from various sources including Governments (in particular, the Government of Greece) indicated clearly that trade was being conducted, and foreign exchange earned, by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, in violation of mandatory Security Council resolutions, through the operations of an international airline owned and controlled by interests in Southern Rhodesia. It was noted with regret that certain Governments seemed unwilling to co-operate with the Committee in putting an end to such violations. In some instances, not only was no substantial response received to urgent requests from the Committee issued in 1973, but it appeared that facilities continued to be made available to Affretair, the airline owned and controlled by persons in Southern Rhodesia (see chap. I, sect. B, para. 38, and chap. II, sect. B, para. 80).

6. The Committee took an even graver view of Case No. 171 and is preparing a special report to the Security Council covering this case. The evidence submitted to the Committee convinced it that a major scheme was in train to expand the production of iron and steel in Southern Rhodesia and to sell the bulk of the extra production abroad. The evidence suggested that in various countries which professed to enforce sanctions there were interests which were involved in financing the scheme, in providing capital goods for the plant and in concluding agreements to buy the production. The Committee took note of the fact that investigations at its request of the complicated transactions of which there was evidence were requiring considerable time and effort on the part of the authorities in the countries concerned. It firmly intended to examine minutely the explanations submitted to it by Governments in connexion with the case, since it remained convinced that the case was of the greatest importance to its work and that effective action by Governments to frustrate the intentions of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia was essential (see chap. I, sect. B, para. 49).

7. The Committee was particularly appreciative of the valuable contribution to its work made in Case Nos. 154 and 171, as in a number of other cases, by non-governmental organizations and individuals and by The Sunday Times of London in particular.

8. The Committee pursued inquiries into a considerable number of other cases of suspected violations of sanctions. It considered that those cases almost certainly covered only a very small proportion of the imports and exports of Southern Rhodesia conducted in violation of sanctions. It noted that, while some Governments co-operated with it in investigating cases (see chap. I, sect. B, and annexes II-V), in a disturbingly large number of cases Governments failed to respond to its inquiries (see chap. III, sect. A (d)).

9. The Committee concluded that its investigations of those cases, if conducted efficiently and with the active co-operation of Governments, contributed substantially to the effectiveness of sanctions. It recognized that the Committee's own procedures and the way in which it organized its work had, to a marked extent, been responsible for the lack of progress in pursuing inquiries over cases. That was in contrast to the Committee's performance during 1973, when its procedures were improved and its work on cases conducted more expeditiously. It regretted that, in ... cases, it had failed to follow up information provided by Governments or been unable to take decisions on papers submitted to it. The Committee concluded that more expeditious and efficient conduct of its work on cases would contribute to encouraging Governments to enforce sanctions more thoroughly.

10. The Committee continued to receive quarterly reports from the United States Government on imports into the United States of chrome, nickel and other minerals from Southern Rhodesia (see chap. I, sect. C). It noted the action taken by the United States Senate to ensure the repeal of the legislation permitting those imports and looked forward with confidence to similar action on the part of the United States House of Representatives.

11. The Committee was conscious of the fact that, having made substantial progress during 1973 on implementation of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), it failed to consolidate that work during 1974 (see chap. III). It was, however, encouraged by the assistance it received from individuals and non-governmental organizations (see chap. III, sect. A (c)).

12. The Committee took note of the fact that, of the 138 Members of the United Nations, only ... had responded to the Secretary-General of the United Nations' note to all Member Governments of 3 August 1973 (see chap. II, sect. C). Although the Committee had not yet considered in detail those replies which were received, it noted with satisfaction that the Governments which replied professed their commitment to enforce sanctions and that some at least gave indications of a greater determination than in the past to give practical effect to their professions.

13. The Committee noted that, of the 138 Governments of Member States, only ... had responded to the request in paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 333 (1973). The Committee concluded that, in that respect, as also in respect of inquiries concerning particular cases of suspected violations of sanctions, a greater degree of co-operation by Governments with the Committee was required.

14. During 1974, the Committee devoted more time than in previous years to consideration of "consular, sporting and other representations" involving Southern Rhodesia. It welcomed action taken by the Governments of Australia and the United States of America to close offices operating in their territories on behalf of interests in Southern Rhodesia (see chap, IV, sect. B).

15. The Committee hoped that events in Mozambique would lead to further progress in eliminating the exchange of official representatives between Member States and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as in eliminating trade conducted in violation of sanctions. It was corresponding on those questions with the Government of Portugal (see chap. II, sect. A (c)). It concluded that the active co-operation of the authorities in Portugal and Mozambique would contribute significantly to the effectiveness of sanctions and to isolating the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

16. The Committee considered a number of cases of sporting competitions, either in Southern Rhodesia or involving Southern Rhodesian athletes taking part in events abroad (see chap. IV, sect. C). The Committee was not convinced that such activities could be reconciled with the provisions of Security Council resolutions. It was particularly concerned about sporting exchanges with Southern Rhodesia of a representative character. It considered that such exchanges, whether or not they involved a direct breach of the provisions of mandatory resolutions of the Security Council, gave encouragement to the illegal régime in its quest for international respectability. The Committee concluded that such sporting exchanges were consequently contrary to the spirit of sanctions resolutions, even when not contrary to the letter. It looked to the Governments of States Members of the United Nations to take all actions that might be open to them to prevent such exchanges.

C. Proposed conclusions and recommendations for the report, submitted by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 16 October 1974

CONCLUSIONS

1. The Committee notes with regret that the measures taken by the Security Council in respect of Southern Rhodesia, including the sanctions applied against the Southern Rhodesian régime, are still not sufficiently effective.

2. Some of the reasons for this situation are as follows:

(a) South Africa continues to be the main route for violation of the sanctions. Despite the repeated appeals of the Security Council and notwithstanding Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970), the South African authorities continue to provide substantial material aid and political support to Southern Rhodesia, thereby considerably reducing the effectiveness of the sanctions.

(b) The continuing broad trade links between a number of countries (the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and several others) with the Republic of South Africa weaken, and to a considerable extent negate, the measures taken in the sphere of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. It is well known that many Southern Rhodesian commodities (minerals, tobacco, agricultural produce) are exported via South Africa to markets in many areas of the world.

(c) The utilization of foreign capital in the economy of Southern Rhodesia, which is condemned by resolution 253 (1968), still continues. In one of the cases being considered by the Committee it is alleged that a number of west European companies and banks have provided the Southern Rhodesian authorities with loans amounting to 68.5 million Rhodesian dollars for the expansion of the production of steel and steel manufactures by the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Company, Ltd. (RISCO).

(d) The Committee possesses a great deal of information confirming the presence in the Territory of Southern Rhodesia of a large number of foreign companies and their subsidiaries which engage in numerous trade and financial operations to the benefit of the Southern Rhodesian régime.

(e) The Committee has repeatedly expressed concern at the fact that in the course of its investigation of cases of suspected sanctions violations, questionnaires have been sent to certain countries 20 or more times.

(f) A situation in which the Committee's questionnaires sent to particular countries remain unanswered cannot be considered normal. The list of countries that have failed to respond to the relevant inquiries from the Committee confirms this. The non-co-operation of certain countries is causing considerable difficulty in the work of investigating cases of suspected sanctions violations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The measures taken so far by the Security Council in respect of Southern Rhodesia, including the sanctions which have been applied, have not brought the desired result - the attainment of the liberation of the Zimbabwe people from the tyranny of the Southern Rhodesian racists. It is therefore essential that the Security Council should again point out to States Members of the United Nations that non-compliance with its resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and others constitutes a breach of the obligations arising out of Articles 25, 48 and 49 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The active support given to the Southern Rhodesian racists by the Republic of South Africa urgently requires the adoption and implementation of sanctions against South Africa, in particular, sanctions which will forbid all States to conclude commercial transactions or to maintain railway, sea, air, postal, telegraph, radio and other communications, and also, sporting and other cultural ties with South Africa.

3. The Committee must give serious attention to the instances in which particular countries have been sent 20 or more notes and must take a definite decision in the matter.

4. It would be desirable for the Security Council to require the States in which the companies and subsidiaries operating in Southern Rhodesia are registered to do everything possible to put an end to all activity in Southern Rhodesia, to stop the investment of capital in the Southern Rhodesian economy and to withdraw existing investments from Southern Rhodesia.

5. The Committee should be invited to prepare a report on the foreign companies and their subsidiaries in the Territory of Southern Rhodesia which continue to engage in illegal trade with the Southern Rhodesian puppet authorities. The report should contain conclusions and recommendations for the Security Council with a view to the adoption by the Council of such measures as it may consider necessary.

Annex II

CASES CARRIED OVER FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS AND NEW CASES

Specific cases concerning suspected violations

A. METALLIC ORES, METALS AND THEIR ALLOYS

Ferrochrome, chrome sand and chrome ores

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the second report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the second report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report /see S/11178/Rev.1, annex I, serial No. (55), Case No. 85 Steel billets - "Despinan" and "Birooni", para. 87.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. A note dated 26 March 1974 was sent to Liberia reminding the Government that a reply to the Secretary-General's note of 13 December 1973 concerning the various cases in question was still pending and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to reply to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

4. During its consideration of the cases referred to it, the Committee, at the 195th meeting on 21 May 1974, noted that in several cases involving Liberia either inadequate replies or no replies at all had been received from that Government, despite the usual automatic reminders addressed to it by the Secretary-General at the Committee's request. It decided, therefore, that a list should be drawn up of all the cases in which Liberia had so far been involved, a/ as a basis upon which it would then deal with those cases in a general manner.

5. Further to paragraph 3 above, in the absence of a reply from Liberia, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to reply to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

6. At the 200th meeting on 20 June 1974, the Committee had before it the list of cases involving Liberia; it also considered and adopted the text of a comprehensive note, which was transmitted to Liberia on 21 June 1974 by the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, enclosing an analysis of the status of the correspondence between the Government and the Committee in each case. The substantive text of the note is reproduced below:

"Recently, the Committee has been considering a number of cases of possible violation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and its particular attention has been drawn to those cases involving Liberia, mainly by virtue of that country being the country of registration of, or residence of commercial firms owning, the ships reported to have been used in transporting the prohibited merchandise. In that connexion, the Committee has noted that, to date, Liberia has been involved in 21 such cases, a number of which concern shipments that have actually been stated, not merely suspected, to have originated in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee views with great concern any actions that may facilitate the violation of sanctions, especially the provision of the means of transporting contraband merchandise from Southern Rhodesia, contrary to the various resolutions of the Security Council establishing sanctions against that Territory, particularly paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 253 (1968). For that reason, the Committee has endeavoured on various occasions to seek the co-operation of His Excellency's Government in ensuring that such facilities are not made available. Nevertheless, the Committee has noted that, in several cases, His Excellency's Government has sent inadequate replies to its inquiries and that in others there has been no response at all. The attached analysis of the

a/ Not included in the list were those cases concerning which notes were sent to all States, unless such notes required specific action by the Government of Liberia. The list thus included cases Nos. 6, 36, 39, 49, 56, 73, 85, 119, 123, 132, 137, 138, 139, 140, 146, 147, 165, USI-7, USI-9, USI-10 and USI-13.

correspondence between the Committee and His Excellency's Government concerning those cases shows the record of the Government in that respect. In a single reply dated 8 November 1973 [ibid.], for instance, the Government gave some information on several ships about which the Committee had made inquiries in several notes representing individual cases. In that reply, the Government reported that a number of ships in question had since been struck from Liberian registry or sold to foreign interests; the Committee was actually interested in the involvement of those ships while they were still reportedly under Liberian registry or ownership. In the same reply, the Government reported that in two of the cases the vessels concerned had been investigated but found not to have violated the sanctions; subsequent requests by the Committee in a note dated 13 December 1973 and a reminder dated 28 March 1974 for conclusive evidence to that effect, including documentary evidence, if possible, have still not met any response from the Government. Furthermore, in a reply dated 6 February 1974 concerning Case No. 123, Anhydrous ammonia - Znon (see serial No. (137), Case No. 123, para. 4) the Government informed the Committee that the ship Znon was not of Liberian registration, even though the Committee had actually made inquiries on the basis of original reports that the ship was owned by a Liberian concern; the Committee's original inquiry thus still remains incomplete.

"The Committee regrets that such a situation makes it quite difficult for it to conduct its work effectively in implementation of the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council. It places great reliance on the co-operation of Governments in the performance of its work; for this reason, it wishes its concern over this situation to be communicated to His Excellency's Government. In doing so, the Committee has expressed the hope that the Liberian Government will henceforward demonstrate its co-operation in this matter; it also appeals to the Government to bring its correspondence up to date by providing the information requested, in order to help the Committee pursue and conclude its inquiries.

"The Committee also expresses the hope that His Excellency's Government will give urgent attention to the matters raised in this note and submit any comments thereon at the earliest convenience, if possible within one month."

7. Further to paragraph 5 above, the Committee again included Liberia in the quarterly list issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

8. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated under serial No. (62), Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. An acknowledgement dated 13 February 1974 of the Secretary-General's note of 25 January 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, stating that the contents of the note had been brought to the attention of the Government.

4. Replies were received from the Netherlands and Norway, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

- (i) Note dated 21 March 1974 from the Netherlands

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands

to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 25 January 1974 concerning a request by the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) for further information on Case No. 31 regarding a suspected violation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, Chrome ore - Ville de Nantes, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following facts.

"The Acting Permanent Representative wishes to recall that in his notes of 25 September 1969, No. 3454 and 13 February 1973, No. 797, he has already informed the Secretary-General that the MV Ville de Nantes, owned by the Paris-based Compagnie Havraise et Nantaise, arrived at the port of Vlaardingen in the Netherlands on 8 August 1969, carrying a shipment of chrome ore and ferrochrome.

"The Secretary-General may wish to recall that, after an investigation into this matter conducted by the Netherlands authorities, it was established that the relevant shipping documents did not disclose any evidence corroborating the suspicion that the cargo was of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The Acting Permanent Representative, furthermore, wishes to recall that the cargo, after its unloading, was immediately transshipped to the Federal Republic of Germany and to Norway.

"In the light of these facts, further requests for information on a case of transshipment which took place in 1969 and on which the Netherlands Government has already reported on several occasions would not seem warranted.

"In this connexion, the Acting Permanent Representative would particularly like to stress the fact that, as was stated in his note of 13 February 1973, No. 797, it is not possible for the Netherlands authorities to verify any further facts about the destiny of the cargo after it had been transshipped to the Federal Republic of Germany and to Norway."

(ii) Note dated 24 July 1974 from Norway

"As was stated in the enclosures to the note of 28 June 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Norway concerning Case No. 31 -- suspected violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Chrome ore - Ville de Nantes), the Norwegian buyer, A/S Meraker Smelteverk, has stated that it had received assurances from the seller, in casu the Handelsgesellschaft in Zurich, a firm of good repute and high standing, that the chrome ore in question was of South African origin. Subsequent analysis and tests undertaken by the Norwegian company produced no indications that this might not be the case.

"The Norwegian Government regrets to have to inform the Secretary-General that it is not in possession of additional documentation which might further clarify this matter. If the Security Council Committee may wish to further pursue its investigations, it is suggested that requests for additional information be referred to the Handelsgesellschaft in Zurich."

5. The Committee took note of those replies.

(11) Case No. 36. Ferrochrome - "Ioannis": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the third report.

2. For additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report, see serial No. (4) above, Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. The Committee again included Panama in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to reply to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.

4. During its consideration of the cases referred to it, the Committee, at the 195th meeting on 21 May 1974, noted that in several cases involving Panama either inadequate replies or no replies at all had been received from that Government, despite the usual automatic reminders addressed to it by the Secretary-General at the Committee's request. It decided, therefore, that a list should be drawn up of all cases in which Panama had so far been involved, b/ as a basis upon which it would then deal with those cases in a general manner.

5. Further to paragraph 3 above, the Committee again included Panama in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

6. At the 200th meeting on 20 June 1974, the Committee had before it the list of cases involving Panama and decided that a comprehensive note similar to that considered and adopted at that meeting for transmission to Liberia (see serial No. 4, Case No. 6, para. 6), should be prepared and sent to Panama. Accordingly, the Secretary-General transmitted the note to Panama on 8 July 1974 at the Committee's request, enclosing an analysis of the status of the correspondence between the Government and the Committee in each case. The substantive text of the note is reproduced below.

"Recently, the Committee has been considering a number of cases of possible violation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and its particular attention has been drawn to those cases involving Panama, mainly by virtue of that country being the country of registration of, or residence of commercial firms owning, the ships reported to have been used in transporting the prohibited merchandise. In that connexion, the Committee has noted that, to date, Panama has been involved in 23 such cases, a number of which concern shipments that have been actually stated, not merely suspected, to have originated in Southern Rhodesia.

The Committee views with great concern any actions that may facilitate the violation of sanctions, especially the provision of the means of transporting contraband merchandise from Southern Rhodesia, contrary to the various resolutions of the Security Council establishing sanctions against that Territory, particularly paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 253 (1968). For that reason, the Committee has endeavoured on various occasions to seek

b/ Not included in the list were those cases concerning which notes were sent to all States, unless such notes required specific action by Panama. The list thus included cases Nos. 28, 44, 47, 49, 53, 57, 60, 63, 65, 72, 73, 85, 94, 97, 104, 112, 114, 115, 117, 123, 124, 125, 132 and 156.

the co-operation of His Excellency's Government in ensuring that such facilities are not made available. Nevertheless, the Committee has noted that in several cases His Excellency's Government has sent inadequate replies to its inquiries and that in others there has been no response at all. The attached analysis of the correspondence between the Committee and His Excellency's Government concerning those cases shows the record of the Government in that respect.

"The Committee regrets that such a situation makes it quite difficult for it to conduct its work effectively in implementation of the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council. It places great reliance on the co-operation of Governments in the performance of its work; for this reason, it wishes its concern over this situation to be communicated to His Excellency's Government. In doing so, the Committee has expressed the hope that the Panamanian Government would henceforward demonstrate its co-operation in this matter; it also appeals to the Government to bring its correspondence up to date by providing the information requested, in order to help the Committee pursue and conclude its inquiries.

"The Committee also expresses the hope that His Excellency's Government will give urgent attention to the matters raised in this note and submit any comments thereon at the earliest convenience, if possible within one month."

7. Further to paragraph 5 above, the Committee again included Panama in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

8. An acknowledgement dated 7 November 1974 was received from Panama with regard to Case No. 114, one of the cases involving Panama, indicating that the Government was continuing with its investigations relating to that case (see serial No. (62), Case No. 114, para. 12 (ii)).

9. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated under serial No. (62), Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

(19) Case No. 71. Ferrochrome - "Disa": United Kingdom note dated 2 April 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report.

2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case with regard to Liberia and Panama since the submission of that report, see serial No. (4), Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6, and serial No. (16), Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

(25) Case No. 89. Chrome ore - "Ville du Havre": United Kingdom note dated 18 August 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. The Committee again included Spain in the quarterly lists of Governments that had failed to reply within the prescribed period of two months, which were issued as press releases on 28 February and 29 May 1974.
4. A reply dated 26 June 1974 was received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note of 25 January 1974, concerning Case No. 100 of suspected violation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, Minerals - Cuxhaven, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows.

"The Netherlands Government has duly considered the request of the Security Council Committee ... to pursue the matter in question further. The Netherlands Government, however, has arrived at the conclusion that a renewed investigation would not produce any further results.

"In this connexion, it should be borne in mind that the results of the inquiry conducted by the Netherlands authorities into this matter have already been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General in the note of the Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Secretary-General dated 8 February 1972, No. 3354.

"In view of the considerable time which has elapsed since the shipment of chrome ore, silicon chrome ore, ferrochrome and nickel cathodes aboard the German MV Cuxhaven took place, information further to that already forwarded to the Secretary-General is not expected.

"The Netherlands Government, finally, notes with regret that the Sanctions Committee, notwithstanding the information received from the Netherlands Government, has decided against disposing of the case.

"For its part, the Netherlands Government considers that it has spared no efforts in its endeavours to provide the Committee with as much information as possible."

5. The Committee took note of the reply from the Netherlands.
6. Further to paragraph 3 above, the Committee again included Spain in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A reply dated 28 December 1973 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 27 November 1973, concerning a consignment of minerals suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, loaded at Lourenço Marques and shipped aboard the MV Schonfels ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the relevant documentation is available for perusal at the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations."

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary sent a note dated 5 April 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, requesting deposition with the Committee of copies of the relevant documentation available at the Government's Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

5. A reply dated 19 June 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note of 5 April 1974 and further to his own note of 28 December 1973, has the honour to communicate the following.

"Additional documentation has in the meantime been received by this

Mission which does not, however, throw any new light on the circumstances surrounding the consignment of minerals suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, loaded at Lourenço Marques and shipped aboard the MV Schonfels.

"In accordance with established practice, the entire documentation will remain available for perusal at this Mission."

6. At the 203rd meeting on 7 August 1974, the Committee decided that, as a measure of general procedure, whenever Missions were for various reasons unable to submit copies of the requested documentation, the Committee's Secretary should request the Governments concerned to submit copies of the relevant documentation to the Secretariat; in the event that it was not convenient for the Government to comply with the request, a member of the Secretariat should accept the invitation to examine the documentation at the Government's Permanent Mission and report to the Committee.

7. Accordingly, the Secretary reported to the Committee at the 217th meeting on 27 November 1974 the result of an examination of the documentation in this case undertaken by a member of the Secretariat at the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany. One relevant document was available, a certificate of origin No. 203/73, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Lourenço Marques on 26 February 1973 in respect of 453,100 lbs., i.e., 1,150 drums, of nickel. The shipper was given as Lourenço Marques Forwarding Co., Ltd. The shipment was said to be destined for Rotterdam aboard the Schonfels, which sailed from Lourenço Marques on 9 November 1970. The origin of the cargo was entered as South African, and the cargo was transported to the port by train. The Secretary drew the Committee's attention to the original information contained in the United Kingdom note of 26 November 1970, according to which the cargo of minerals was composed mainly of chromium ores and concentrates.

8. At that meeting, the Committee decided that a further note on the matter should be addressed to the Federal Republic of Germany, and at the time of preparation of the present report the text of such a note was still under consideration.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

(31) Case No. 116. Chrome ores and concentrates - "Rotenfels": United Kingdom note dated 31 March 1971

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

(32) Case No. 130. Chrome ore - "Agios Giorgios": information supplied by Somalia on 27 March 1972

See annex III.

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

See annex III.

(34) Case No. 153. Ferrochrome - "Itaimbe": United Kingdom note dated 24 August 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. In the absence of a reply from Brazil, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly lists of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which were issued as press releases on 28 February, 29 May and 17 September 1974.

(35) Case No. 165. Chrome ore - "Gemstone"

1. By a note dated 5 February 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of chrome ore on the above-mentioned vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information, of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation, that a consignment of chrome ore destined for Japan was of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Gemstone was at the port of Lourenço Marques between 28 November 1973 and 3 December 1973, where she loaded approximately 5 1/2 thousand metric tons of chrome ore. The vessel subsequently set sail for other far eastern ports and arrived at the Japanese port of Niigata on 3 January 1974, where the chrome ore was off-loaded for delivery to Nissho-Iwai, a Japanese trading company. The MV Gemstone flies the Liberian flag and is owned by the Gemstone Shipping Corporation of Monrovia, Liberia.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of Japan to assist them in their investigations into the origin of chrome ore shipped aboard the MV Gemstone and suspected of being of Southern Rhodesian origin. Should the importer or the shipping company claim that the chrome ore is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to documentary proof contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of Japan to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the chrome ore was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Liberia, so as to assist them in any investigation they may wish to make into the carriage aboard a Liberian-owned vessel of chrome ore suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultation, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 28 February 1974 to Japan and Liberia, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reply dated 27 March 1974 was received from Japan, together with a typed copy of the shipper's letter to the Japanese company Nissho-Iwai, Ltd. The substantive part of the reply reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to the latter's note PO 230 SORH (1-2-1), Case No. 165, dated 28 February 1974, concerning a shipment to Japan aboard the MV Gemstone of chrome ore suspected of being of Southern Rhodesian origin, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, after having referred the case to the Government of Japan, of the following:

"1. The chrome ore in question aboard the MV Gemstone was purchased by a Japanese trading firm, Nissho-Iwai, Ltd., from Arnhold, Wilhelmi and Co. (PTY), Ltd., of South Africa, and 5,500 tons (metric tons) was unloaded at the Port of Yawata, Kyushu, on 3 January 1974.

"2. After having requested Nissho-Iwai, Ltd., to submit contract documents as a means to confirm the origin and also the invoice and certificate of origin, and having examined carefully these documents, including the verification of the signatory to the certificate of origin, the Government has found that all the documents submitted were legally issued and that the chrome ore in question was of South African origin.

"3. Subsequently, in order to reconfirm its findings, the Government took the further step of requesting Nissho-Iwai, Ltd., to procure the bill of entry for export and the railway consignment note of the said chrome ore, as suggested in the Secretary-General's note of 18 September 1969. Upon the request of the Government, Nissho-Iwai, Ltd., instructed its office in Johannesburg to attempt to have the shipper, Arnhold, Wilhelmi and Co. (PTY) Ltd., of South Africa, provide the said documents. However, the shipper declined to supply the said documents, as shown by the attached copy of the shipper's letter to Nissho-Iwai, Ltd."

ENCLOSURE

"Re: SHIPMENT OF CHROME ORE

"We would refer to our discussions with your Mr. Okue of your Johannesburg office, who explained to us that doubts have been cast by your authorities as to the origin of a chrome ore shipment of some 5,500 metric tons per Gemstone from Lourenço Marques to Japan on 3 December 1973.

"You have requested us to supply further proof that the material originates from South Africa, and we would like to inform you that for this shipment we have supplied a certificate of origin issued by the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce. This certificate is internationally accepted by all South African trading partners as proof of the origin, and we, therefore, cannot see any reason for supplying any other documentation. We sincerely regret not being able to assist you any further in this matter.

"Yours faithfully,
Arnhold, Wilhelmi and Co. (PTY), Ltd."

4. By a note dated 17 April 1974, Japan transmitted to the Committee a photocopy of the shipper's letter of 11 February 1974 to the Japanese company.

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 22 May 1974 to Japan, informing the Government of the Committee's great concern that the failure of the South African shippers to supply the requisite documentation raised the presumption that the consignment in question was indeed of Southern Rhodesian origin. The Government was reminded that the Committee had repeatedly impressed on Governments that certificates of origin emanating from southern Africa should be regarded prima facie as suspect. For the purpose of helping the Government in its further investigations in this case, the Secretary-General in accordance with the Committee's decision, enclosed a list of institutions and experts, whose assistance might be sought in carrying out a chemical analysis of a sample of the consignment, so as to determine its true origin.

6. A reply dated 27 June 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 22 May 1974, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the findings by the Government of Japan, after making a further investigation, as follows:

"The Government of Japan considers that it is difficult to obtain additional documents pertinent to its previous finding that the chrome ore in question was of South African origin, under the circumstances which were described in the reply of the Permanent Representative of Japan, SC/74/75, dated 27 March 1974, to which the copy of the shipper's reply to the importer, Nissho-Iwai, Ltd., was attached.

"Despite the existing difficulties, however, the Government of Japan will continue its investigation of the case and, should any additional information come to light, will not fail to provide it immediately to the Secretary-General.

"The Government of Japan wishes to express its sincere appreciation to the Committee ... for its kind suggestion regarding a chemical analysis of a sample from the consignment in question.

"However, the Government of Japan regrets to state that a considerable time has elapsed since the Japanese authorities concerned determined the consignment in question to be of South African origin and granted it customs clearance and that the chrome ore in question has already been processed, making it impossible to undertake a chemical analysis.

"The Government of Japan, taking into full account Security Council resolution 333 (1973), reiterates its determination to further intensify the

means of verification of the place of origin of imports suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, as it had already informed the Secretary-General of its intention in its letter dated 24 December 1973.

"The Permanent Representative of Japan assures the Secretary-General that it is the unswerving intention of the Government of Japan, in compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), to render all possible co-operation to the Committee".

7. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia, see serial No. (4), Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6.

8. A reminder was sent to Liberia on 21 October 1974.

9. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 31 October 1974 to Japan, expressing the Committee's gratitude at the assurances given by the Government to intensify further the verification procedures for imports from Southern Rhodesia, which, it was hoped, would ensure that no such imports from Southern Rhodesia would be allowed into Japan in violation of sanctions.

Silicon

(36) Case No. 178. Silicon chrome - "Tsedek": United Kingdom note dated 7 June 1974

1. By a note dated 7 June 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a consignment of silicon chrome aboard the above-mentioned vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of silicon chrome destined for Japan is of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Tsedek was at the port of Lourenço Marques on 10 March 1974, where she loaded a consignment of silicon chrome. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Yokohama on 6 April 1974, where the silicon chrome was probably off-loaded for onward consignment to the Japanese importer, Shohei Trading Co., Ltd., Sukiwabashi Fuji Building, 2-10 Ginza 4-chome, Tokyo, Japan. The MV Tsedek is owned by the Zim Israel Navigation Co., Ltd., Haifa, Israel. The silicon chrome was originally supplied by a Southern Rhodesian company, Rhodesian Alloys.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of Japan to assist them with

their investigations into the origin of any silicon chrome unloaded from the MV Tsedek at Yokohama. Should the importer or the shipping company claim that the silicon chrome is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to documentary proof contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of Japan to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the silicon chrome was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of Israel, so as to assist them in any investigations they may wish to make into the carriage aboard an Israeli-owned vessel of silicon chrome suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 17 June 1974 to Israel and Japan, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. Replies were received from Japan and Israel, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Reply dated 24 July 1974 from Japan

"The Government of Japan, after investigation of the matter, has found:

"(1) MV Tsedek left the port of Lourenço Marques on 10 March 1974 after having loaded 750 tons of silicon chrome. The vessel arrived at the port of Yokohama on 6 April 1974, where the aforesaid silicon chrome was imported by the Japanese importer, Shoeti Trading Co., Ltd. The shipper was Arnhold, Wilhelmi and Co., Ltd., of South Africa.

"(2) At the request of the Government of Japan, Shoeti Trading Co., Ltd., supplied the necessary documents, including the import contract, the invoice and certificate of origin, for the purpose of identifying the origin of the aforesaid silicon chrome. As a result of its examination of these documents, the Government of Japan found that these documents were valid and showed that the aforesaid shipment of silicon chrome was of South African origin."

(ii) Reply dated 7 August 1974 from Israel

"On 10 March 1974, when the above-mentioned consignment of silicon chrome was loaded aboard MV Tsedek, owned by the Zim Israel Navigation Co., Ltd., Haifa, Israel, the vessel was under a long-term charter to a Hong Kong company. On 5 April 1974 MV Tsedek was sold to the Cedar Shipping Corp., Monrovia, Liberia, and its present name is MV Gold Mountain. It flies the Liberian flag.

"It is evident that these circumstances hamper the Israel Government's investigation of the matter. Efforts of investigation will, nevertheless, continue, and any possible additional findings will be transmitted to the Secretary-General."

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 16 August 1974 to Japan, requesting additional information, in particular any documentary evidence on the basis of which the authorities had concluded that the consignment was of South African origin.

5. Similarly, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 5 September 1974 to Israel, requesting copies of the documents upon which the investigating authorities had based their findings, and, in particular, those pertaining to the charter party, which should include the name of the charterers at the time of the shipment in question.

6. A reply dated 1 October 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the reply of the Government of Japan as follows:

"The Government of Japan's finding that the consignment of silicon chrome in question was of South African origin was based on its verification of the following documents:

"(a) The sales contract concerning 750 M/T of South African silicon chrome, which was signed on 28 February 1974 between Shohei Trading Co., Ltd., and Arnhold, Wilhelmi and Co., Ltd.,;

"(b) The letter of credit which was opened on the basis of the sales contract (the attachment of the certificate of origin, issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Johannesburg, was required as a condition for the transaction):

"(c) Shipping documents: the invoice, the bill of lading, the certificate of analysis and size grading, the weight certificate and the certificate of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Johannesburg.

"The importer did not agree to submit copies of the relevant documents to the Security Council Committee ... on the ground that these documents, including the sales contract, the letter of credit and shipping documents, to a large extent contain trade secrets, such as unit price, quality, terms of payment, etc., and that these trade secrets should naturally be properly protected in order to maintain the importer's business position.

"Under these circumstances, the Government of Japan regrets to state

that it is not in a position to force this trading firm to comply with the request for submission of the relevant documents to the Security Council Committee.

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations wishes to renew his assurances to the Secretary-General that it is the intention of the Government of Japan, in compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), to render all possible co-operation to the Committee".

7. A reminder was sent to Israel on 25 October 1974.
8. A reply dated 19 November 1974 was received from Israel, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that he has now learned that the former MV Tsedek (at present MV Gold Mountain) was at the relevant time under a long-term charter to the Gold Star Line, a Hong Kong company.

"It is regretted that a copy of the relevant charter party could not be obtained, as the former owners of the vessel regard its contents as confidential.

"Furthermore, the Permanent Representative of Israel wishes to bring to the knowledge of the Secretary-General that he has been informed that the consignment of silicon chrome under inquiry was not of Southern Rhodesian origin but had come from South Africa."

(37) Case No. 179. High-grade silicon metal - "Atlantic Fury": United Kingdom note dated 18 June 1974

1. By a note dated 18 June 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a consignment of high-grade silicon metal aboard the above-mentioned vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of silicon metal destined for Southern Rhodesia was supplied by a Belgian company.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Atlantic Fury was at the port of Rotterdam between 29 and 30 April 1974, where she loaded approximately 20 metric tons of high-grade silicon metal on behalf of the Belgian consignor, Sudamin, of Brussels. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Lourenço Marques on 5 June 1974, where the silicon metal was off-loaded for onward consignment to a Southern Rhodesian company, Metal Sales Company, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. The information indicates that a South African company, Hochmetals Africa (Pty), Ltd., Johannesburg, acted as intermediary

in arranging the supply of the silicon metal, and that Sudamin were aware that its ultimate destination was Southern Rhodesia. The MV Atlantic Fury is owned by a Liberian company, the Fury Shipping Co. Ltd., Monrovia.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Belgium to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that silicon metal, consigned by a Belgium company aboard the MV Atlantic Fury was destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to draw the information to the attention of the Government of Liberia to assist them with any investigation they may care to make into the carriage aboard a Liberian-owned vessel of silicon metal suspected of being destined for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 2 July 1974 to Belgium and Liberia, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. An acknowledgement dated 5 July 1974 was received from Belgium, stating that the Secretary-General's note had been transmitted to the appropriate authorities for investigation of the matter.
4. A note dated 5 September 1974 was sent to Liberia reminding the Government that a reply concerning the case was still pending and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to reply to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.
5. A similar reminder was sent to Belgium on 23 October 1974.
6. A second reminder was sent to Liberia on 7 November 1974.

Ferro-manganese

(38) Case No. 185. Ferro-manganese - "Straat Nagasaki"

1. By a note dated 20 June 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of ferromanganese aboard the above-named vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of ferromanganese shipped to Uruguay is of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Straat Nagasaki was at South African ports at the beginning of March 1974, where she loaded a consignment of ferromanganese. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Rio de Janeiro on 24 April 1974, where the ferromanganese was off-loaded for transshipment to the Uruguayan importer, Ernesto Quincke, SA, Montevideo. The MV Straat Nagasaki is owned by a Dutch shipping company, Koninklijke Java-Paketaart Lijnen NV, Amsterdam, Holland.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of Uruguay to assist them with their investigations into the origin of any ferromanganese unloaded from the MV Straat Nagasaki at Rio de Janeiro and transshipped to Montevideo. Should the importer or the shipping company claim that the ferromanganese is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to documentary proof contained in his notes PO 230 SORN (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of Uruguay to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the ferromanganese was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of the Netherlands, so as to assist them in any investigation they may wish to make into the carriage aboard a Dutch-owned vessel of ferromanganese suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 12 and 15 July 1974 to the Netherlands and Uruguay, respectively, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. Notes dated 20 and 23 September 1974 were sent to the Netherlands and Uruguay, respectively, reminding those Governments that replies concerning the case were still outstanding and informing them that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to reply to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

4. A reply dated 24 September 1974 was received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform him of the following:

"Acting on the request of the Secretary-General, contained in the above-mentioned note of 15 July 1974, the Netherlands Minister of Traffic and Water Resources ordered an investigation in order to determine whether the MV Straat Nagasaki had indeed loaded a consignment of ferromanganese at South African ports in March 1974 and had subsequently carried that shipment to Uruguay.

"On the basis of the relevant bills of lading it has been established that the vessel loaded a small shipment of manganese (4 scale tons) in the port of Durban during its voyage in March 1974 and that the consignment was subsequently carried by the vessel to the Brazilian port of Santos.

"As far as could be established, the shipment of manganese in question did originate in South Africa."

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 16 October 1974 to the Netherlands, requesting further information from the Government, in particular, inquiring whether the documents examined by the authorities, copies of which would be welcomed by the Committee, were the ones recommended by the Committee.

6. A second reminder was sent to Uruguay on 6 December 1974.

Tungsten ore

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

Copper

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

Nickel

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. The Committee again included Spain in the quarterly lists, issued as press releases on 28 February, 29 May and 17 September 1974.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. The Committee again included Spain in the quarterly lists, issued as press releases on 28 February and 29 May 1974.
4. A reply dated 21 June was received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note of 17 September 1973, Case No. 109, concerning a consignment of nickel suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin which was unloaded from the MV Sloterkerk at the port of Rotterdam on 12 January 1971, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows:

"The Netherlands Government having duly considered the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) to pursue the matter in question further has, however, arrived at the conclusion that a new investigation would not yield any further information.

"The Permanent Representative wishes to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to his notes of 9 July 1971 and 14 February 1973, furnishing information on the results of the investigation conducted by the Netherlands authorities into the aforesaid cargo of nickel.

"In view of the considerable period of time that has elapsed since that shipment occurred, it is not to be expected that any further information would be brought to light as a result of any new inquiry.

"In this connexion the Permanent Representative wishes to point out that the 'Boletim de Registo Previo' mentioned in the note of the Secretary-General of 10 October 1972 is not relevant in this case, since the documents covering the consignment which were submitted to the Netherlands authorities led the latter to conclude that the consignment originated in South Africa and not in Mozambique.

"The Netherlands Government regrets the decision of the Committee to the effect that insufficient information has been received and it is, therefore, unable to dispose of the case.

"For its part the Netherlands Government considers that it has spared no effort in its endeavours to provide the Committee with as much information as possible."

5. The Committee took note of the reply.

6. Further to paragraph 3 above, the Committee again included Spain in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. The Committee again included Spain in the quarterly lists, issued as press releases on 28 February, 29 May and 17 September 1974.

(48) Case No. 184. Nickel - "Kungshamn": United Kingdom note dated 2 July 1974

1. By a note dated 2 July 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of nickel aboard the above-named vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further

investigation that a consignment of nickel suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin was destined for the Federal Republic of Germany.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Kungshamn was at the port of Lourenço Marques between 15 April and 24 April 1974, where she loaded a consignment of nickel from the Southern Rhodesian exporter, the Empress Nickel Mining Company Limited, Salisbury. The vessel subsequently arrived at Rotterdam on 16 May 1974, where the nickel was off-loaded for onward consignment to the West German importer, Hans Grun Handelsgesellschaft GmbH, Dusseldorf. The MV Kungshamn is owned by a Swedish company, Salenrederierna, of Stockholm. The information also indicates that the nickel was railed directly from Southern Rhodesia to Lourenço Marques and that, despite this, the nickel is likely to bear spurious documentation purporting to show that it is of South African origin.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any nickel unloaded from the MV Kungshamn at Rotterdam for onward consignment to Düsseldorf. Should the importer or the shipping company claim that the nickel is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to documentary proof contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the nickel was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of the Netherlands to help them with any investigations they may wish to make into the passage through their territory of any nickel unloaded from the MV Kungshamn at Rotterdam and suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin. The Committee may further wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of Sweden, so as to assist them in any investigations they may wish to make into the carriage aboard a Swedish-owned vessel of nickel suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 15 July 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. An acknowledgement dated 17 July 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.
4. A reply dated 22 August 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 15 July 1974, and further to his own note of 17 July 1974, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

"The investigations by the competent German authorities have so far produced no proof of a violation of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. However, further inquiries are being conducted. As soon as an answer is received from Bonn, which, subject to the vacation time in Germany, may experience a certain delay, it will be conveyed promptly."

5. Notes dated 19 September 1974 were sent to the Netherlands and Sweden, reminding those Governments that replies concerning the case were still outstanding and informing them that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to reply to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

6. Two replies were received from the Netherlands and Sweden, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 9 October 1974 from the Netherlands

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands authorities are making a thorough inquiry into this question.

"The results of this investigation will be forwarded to the Secretary-General as soon as they are available."

(ii) Note dated 17 October 1974 from Sweden

"The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the matter has been under investigation by the Chief Public Prosecutor in Sweden for a couple of months."

7. Further to paragraph 4 above, a note dated 21 October 1974 was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany, inquiring whether the investigations undertaken by Government authorities had been completed and their results could be communicated to the Committee.

8. Further to paragraph 6 (ii) above, a note dated 25 November 1974 was sent to Sweden, inquiring whether the investigations undertaken by Government authorities had been completed and their results could be communicated to the Committee.

9. A reply dated 2 December 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The information received from the competent German authorities is to the effect that neither the nature of the nickel cathodes nor the investigation of the produced documents (invoice, certificate of origin from the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce) have yielded any evidence that the above-mentioned merchandise, which the German firm, Grun, purchased from a South African firm, was not of South African but of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"In addition, the German customs authorities have requested one firm, Grun, to ask the South African seller for the corresponding railroad bills of lading and are awaiting the outcome of these efforts. As soon as a further communication is received from the Federal Government, the Secretary-General will be informed without delay."

10. Further to paragraph 6 (i), above, a note dated 11 December 1974 was sent to the Netherlands, inquiring whether the investigations undertaken by Government authorities were now completed and their results could be communicated to the Committee.

(49) Case No. 193. Electrolytic nickel cathodes - "Pleias": United Kingdom note dated 22 October 1974

1. By a note dated 22 October 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning a shipment of electrolytic nickel cathodes aboard the above mentioned vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below.

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation, that a consignment of electrolytic nickel cathodes, suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin, was destined for the Federal Republic of Germany.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Pleias was at the port of Lourenço Marques at the beginning of July 1974, where she loaded a consignment of electrolytic nickel cathodes from the Southern Rhodesian exporter, Empress Nickel Mining Company Limited, Salisbury. The vessel left Lourenço Marques on 6 July and subsequently called at Rotterdam on 27 July, where the electrolytic nickel cathodes were off-loaded for onward consignment to an importer of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Grun Handelsgesellschaft GmbH, Düsseldorf. The MV Pleias is owned by a Panamanian company, Marcomando Cia. Nav., S.A., and flies the Greek flag.

"The information also indicates that the electrolytic nickel cathodes were railed directly from Southern Rhodesia to Lourenço Marques and that, despite this, the consignment is likely to bear spurious documentation purporting to show that it is of South African origin.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to

ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to assist them in their investigation into the origin of any electrolytic nickel cathodes unloaded from the MV Pleias at Rotterdam for onward consignment to Düsseldorf. Should the importer of the shipping company claim that the electrolytic nickel cathodes are not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to documentary proof contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1.2-1) of 18 September 1968 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the electrolytic nickel cathodes were of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of the Netherlands to help them with any investigations they may wish to make into the passage through their territory of any electrolytic nickel cathodes unloaded from the MV Pleias at Rotterdam and suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may further wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the above information to the attention of the Governments of Panama and Greece so as to assist them with any investigation they may wish to make into the carriage aboard a vessel, Panamanian owned and flying the Greek flag, of electrolytic nickel cathodes suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 1 November 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, the Netherlands and Panama, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. An acknowledgement dated 7 November 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

4. A reply dated 7 November 1974 was received from Panama. The reply referred to Case No. 114, Steel products - "Gemini Exporter", but its enclosure appeared to refer to this case. The substantive part of the reply and the text of the enclosure are reproduced in paragraph 10 (ii) under serial No. 62, Case No. 114.

5. A reply dated 21 November 1974 and also covering Case Nos. USI-29 and USI-32 was received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... referring to his /the Secretary-General's/ notes dated 29 October (Case Nos. USI-29 and USI-32) and 1 November 1974 (Case No. 193), has the honour to inform him that the Greek authorities have been duly notified of the information supplied by the Security Council Committee concerning possible violations of sanctions against South Rhodesia allegedly committed by Greek vessels.

"Subsequently, upon instructions of the Greek Foreign Ministry, this Permanent Mission wishes to inform the Secretary-General that an investigation

under oath was opened immediately against all persons possibly involved in the above violations and the results of this investigation will be communicated to the Committee without fail.

"At the same time, this Permanent Mission is surprised at the Committee's request contained in the last paragraph of two of the above-mentioned notes of the Secretary-General (see annex III, Case Nos. USI-29 and USI-32) since the very clear stand of the Greek Government and the specific measures it has taken on this matter have been announced to the Committee by its communication No. 6152-61/2-24AS 965 dated 24 June 1974 (see serial No. (179), Case No. 154, para. 22)."

Lithium ores

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

(58) Case No. 151. Petalite - "Merrimac": United Kingdom noted dated
30 July 1973

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

Pig-iron and steel billets

(59) Case No. 29. Pig-iron - "Mare Piceno": United Kingdom note dated
23 July 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

(60) Case No. 70. Steel billets - United Kingdom note dated 16 February 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A reply dated 14 February 1974, also covering Case No. 138 (serial No. (64)), was received from Iran, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations ... with reference to his the Secretary-General's notes dated 15 November and 15 August 1973, has the honour to bring to His Excellency's attention the following:

"The appropriate Iranian authorities, in order to comply with the recommendations and decisions of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), have repeatedly tried to obtain the necessary certificates of transit for the above-mentioned imports.

"So far, the companies from whom these products were purchased have not replied to the various cables and inquiries of the Iranian authorities and, unfortunately, there is no other source from which the Government of Iran can obtain the required certificates.

"The matter is still being pursued by the authorities concerned and, in order to avoid such difficulties in the future, the banks in Iran have been instructed by the Ministry of Economy to obtain certificates of transit for similar imports, in addition to the other required documents."

4. In the absence of a reply from Panama, the Committee again included that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.
5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 15 March 1974 to Iran, also covering Case No. 138 (idem.), informing the Government that the Committee was not satisfied, on the basis of the information available, that there had not been a breach of sanctions. It had therefore decided to place in its permanent records the fact that insufficient information had been received to date to enable it to dispose of the case in a conclusive manner; it also expressed the hope that the Government would pursue the matter and would inform it immediately of any further information that might come to light.
6. A note dated 26 March 1974 was sent to Liberia, the substance of which is indicated under serial No. (4), Case No. 6, paragraph 3.

7. In the absence of a reply from Liberia and further to paragraph 4 above, the Committee decided to include Liberia and again Panama in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

8. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia and Panama, see serial No. (4), Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6, and serial No. (16), Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.

9. Further to paragraph 7 above, the Committee again included Liberia and Panama in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. Replies were received from Greece and Iran, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 8 January 1974 from Greece (also covering Case No. 112 (serial No. (121)), Case No. 117 (serial No. (113)), Case No. 124 (serial No. (99)) and Case No. 130 (serial No. (32))).

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations, referring to his /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 13 December 1973 (Case Nos. 112, 114, 117, 124 and 130), has the honour to communicate to His Excellency the following:

"1. Case Nos. 130, Agios Giorgios, and 114, Gemini Exporter, have been referred to the Court, and the relative criminal proceedings are due to begin on 4 June 1974.

"2. Case No. 112, Evangelos M, has been referred to the Magistrate of the Police Courts of Piraeus, competent to define the degree of guilt of the captain of this vessel and other responsible persons.

"3. The files of Case Nos. 117, Drymakos, and 124, Armonia, have been referred by the Public Prosecutor of Piraeus to the Public Prosecutor of the island of Chios, competent for the above-mentioned two cases. The results of the criminal proceedings of the latter are expected to be duly communicated to the Office of the Public Prosecutor of Piraeus.

"The Permanent Mission of Greece will not fail to communicate the final results of these legal proceedings in due course. In this connexion, it must, however, be taken into consideration that the judiciary is independent from the executive, both in substance and procedure."

(ii) Note dated 15 January 1974 from Iran

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations ... with reference to his /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 6 December 1973, has the honour to inform His Excellency that, in order to comply with the United Nations resolutions regarding economic restrictions against Rhodesia, the appropriate Iranian authorities have so far taken the following measures:

"1. The Central Bank of Iran has been advised to notify all authorized banks not to register orders or open credit for the import of goods from Southern Rhodesia. Similarly, the General Customs Department has been requested to instruct all customs offices of the country not to perform the customs formalities or to accept foreign exchange undertakings for exports to Rhodesia.

"The Chamber of Commerce for Industry and Mines has been notified to the same effect.

"In pursuance of the above, the Central Bank of Iran and the General Customs Department have issued all the necessary instructions to the authorized banks and customs offices, respectively.

"2. Regarding imports of goods from Mozambique, the Central Bank has been requested to advise the authorized banks that, in spite of, and in addition to, the previous directions, they should seek the views of the Ministry of Economy whenever there is any doubt relating to the origin of imports and destination of exports to Mozambique. Further, the Central Bank has been requested to instruct the authorized banks that, with regard to the cargoes carried from Mozambique, they should, in addition to other documents normally required for the opening of credit or registration of orders, demand a foreign exchange control certificate and a transit certificate issued by the Mozambique authorities.

"3. In addition to the above-mentioned measures, in tenders for Government purchases from foreign countries, the phrase 'not from Rhodesia' is always mentioned with respect to the origin of goods to be purchased."

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 13 February 1974 to Greece, requesting the Government of Greece to communicate to the Committee, at the earliest possible date, the final results of the criminal proceedings reported in the reply to be scheduled to commence on 4 June 1974, and a note of the same date to Iran, requesting that Government to transmit to the Committee copies of the certificates of transit and any other documents, as indicated in the Secretary-General's earlier note of 15 August 1973.

5. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 of Case No. 57 (serial No. (16)).

6. A comprehensive note dated 28 May 1974 was sent to Greece, reminding that Government that replies to the Secretary-General's notes dated 12 February, concerning Case No. USI-14, 15 February, concerning Case Nos. 112, 114, 117, 124 and 130, and 1 May 1974, concerning Case No. USI-5, were still outstanding and reminding it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to the Committee's inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

7. In the absence of replies from Greece and Iran, the Committee decided to include those Governments in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

8. A reply dated 27 August 1974 was received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... referring to its previous communications concerning alleged violations by Greek ships of sanctions against South Rhodesia, has the honour to bring to the Secretary-General's attention the following supplementary information:

"(a) Case Nos. 112 (Evangelos M) and 114 (Gemini Exporter): All the defendants involved in the above cases have been acquitted by decision of the Court of Piraeus. The full text of the verdict is being forwarded to this Permanent Mission and will be submitted to the Committee very shortly and in any case, no later than a month.

"(b) Case No. USI-5 (Venthisikimi): All the defendants have been acquitted. An official translation, along with a photostatic copy of the verdict, are attached to this note.

"(c) Case Nos. 117 (Drymacos) and 124 (Armonia). The District Attorney of Piraeus has ordered further investigations. This Permanent Mission has already requested from the Greek judicial authorities more specific information, which will be forwarded to the Committee, hopefully, within a month.

"(d) More specific information has also been requested by this Permanent Mission from the Greek judicial authorities concerning all pending cases. The answers will be submitted to the Committee within a month from today."

9. Further to paragraph 7 above, the Committee again included Iran in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

10. A reminder was sent to Greece on 24 October 1974, requesting the results of judicial investigations, in view of the fact that more than a month had elapsed since receipt of the Government's last reply.

11. Reminders were sent to Iran and Panama on 5 November 1974.

12. Replies were received from Greece, Panama and Iran, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 30 October 1974 from Greece

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... has the honour to transmit herewith photostatic copies of judicial documents concerning the following cases:

"Agios Giorgios (Case No. 130); Gemini Exporter (Case No. 114); Venthisikimi (Case No. USI-5); Evangelos M (Case No. 112); Aliakmon Pilot (Case No. 138); Hellenic Destiny (Case No. USI-11); Ocean Pegasus (Case No. USI-5); Costas Frangos (Case No. USI-12); Nortrans Unity (Case No. USI-14).

"This Permanent Mission, unfortunately, is not in a position for the time being to provide the Committee with a complete translation of these documents. However, a short resumé in English is given for each case.

"This Permanent Mission takes this opportunity to bring to the Secretary-General's attention the fact that the Greek authorities have repeatedly received reports from various Greek shipping companies in which it is pointed out that these companies face major difficulties in complying with the disposition of the law and the Government's instructions concerning violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The same companies maintain that there is no way, for anyone who does not have special technical knowledge, to identify with certainty the origin of a given merchandise, and they request the Greek Government to provide more ample and specific instructions than those contained in the Secretary-General's note ... dated 29 October 1973, which are considered insufficient.

"This Permanent Mission would like to reiterate to the Secretary-General the determination of the Greek Government to co-operate fully with the Security Council Committee ... in its efforts to implement the resolutions concerning sanctions on Southern Rhodesia. However, it is a fact that usually the Greek authorities are unable to furnish more evidence than the limited information provided by the Committee, and, subsequently, in several cases, it is impossible for the courts to establish the guilt of the defendants.

"In view of the above, this Permanent Mission would be in a far better position to assist the United Nations if:

"(a) A manual was issued, containing specific and detailed instructions on how to establish with certainty the Southern Rhodesian origin of a given merchandise;

"(b) The Committee was able to provide not only information on possible violations by Greek ships, but also more specific and substantial evidence of such violations."

RÉSUMÉS OF THE CASES CONCERNED SUPPLIED BY THE GREEK MISSION

"(a) Case No. 130 - Agios Giorgios

"Meeting held on 4 June 1974

"Defendants: Petros Panagiotou Lemos
Demetrios Ioannou Samonas

"Charges: Violation of article 1, paragraph 4 of Law No. 95/1967.

"Examination of the case postponed for 16 January 1975."

"(b) Case No. 114 - Gemini Exporter

"Meeting held on 25 June 1974

"Defendants: Vlasios N. Katrantzos

"The defendant is acquitted on the grounds that no knowledge concerning the origin of the merchandise has been proved. Witnesses testified that there was no way for him to have such knowledge."

"(c) Case No. USI-5 - Venthisikimi

"The District Attorney of the Court of Appeals approves the attached request of the Deputy District Attorney of Athens suggesting the dismissal of the case."

"(d) Case No. 112 - Evangelos M

"Meeting held on 23 May 1974

"Defendants: Marios Rafael George Sofianos
Michael Panagiotou Tsikopoulos
Emmanuel Pantelaemon Mathioudes

"The court has acquitted the defendants on the grounds that they denied any knowledge concerning the Southern Rhodesian origin of the merchandise. One witness testifies that even to this day it has not been established whether the merchandise in question was of Rhodesian origin. Another witness stated that the said merchandise was of Malawian origin."

"(e) Case No. USI-5 - Ocean Pegasus; Case No. 138 - Aliakmon Pilot; Case No. USI-11 - Hellenic Destiny, Case No. USI 14 - Nortrans Unity, Case No. USI-12 - Costas Frangos

"The above cases are still under investigation by the Greek authorities. More evidence has been requested."

(ii) Note dated 7 November 1974 from Panama

"The Permanent Mission of Panama to the United Nations ... with regard to his /the Secretary-General's/ note verbale No. PO 230 SORH (1-2-1), Case No. 114, has the honour to inform him that the Government is proceeding with investigations into the matter.

"As proof of the steps being taken, the Mission of Panama has the honour to enclose a copy of note No. DOI-3430 from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Panama to Miguel A. Sanchez, Minister of Finance and the Treasury.

"ENCLOSURE c/

"Sir,

"I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information and for any other purpose you may consider appropriate, a copy of a note verbale from the Embassy of the United Kingdom dated 17 October 1974, transmitting a note which is to be sent to the United Nations Committee and which refers to a cargo of electrolytic nickel cathodes suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin and consigned to the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."

(iii) Note dated 15 November 1974 from Iran

"The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations ... with reference to his /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 5 November 1974, has the honour to inform His Excellency of the following:

"In conformity with the relevant decisions of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Iranian authorities concerned have made repeated and concerted efforts to obtain the requisite certificates of transit and any other documents which might be helpful to the Committee in the fulfillment of its mandate.

c/ The contents of the enclosure appear to refer to Case No. 193 (see serial No. (49), para. 4).

"Regrettably, however, the importers so far have not been able to provide the required documentation, mostly owing to the fact that the transaction involving the consignment of steel products (Case No. 114) took place a long time ago.

"As indicated in the note from the Permanent Representative of Iran to the Secretary-General, dated 15 January 1974, the appropriate Iranian authorities have taken the necessary steps to comply with the requirements of the Security Council regarding sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, in order to avoid such difficulties in the future."

13. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee decided that a list should be drawn up of all the cases in which Greece had so far been involved, with an analysis of the replies received from that Government, as a basis upon which the Committee would then deal with those cases in a general manner; it was also decided that an appropriate comprehensive note should be prepared for the Committee's consideration for transmission to Greece in that connexion.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia, see serial No. (4), Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6.

4. In the absence of a reply from Liberia, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which were issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

5. A note dated 24 October 1974 was sent to Jordan, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. A reply dated 14 February 1974 was received from Iran, for the substantive part of which see serial No. (61), Case No. 85, paragraph 3.
4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 15 March 1974 to Iran, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 85, paragraph 5.
5. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia, see serial No. (4), Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6.
6. A note dated 1 April 1974 was sent to Greece, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.
7. In the absence of a reply from Greece, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.
8. A reply dated 11 June 1974 (also covering Case Nos. USI-5, USI-11 and USI-12 or USI-14 or USI-21) was received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... further to its previous communications on the matter, has the honour to inform /the Secretary-General/ that the investigating authorities have decided to refer the cases of the vessels Aliakmon Pilot, Costas Frangos, Hellenic Destiny, Ocean Pegasus and Nortrans Unity to the Public Prosecutor of Piraeus. The same authorities have decided not to take any further action against the vessel Venthisikimi. This Permanent Mission will not fail to communicate to the Secretary-General the outcome of the trial of the above cases in due course."

9. A further reply dated 30 October 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see serial No. (62), Case No. 114, paragraph 10 (i).
10. At the 214th meeting, on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

(65) Case No. 140. Steel billets and maize - "Char Hwa": United Kingdom note dated 9 April 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 31 December 1973 to Jordan, requesting copies of documentary evidence used by the investigating authorities, and a note of the

same date to Panama, informing the Government of the information received from Liberia in a reply dated 8 November 1973, according to which the vessel Char Hwa, registered in Panama, was owned by a company known as Carnival Shipping Company, not the Carnation Shipping Company of Liberia, as previously reported by Panama; the note, which also quoted information to that effect obtained from the Lloyd's Register of Ships (London, 1973-1974), invited the Government's comments on the matter.

4. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia and Panama, see paragraphs 4 and 6 of Case No. 6 and paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 of Case No. 57 (serial Nos. (4) and (16)).

5. In the absence of a reply from Jordan and Panama, the Committee decided to include those Governments in the quarterly lists of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which were issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

6. A further reminder was sent to Jordan on 24 October 1974.

Graphite

(66) Case No. 38. Graphite - "Kaapland": United Kingdom note dated 27 August 1969

See annex IV.

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

See annex IV.

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

See annex IV.

B. MINERAL FUELS

(69) Case No. 172. Crude oil: United Kingdom note dated 7 May 1974

1. By a note dated 7 May 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning attempts by a Southern Rhodesian company to obtain crude oil abroad. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information which indicates that Southern Rhodesia is actively seeking to purchase crude oil.

"The information is to the effect that a Southern Rhodesian Company, Master Stores, Ltd., of Salisbury, has already made approaches to oil companies in several countries asking for quotations for a considerable quantity of crude oil.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General to draw the above information to the attention of Member States to enable them to advise any exporters of crude oil operating in their territories of the activities of Master Stores, Ltd., and to take any further action they may consider necessary to ensure that crude oil does not reach Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 22 May 1974 to all Member States, transmitting the United Kingdom note and drawing the Governments' particular attention to the last paragraph thereof.

3. Acknowledgements dated 29 May and 18 June 1974, respectively, were received from Malaysia and the Federal Republic of Germany.

4. A reply dated 14 August 1974 was received from Oman, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations ... refers to the /Secretary-General's/ note (Case No. 172) and has the honour to inform that the Government of the Sultanate of Oman has no trade relations or activities with Southern Rhodesia at all."

(70) Case No. 187. Crushed coking coal: United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1974

1. By a note dated 23 July 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a possible purchase of a quantity of crushed coking coal by a company of the Federal Republic of Germany, Brennstoffhandel GmbH. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of crushed coking coal destined for the Federal Republic of Germany is of Southern Rhodesian origin. The information is to the effect that a West German company, Brennstoffhandel GmbH, of Hamburg, arranged in March or April 1974 to purchase a large quantity of crushed coking coal from a Southern Rhodesian supplier, the Rhodesian Iron and Steel Co. The coal has been shipped or is about to be shipped to the West German purchaser through the port of Beira. The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to assist them with their

investigations into the possibility that crushed coking coal shipped or about to be shipped from the port of Beira for delivery to Brennstoffhandel GmbH may be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 31 July 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. An acknowledgement dated 7 August 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

4. A reply dated 27 September 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"So far, all efforts of the competent German authorities to trace a firm called 'Brennstoffhandel GmbH' have failed. Since there is quite a number of firms who carry the word 'Brennstoffhandel' in their names, the full name of the company in question, as well as its address, if possible, would be required in order to trace it. In view of these difficulties, it would be appreciated if the Committee could assist the Federal Government by making available the above-mentioned details."

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 18 November 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, giving the full name of the company as requested by the Government. The Committee regretted that it was unable to provide the full address of the company but expressed the hope that the Government would still be able to investigate the matter on the basis of the information available.

6. An acknowledgement dated 25 November 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

C. TOBACCO

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the second report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

(74) Case No. 26. Transactions in Southern Rhodesia tobacco: United Kingdom note dated 14 July 1969.

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fifth report.

2. For additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report see serial No. (62), Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fifth report.
2. For additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama and Greece, see paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 of (16) Case No. 57 and paragraph 13 of Case No. 114 [serial Nos. (16) and (62)].

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

(81) Case No. 146. Tobacco - "Mercury Bay": United Kingdom note dated 9 May 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. At the 186th meeting on 27 February 1974, the representative of Iraq informed the Committee that he had requested the Iraqi authorities to provide the relevant documents as soon as possible and that the information would be provided to the Committee as soon as it was received.
4. In the absence of a reply from Liberia, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.
5. A note dated 26 March 1974 was sent to Liberia, the substance of which is indicated under serial No. (4), Case No. 6, paragraph 3.
6. A reply dated 22 April 1974 was received from Iraq, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations ... with reference to the Mission's note UN/24 of 11 September 1973, has the honour to enclose herewith copies of the documents supplied by the competent Iraqi authorities concerning the importation of 163 crates of tobacco from Mozambique aboard the MV Mercury Bay on 8 April 1973. These documents are:

- "1. Certificate of origin No. 69/73 issued by Reparticio de Agricultura y Florestas de Circelo de centro;

"2. Bill of lading No. 2 issued by Mercury Shipping Co., Ltd.

"3. Invoice by K. Kileff Tobacco Co., Ltd.

"The Iraqi authorities concerned have requested further documents from the suppliers (K. Kileff Tobacco Co., Ltd.), which will be forwarded as soon as they are received."

7. A further reply dated 9 May 1974 was received from Iraq, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Deputy Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations ... with reference to his note of 22 April 1974, has the honour to enclose copies of additional documents concerning the tobacco shipment imported by Iraq on the MV Mercury Bay.

"These documents are:

"1. Nota de embarque: 7 February 1973, 150 cases;

"2. Nota de embarque: 7 February 1973, 13 cases;

"3. Bill of lading No. 1 issued by Mercury Shipping Co., Ltd.;

"4. Mercury Shipping Co., Ltd., Certificate for 13 and 150 cases."

8. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia, see paragraphs 4 and 6 of Case No. 6 /serial No. (4)/.

9. Further to paragraph 4 above, the Committee again included Liberia in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

10. At the 201st meeting on 27 June 1974, the Committee, after considering the information and documentary evidence supplied by Iraq, decided to close the case.

(82) Case No. 149. Tobacco - "Straat Holland": United Kingdom note dated 19 July 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. A reply dated 22 March 1974 was received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General may wish to recall that the Acting Permanent Representative, in his note of 30 August 1973, No. 4098, has already informed the Secretary-General that the above-mentioned cargo was shipped from Beira and transshipped in Singapore for final delivery in Indonesia.

"In his aforesaid note, the Acting Permanent Representative also stated that the shipper had no reason to assume that the consignment originated in Southern Rhodesia, especially since the data contained in the bills of lading did not point in that direction.

"Considering that this involved 'cross-trade' shipment that was outside the jurisdiction of the Netherlands customs authorities, the Netherlands authorities were in no position whatsoever to conduct any further and thorough inquiry into this matter.

"The Netherlands authorities are, therefore, not in a position to comply with the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) to furnish further evidence relating to the transport of the cargo in question.

"The authorities of the country from which the goods were transported or of the country of destination could possibly furnish the information required, especially since the primary responsibility for the transport of the cargo rests with them.

"The Acting Permanent Representative wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government is currently considering whether the enforcement of Security Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia as regards the so-called 'cross-trade' can be improved."

4. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee decided that the Secretariat should contact the representative of Indonesia and remind him that a reply from his Government, including copies of the relevant documentation, particularly that pertaining to the alleged Malawi tobacco, was still outstanding. It was also decided at that meeting that an appropriate note should be prepared for the Committee's consideration for transmission to the Netherlands in response to the reply received from that Government.

5. At the 217th meeting on 4 December 1974, the representative of Indonesia informed the Committee that, as a result of the Indonesian Government's investigations of the case, he was able to confirm that the consignment of tobacco had originated in Mozambique. Unfortunately, the documentary evidence had been lost during the unfortunate accident in which the building housing the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations had been destroyed some time ago. However, he had requested his Government to send additional copies of those documents, and he expected that they would be in the hands of the Committee shortly.

6. At the same meeting, it was decided to postpone sending the proposed note to the Netherlands, pending the receipt of documentary evidence from Indonesia.

(83) Case No. 156. Tobacco - "Hellenic Glory": United Kingdom note dated 4 October 1973.

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below:
3. A reply dated 26 December 1973 was received from Egypt, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note No. P0230 SORH (1-2-1), Case No. 156, dated 15 October 1973, by which he transmitted a note dated 4 October 1973 of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning a consignment of tobacco loaded by MV Hellenic Glory at the port of Beira between 3 and 6 June 1973 for an Egyptian company, Tabak El Nasr of Alexandria, and which was off-loaded on 2 August at Alexandria.

"The Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Government of Egypt undertook a thorough investigation of this matter, the result of which was a clear proof that the Egyptian company Tabak El Nasr of Alexandria imported on the above-mentioned vessel four consignments of Zambian tobacco delivered in 655 cases, the total weight of which is 176,367 Kg.

"Enclosed herewith are the certificates of origin of the above-mentioned consignment, as well as the health certificate accompanying this consignment of Zambian origin.

"In conveying this information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Permanent Mission of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the United Nations would like to reaffirm that the Government of Egypt has always strictly abided by the resolutions of the Security Council concerning the sanctions applied against the minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and has always contributed by all means at its disposal to help the people of Zimbabwe to recover its right for self-determination and freedom."

4. At the 186th meeting on 27 February 1974, the Committee decided that notes should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to Egypt, Greece, and Zambia: in the case of Greece, expressing the Committee's appreciation of the Government's co-operation in the matter and transmitting copies of the documentary evidence submitted by Egypt and inviting comments thereon; in the case of Egypt, also expressing appreciation of the Government's co-operation in the matter and requesting the Government to transmit copies of two missing certificates of origin in respect of part of the consignment; and in the case of Zambia transmitting

copies of the documents supplied by both Greece and Egypt and inviting the Government to comment upon the apparent discrepancies in the quantities of tobacco said to have originated in Zambia, as read from the sets of documents submitted by the two Governments, and further requesting the Government to ascertain the Zambian origin of the tobacco in question, indicating the means of its conveyance up to the port of loading.

5. In the absence of a reply from Panama, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.

6. Further to paragraph 4 above, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, following its consideration and adoption of the texts of the notes during informal consultations, sent the notes to Egypt, Greece and Zambia, as indicated above, on 15 March 1974.

7. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see serial No. (16), Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.

8. Further to paragraph 5 above, the Committee again included Panama in the quarterly list issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

9. A note dated 19 June 1974 was sent to Zambia, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

10. In the absence of replies from them, the Committee decided to include Zambia and again Panama in the quarterly list issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

11. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (see serial No. (62)).

(84) Case No. 157. Tobacco - "Oranjeland": United Kingdom note dated 9 October 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. Two replies were received from Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 21 December 1973 from Austria

"The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following results of investigations carried out by the competent Austrian authorities concerning the importation of a shipment of tobacco as referred to in Case No. 157.

"Since the unilateral declaration of independence of Southern Rhodesia, the 'Austria' Einkaufsorganisation der Oesterreichischen Tabakregie GmbH., a subsidiary of the Austria Tabakwerke, AG, has not made any purchases of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia. For all purchases of tobacco from countries in eastern and southern Africa, in particular from Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, Angola, Mozambique and South Africa, a clause was incorporated in the sales contracts, stipulating that these tobaccos must not originate from Southern Rhodesia. In each case, the presentation of a certificate of origin was stipulated and subsequently submitted for each purchase.

"As far as the consignment of tobacco shipped on the MV Oranjeland (Case No. 157) is concerned, it was established that 22,600 kg of tobacco were shipped from Hamburg to Austria on 2 August 1973. This tobacco, however, was not of Southern Rhodesian origin, but, as stipulated in the sales contract 'Mozambique flue-cured tobacco' (grade DM 8, from the 1970 crop). Whether in addition to this relatively small quantity, any other tobacco was shipped for other clients on the MV Oranjeland, is a question beyond the competence of the Austrian authorities."

(ii) Note dated 28 December 1973 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The following was ascertained from an inquiry into the external transactions of Globus-Reederei GmbH and from additional information obtained from Deutsche Afrika Linien, Hamburg.

"MV Oranjeland was chartered by contract of 21 May 1973 to South African Lines, Ltd. which, as general agent of Globus-Reederei GmbH and South African Lines, Ltd., is responsible for the loading operations in the case at issue. Deutsche Afrika Linien availed itself of the services of its agent in Beira, the East African Shipping Agency. According to the business records of Deutsche Afrika Linien, MV Oranjeland loaded two lots of tobacco in Beira on 2 July 1973, which were off-loaded in Hamburg in August 1973.

"They consisted of:

"(a) 130 boxes of unmanufactured Mozambique flue-cured leaf tobacco (shipping company: Mitchell Cotts and Co. South Africa, Ltd.; consignee: order; notify Werner Trense Leaf Tobacco Agency, 8023 Pullach, München); and

"(b) 113 boxes of Mozambique flue-cured tobacco (shipping company: Freight Service Beira, Ltd.; consignee: order).

"The investigation produced no evidence that the tobacco was of Southern Rhodesian origin. Deutsche Afrika-Linien was also able to prove that it notified the East African Shipping Agency in Beira as early as 1968 of the inadmissibility of carrying consignments of Southern Rhodesian origin."

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 4 February 1974 to Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany requesting further information from those Governments as to the means used by the investigating authorities, including copies of documentary evidence examined, bearing in mind the Secretary-General's notes of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971, on the basis of which the authorities had reached the conclusion that the consignment of tobacco in question was not of Southern Rhodesian origin.

5. A reply dated 22 May 1974 was received from Austria, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of further results of investigations carried out by the competent Austrian authorities concerning the importation of a shipment of tobacco as referred to in Case No. 157.

"Information received by the Austria Tabakwerke, AG, indicates that the 'Austria' Einkaufsorganisation der Oesterreichischen Tabakregie Ges.m.b.H., a subsidiary of the above-mentioned firm, does not import tobacco directly from producer countries but through intermediary firms in third countries only. Austria Tabakwerke, AG, has made it a general policy to include in all their buying contracts a stipulation that goods must not be of Southern Rhodesian origin. Furthermore, the above-mentioned firm, taking into account the Secretary-General's note of 31 March 1971, has been requesting the presentation of certificates of origin in all cases. The certificate of origin, issued by the Beira Chamber of Commerce, certifying that the consignment in question originated in Mozambique, is enclosed herewith.

"With reference to the Secretary-General's note of 4 February 1974, the Austrian authorities asked the Austria Tabakwerke, AG, to provide the additional documentation mentioned in the Secretary-General's note of 27 July 1971, in order to further establish that the goods in question originated in Mozambique.

"The Austria Tabakwerke, AG, commented as follows on the above request: 'The subsequent presentation of further documentation concerning the consignment of tobacco (22,600 kg net or 27,096 kg gross) shipped on the MV Oranjeland, loaded in Beira on 2 July 1973, is, however, impossible, because the local authorities in Mozambique are issuing the relevant documentation only after inspection of the goods before loading.'

"As a consequence, the 'Austria' Einkaufsorganisation der Oesterreichischen Tabakregie Ges.m.b.H. has again informed all supplier firms that it is not prepared to buy tobacco originating from Southern Rhodesia and

that the conclusion of future buying contracts will depend on the presentation of the documentation required in the Secretary-General's note of 27 July 1971.

"The Austria Tabakwerke, AG, informed the competent Austrian authorities that the 'Austria' Einkaufsorganisation Ges.m.b.H. has not concluded any buying contracts on tobacco from southern Africa since the beginning of this year."

6. In the absence of a reply from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

7. A further reminder was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 June 1974.

8. In the meantime, a reply dated 31 May 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to the /Secretary-General's/ note dated 4 February 1974 and its own note of 28 December 1973, has the honour to communicate the results of further investigations undertaken in this matter:

"The accompanying documents of the tobacco cargo, which was off-loaded by MV Oranjeland in Hamburg early in August 1973, contain the following instructions:

"(a) 130 cases unmanufactured Mozambique flue-cured leaf tobacco (shipper: Mitchell Cotts and Co., South Africa, Ltd.; consignee: order; notify Werner Trense, Leaf Tobacco Agency, 8023 Pullach/München.

"(b) 113 cases Mozambique flue-cured tobacco (shipper: Freight Services - Beira, Ltd.; consignee: order).

"The consignment of 130 cases (bills of lading Nos. 1-3) was sold as per bill of 27 July 1973 by Werner Trense to PLANTA Tabak Manufaktur Dr. Manfred Obermann, Berlin 61, Hagelbergerstrasse 50.

"Werner Trense ordered the shipping company Westfälische Transport, AG, to forward the consignment from Hamburg to Berlin. Shipment was made by truck to Berlin at the beginning of August 1973, where the cargo was delivered to PLANTA BEHALA at Berlin-Westhafen, Westhafenstrasse 1.

"The consignment of 113 cases (bill of lading No. 8) was shipped in carloads by PANALPINA Welt-Transport G.m.b.H. to Austria Tabakwerke, AG, on 7 August 1973. The shipping company obtained the documents, forwarding instructions and the name of the consigner from Freight Services - Beira, Ltd., through the latter's office in Hamburg (Freight Service Europe GmbH).

"Inquiries from the firms involved in the shipment of the cargo did not yield any evidence as to the tobacco originating from Southern Rhodesia.

"Copies of the certificate of origin and of the phytosanitary certificate made out by the competent authorities in Mozambique are on view for your perusal in this Mission."

9. Further to paragraph 5 above, copies of two documents were received from Austria, attesting to the Mozambique origin of the cargo of tobacco in question as follows:

(a) Fumigation certificate No. 2724, issued by the Department of Fumigation, Beira, indicating among other things that 113 packages of tobacco had been fumigated at Beira on 29 June 1973;

(b) Phytosanitary certificate, declaring to have been issued at Beira on 7 July 1973 by the Plant Protection Service of the State of Mozambique, Republic of Portugal, in respect of 113 packages of tobacco marked for delivery into the port of Hamburg.

10. At the 202nd meeting on 10 July 1974, the representative of Austria informed the Committee that the competent Austrian authorities were not satisfied with the results of their investigations and that the Austrian Government would continue investigating the case. She would inform the Committee of any additional information that came to light. She assured the Committee that she would again draw the attention of her Government to the requirements of the Secretary-General's note of 27 July 1971. She also stated that, as far as she knew, the firm mentioned in paragraph 5 of the Austrian reply was the only one allowed to buy tobacco. She would, however, check her information. She further stated that, after checking the documentation required, listed in the original note from the United Kingdom of 17 June 1971, she had noted that the boletim de registo previo (certificate of registration of transactions concerning goods originating in and exported from Mozambique, for exchange control purposes) was an extremely important document for proof that the goods had, in fact, originated in Mozambique, but one very difficult to obtain from the shippers. She wondered if there had been any case before the Committee in which the boletim de registo previo had been transmitted.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee's economic expert informed the Committee that in so far as he could ascertain, no such certificate as the boletim de registo previo had been submitted by any Government in any of the cases dealt with by the Committee.

(85) Case No. 164. Tobacco - "Mexico Maru": United Kingdom note dated 30 January 1974

1. By a note dated 30 January 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of tobacco aboard the above-named vessel. The text of the note reads:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of tobacco shipped to Indonesia was of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Mexico Maru was at the port of Beira on 24 September 1973, where she loaded a large consignment of tobacco for an Indonesian company, the Asia Tobacco Company, Jakarta, Indonesia. The vessel called at the port of Singapore Roads on 9 November, where the tobacco was probably off-loaded for transshipment to Indonesia. The MV Mexico Maru is owned by a Japanese company, Mitsui OSK Lines, Ltd., of Tokyo, Japan.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Indonesia, in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any tobacco unloaded from the MV Mexico Maru at Singapore and transhipped to Indonesia. Should the importer or the shipping company claim that the tobacco is not of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to documentary proof contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of Indonesia to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the tobacco was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of Japan, so as to assist them in any investigations they may wish to make into the carriage aboard a Japanese-owned and -registered vessel of tobacco suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultation, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale dated 28 February 1974 to Japan, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. The United Kingdom note was also brought to the attention of the Government of Indonesia, a member of the Committee. The representative of Indonesia informed the Committee on 4 February 1974, through the Secretary, that appropriate action would be taken.
4. A reply dated 28 March 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Government of Japan, after having requested information concerning the said consignment from Mitsui OSK Lines, Ltd., has found:

"(1) That the MV Mexico Maru loaded 182 cases of tobacco consigned to Jakarta on 27 September 1973 at the port of Beira, Mozambique, and unloaded them at the port of Singapore on 9 November 1973;

... Mitsui OSK Lines, Ltd., had paid special attention to the consignment of tobacco and, among other measures, had verified the certificate of origin before loading in order to confirm that the said tobacco was not of Southern Rhodesian origin:

"(3) That, since the said consignment of tobacco had been shown to be of Mozambique origin by the certificate of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce in Beira, the shipping agent of the Mitsui OSK Lines, Ltd., was convinced that the said consignment of tobacco was of Mozambique origin and agreed to ship it aboard the MV Mexico Maru."

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 24 May 1974 to Japan, pointing out that, as so often emphasized to Governments by the Secretary-General, especially in his note of 27 July 1971 on the required documentation for exports from Mozambique, certificates of origin emanating from southern Africa must be regarded as prima facie suspect. The Committee, therefore, requested the Japanese authorities to conduct further investigations, on the assumptions that the authorities would not be satisfied merely with a certificate of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Beira.

6. A reply dated 16 July 1974 (also covering Case No. 169) was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's notes of 24 May and 10 June 1974, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, on the instructions of the Government of Japan, of the following:

1. It is the intention of the Government to supply additional information concerning the shipments of tobacco from Mozambique aboard the vessels Mexico Maru and Adelaide Maru to the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia as soon as the Government obtains the information.

2. As reported in the Permanent Representative's note to the Secretary-General dated 24 December 1973, in the case of imports into Japan from South Africa and Mozambique, the Government intends to intensify the examination during customs examination, of the documents on the origin of the goods, to prevent those of Southern Rhodesian origin from being misidentified as originating in countries neighbouring Southern Rhodesia.

3. The Government of Japan, taking into consideration the Secretary-General's notes of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971, and the result of investigations by the Government of Japan, now has the following actions in the final stage of consideration: its decision on what kind of additional documentation should be requested from Japanese importers to demonstrate effectively that imported goods and commodities are not of Southern Rhodesian origin; how much weight should be attached to such documentation; and the possibility of making the submission of such documentation obligatory.

14. As a result of the study referred to above, and if the additional documentation to be submitted is determined, the Government of Japan intends also to give administrative guidance to Japanese shipping agents engaged in transporting goods and commodities from countries neighbouring Southern Rhodesia to ensure that they verify the documentation and confirm that the goods concerned are not of Southern Rhodesian origin.

(86) Case No. 169. Tobacco - "Adelaide Maru": United Kingdom note dated 5 April 1974

1. By a note dated 5 April 1974 the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of tobacco on the above-named vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of tobacco shipped to Singapore was of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Adelaide Maru was at the port of Beira between 16 November 1973 and 17 November 1973, where she loaded a large consignment of tobacco for the Singaporean company, Asia Tobacco Company, Singapore. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Singapore on 12 January 1974, where the tobacco was off-loaded. The MV Adelaide Maru is owned by the Japanese company, Shin Yei Senpaku KK and Mitsui OSK Lines, Ltd., and is registered in Japan.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Singapore in order to assist them in their investigations into the origin of any tobacco unloaded from the MV Adelaide Maru at the port of Singapore. Should the importer or the shipping company claim that the tobacco is not of Southern Rhodesia origin, the Secretary-General may further wish to draw attention to documentary proof contained in his notes PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971 and to request the Government of Singapore to indicate which documents have been produced as evidence that the tobacco was of non-Rhodesian origin.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of Japan, so as to assist them in any investigations they may wish to make into the carriage aboard a Japanese-owned and -registered vessel of tobacco suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 12 April 1974 to Japan and Singapore, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. Replies were received from Japan and Singapore, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 10 May 1974 from Japan

"The Government of Japan, after having heard statements by the representatives of Mitsui OSK Lines on the case in question, has found:

"(a) The MV Adelaide Maru, owned jointly by Shinei Senpaku and Mitsui OSK Lines, and operated by Mitsui OSK Lines, loaded a consignment of tobacco on 16 November and 17 November 1973 at the port of Beira, Mozambique, and unloaded it on 12 January 1974 at the port of Singapore. The agent of Mitsui OSK Lines agreed to ship the aforementioned tobacco on board the MV Adelaide Maru with the firm conviction that it was of Mozambique origin, after having carefully examined its certificate of origin, which was attached to the tobacco and was issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Beira, which certified that the tobacco was of Mozambique origin.

"(b) Mitsui OSK Lines has always paid particular attention to all consignments of commodities before loading, including the verification of the certificates of origin through its local agents, in order to confirm that every consignment to be loaded on board their ships is not of Southern Rhodesian origin. Mitsui OSK Lines, in view of the recent case regarding shipment aboard one of its vessels of a consignment of tobacco suspected of being of Southern Rhodesian origin, in which the Government of Japan was requested by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake necessary investigations in his note PC 239 SOPF (1-2-1), Case No. 164, has renewed its standing guidance to its agents in Mozambique, through its liaison officer in Johannesburg, to confirm the place of origin by verifying the certificate of origin for those commodities produced in areas neighbouring Southern Rhodesia and not to load any commodities suspected of being of Southern Rhodesian origin.

(ii) Note dated 10 May 1974, with documents attached, from Singapore

"Upon receipt of the Secretary-General's note, the Singapore Government instituted immediate investigations.

"These investigations disclosed that the vessel MV Adelaide Maru arrived in Singapore on 13 January 1974 at 1600 hours with, amongst other cargo, a consignment of 75 bales of tobacco described as unmanufactured Mozambique flue-cured tobacco consigned to Messrs. Asia Tobacco Company, a company registered in Singapore.

"The authorities in Singapore were satisfied that the tobacco was of Mozambique origin on the basis of the principal document which was produced, namely, the certificate of origin of the Mozambique Agricultural Services, a photocopy of which is attached (annex A). It will be noted that this agricultural certificate is amongst the category of documents recommended for production in the Secretary-General's note PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 18 September 1969 and also in his note PO 230 SORH (1-2-1) of 27 July 1971.

"Secondary documents (photocopies of which are attached) which were produced were the invoice (annex B), the bill of lading (annex C) and a certificate from the Associação Commercial da Beira (annex D). However, the Singapore Government wishes to point out that documents such as bills of lading and chamber of commerce certificates are not acceptable by the authorities in Singapore as a basis to allow such imports.

"The Government of Singapore wishes to take this opportunity of once again pointing out that it has imposed a ban on trade with Southern Rhodesia consistent with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council. Measures have been taken to ensure that goods of Southern Rhodesia origin are not imported into Singapore, and, thus, imports into Singapore from countries neighbouring Southern Rhodesia, including Mozambique, have to be accompanied by certificates of origin issued by the Governments of the respective countries. False declarations in respect of details of imports, including the origin of the imports, is an offence in Singapore.

"In the particular case referred to by the Secretary-General, the Singapore Government reiterates its readiness to co-operate with the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), and, if contrary evidence is produced establishing that the tobacco is of Southern Rhodesian origin, the Singapore Government will institute appropriate action against the importer or persons involved.

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 10 June 1974 to Japan and Singapore. In the note to Japan, the Committee expressed the hope that the Japanese investigating authorities, bearing in mind the contents of the Secretary-General's notes of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971, had based their findings on documents other than the certificate of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce in Beira and requested the Government to submit copies of those documents. In the note to Singapore, the Committee expressed its appreciation to the Government for its co-operation in the matter and the hope that the Government authorities would continue to exercise the greatest vigilance over the application of mandatory sanctions established by the Security Council.

5. A reply dated 16 July 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which see Case No. 164, paragraph 6 (serial 6 (99)).

6. A further reply dated 9 August 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 10 June 1974, concerning a consignment of tobacco shipped aboard the MV Adelaide Maru from the port of Beira to the port of Singapore, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the findings of the further investigation undertaken by the Government of Japan, in the hope that this may help the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) in its efforts to determine the place of origin of the cargo in question, as follows:

"(1) As it was stated in the note of the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations to the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 10 May 1974, the MV Adelaide Maru, operated by Mitsui OSK Lines of Japan, loaded and shipped a consignment of tobacco in question after it had examined the certificate of origin, which was issued by the Associação Commercial da Beira.

"(2) The Government of Japan later confirmed that a consignment of tobacco in question was of Mozambique origin, after it had carefully verified the documents, including a copy of the bill of lading which had been issued by the agent of Mitsui OSK Lines in Beira and a copy of the certificate of origin which had been issued by the Mozambique Agricultural Services, as was referred to in the Secretary-General's note of 27 July 1974, a copy of which was obtained from the consignee in Singapore."

7. In accordance with the instructions of the Committee the Secretariat requested the Permanent Mission of Japan to provide copies of the documents mentioned. The Mission replied that those documents were not available at that time; Japan was hoping, however, that the Committee would be in a position to consider the case closed in the light of the information already provided to it.

8. A further note dated 17 October 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... has the honour to transmit herewith the text, with English translation, of 'Caution on Export 49/13 (T49/632)', which was published in the Official Bulletin of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan, No. 7442, dated 11 September 1974.

"The Permanent Representative of Japan wishes to emphasize that the Government of Japan issued the said 'Caution on Export' in order to remind Japanese exporters of its Export Trade Control Order, as amended in 1968 in compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968); and to warn them that the export embargo applying to Southern Rhodesia prohibits also exports destined ultimately for Southern Rhodesia, though consigned to third countries that violations are liable to administrative disciplinary action and criminal

punishment under the Export Trade Control Order and that all exporters are required 'to pay full attention' to the ultimate destination of their exports. Exporters were requested to observe the following recommendations:

- '(1) In negotiating the export contract, attention should be paid to the place of ultimate demand, and if such place is likely to be Southern Rhodesia, it is advisable to refrain from signing the contract.
- '(2) In all export contracts, a clause to prohibit re-export to Southern Rhodesia should be inserted.
- '(3) In concluding a contract for commission agency, a clause to prohibit the re-export to Southern Rhodesia of exported goods should be inserted.'

"The Permanent Representative of Japan has further the honour to state that the Government of Japan, after having had intensive consultations among the Ministries concerned, in close co-operation with representative business organizations, issued the said recommendations to exporters as an additional measure, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), to secure the full implementation of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

"The Permanent Representative of Japan has further the honour to state that the Government of Japan is now giving active consideration to intensified measures for the examination of documents related to imports from areas neighbouring Southern Rhodesia to prevent the import of Southern Rhodesian goods under the disguise of goods originating in neighbouring areas."

ENCLOSURE

"(Translation)

"From the Official Bulletin of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, No. 7442, 11 September 1974

"Caution on Export

"Caution on Export 49/13 (T49/632), International Trade Administration Bureau, 11 September 1974

"To implement the resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations on economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, it is required under the Export Trade Control Order to obtain the export licence of the Minister of International Trade and Industry for any export to Southern Rhodesia, and all exports thereto have in practice been embargoed, except a very small number of items. However, there are recently criticisms abroad based on a

suspicion that Japanese enterprises are exporting automobiles, household electrical appliances, cameras, etc., to Southern Rhodesia by way of third countries in its neighbourhood. Under this export embargo, cases where exports from Japan are intended to be destined ultimately for Southern Rhodesia, though consigned to third countries, namely, the so-called cases of law evasion, are liable to administrative disciplinary action and criminal punishment for violating the Export Trade Control Order. Therefore, the parties concerned are advised to pay full attention to the ultimate destination of goods, especially in export transactions in automobiles (including motorcycles) and their parts, household electrical appliances and cameras consigned to the countries adjacent to Southern Rhodesia, in order that such parties shall not violate the Export Trade Control Order and shall preclude the likelihood of the re-export of such goods to Southern Rhodesia. To that end such parties shall heed the following matters:

"(1) In negotiating the export contract, attention should be paid to the place of ultimate demand, and if such place is likely to be Southern Rhodesia, it is advisable to refrain from signing the contract:

"(2) In all export contracts, a clause to prohibit re-export to Southern Rhodesia should be inserted;

"(3) In concluding a contract for commission agency, a clause to prohibit the re-export to Southern Rhodesia of exported goods should be inserted."

(87) Case No. 196. Tobacco - "Streefkerk" and "Swellendam": United Kingdom note dated 5 December 1974

1. By a note dated 5 December 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning shipments of tobacco aboard the above-mentioned vessels. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information, of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation, of the shipment in two vessels of tobacco suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that a Swiss company, Industria AG of Zürich, has arranged with a Southern Rhodesia concern, Transrhodesia Tobacco Co (PVT), Ltd., Salisbury, for the shipment in two vessels, the MV Swellendam and the MV Streefkerk, of a large consignment of Rhodesian tobacco. The tobacco is to be loaded at the port of Beira, where the MV Swellendam called on 5 November 1974, and where the MV Streefkerk is due to call shortly. The information indicates that Industria AG is a European agent of the Southern Rhodesian concern and that the tobacco to be loaded may be destined for countries other than Switzerland. The MV Swellendam is owned by the Cape Continental Shipping Co (PVT), Ltd., Cape Town, South Africa, and the MV Streefkerk by Koninklijke Nedlloyd BV, Rotterdam, the Netherlands.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of:

(a) The Government of Switzerland, in order to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that a Swiss company is acting as an agent for a Southern Rhodesian tobacco concern and has arranged for the shipment in the MV Swellendam and the MV Streefkerk of tobacco suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin;

(b) The Governments of the Netherlands and South Africa so as to assist them with any investigations they may wish to make into the shipment in vessels of their territories of tobacco suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 17 December 1974 to the Netherlands, South Africa and Switzerland.

D. CEREALS a/

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the third report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Liberia, see Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6 (see serial No. (4)).

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the third report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).
3. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

a/ See also serial No. (65), Case No. 140.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the third report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).
3. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report /see S/11178/Rev.1, annex I, serial No. (55), Case No. 85, para. 8/.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A note dated 26 March 1974 was sent to Liberia, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 6, paragraph 3 (serial No. (4)).
4. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia and Panama see Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6, and Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial Nos. (4) and (16)).
5. Further to paragraph 3 above, in the absence of a reply from Liberia, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly lists of Governments that had failed to respond to the Committee's inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which were issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the third report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Liberia, see Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the third report.

2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).

3. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of the fourth report is given below.

3. In the absence of a reply from Panama, the Committee again included that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.

4. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).

5. Further to paragraph 3 above, the Committee again included Panama in the quarterly lists issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

6. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fifth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A reply dated 8 January 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 3 (i) (ibid).
4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations the Secretary-General sent a note dated 13 February 1974 to Greece, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 4, above.
5. In the absence of a reply from Venezuela, the Committee again included that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.
6. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see the appropriate paragraphs of Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).
7. A comprehensive note dated 28 May 1974 was sent to Greece, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 6.
8. In the absence of a reply from Greece, and further to paragraph 5 above, the Committee decided to include Greece and again Venezuela in the quarterly list issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.
9. A reply dated 27 August 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 8.
10. Further to paragraph 8 above, the Committee again included Venezuela in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.
11. A reminder was sent to Greece on 24 October 1974, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 10.
12. A reply dated 30 October 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 12 (i). In that reply, however, no specific mention was made of this case.
13. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee, with regard to all the cases involving Greece, took the decision indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. In the absence of a reply from Venezuela, the Committee again included that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.
4. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see the appropriate paragraphs of Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).
5. Further to paragraph 3 above, the Committee again included Venezuela in the quarterly lists issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.
6. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

(101) Case No. 139. Maize - "Pythia": United Kingdom note dated 6 April 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A note dated 26 March 1974 was sent to Liberia, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 6, paragraph 3 (serial No. (4)).
4. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia, see the appropriate paragraphs of Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6.
5. In the absence of a reply from Liberia, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly lists issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

E. COTTON AND COTTON SEED

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the third report.

2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama, see the appropriate paragraphs of Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

F. MEAT

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

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

See annex IV.

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

See annex IV.

(111) Case No. 61. Chilled meat: United Kingdom note dated 8 December 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A reply dated 8 January 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 3 (i) (serial No. (62)).
4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 13 February 1974 to Greece, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 4.
5. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).
6. A comprehensive note dated 28 May 1974 was sent to Greece, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 6.
7. In the absence of a reply from Greece, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.
8. A reply dated 27 August 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 8.
9. A reminder was sent to Greece on 24 October 1974, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 10.
10. A reply dated 30 October 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 12 (i). That reply, however, made no specific mention of this case.
11. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

(114) Case No. 183. Trade in meat and banking facilities: United Kingdom note dated 25 June 1974

1. By a note dated 25 June 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning trade in meat and provision of banking facilities by Switzerland. The text of the note is reproduced below.

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a Swiss company is trading extensively in meat suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"The information is to the effect that between December 1973 and April 1974, a Swiss company, Bell Limited of Basle, regularly transferred large sums of money through the agency of the Union Bank of Switzerland to the Rhodesian Banking Corporation in payment for meat purchased from the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Switzerland in order to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that meat suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin is being extensively imported into Switzerland by a Swiss company."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 8 July 1974 to Switzerland, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A note dated 23 September 1974 was sent to Switzerland, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

4. A reply dated 25 September 1974 was received from Switzerland, the substantive parts of which are reproduced below:

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations ... with reference to [the Secretary-General's] notes of 8 July and 23 September 1974 concerning Case No. 183 (question of Rhodesia), has the honour to communicate to him, on behalf of the competent Swiss authorities, the following information:

"The imports of meat of Rhodesian origin by Bell Ltd. of Basle, which were reported on 25 June 1974 by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, are part of the quota assigned to the above-mentioned company within the framework of the restrictions placed on Swiss imports from Rhodesia in accordance with the autonomous decisions of the Federal Council on this matter, which have been brought to the attention of the Secretary-General on a number of occasions." e/

G. SUGAR

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57 (serial No. (16)).
3. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

(116) Case No. 60. Sugar - "Filotis": United Kingdom note dated 4 December 1969

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 1 April 1974 to Liechtenstein, informing the Government that the Committee was not satisfied, on the basis of the information available, that there had not been a breach of sanctions. It had therefore decided to keep in its permanent records the fact that insufficient information had been received to enable it to dispose of the case in a conclusive manner; it also expressed the hope that the Government would continue to exercise the greatest vigilance, bearing in mind the contents of the Secretary-General's notes of 18 September 1969 and 27 July 1971, while handling cargoes of sugar from southern Africa.

e/ See, for instance, the reply dated 13 February 1967 from Switzerland regarding the implementation of sanctions. (Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1967, document S/7781, annex II).

4. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.

5. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

(117) Case No. 65. Sugar - "Eleni": United Kingdom note dated 5 January 1970

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fifth report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 (serial No. (16)).
3. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fourth report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.
3. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. In the absence of a reply from Panama, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.

4. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.

5. Further to paragraph 3 above, the Committee again included Panama in the quarterly lists issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. A reply dated 8 January 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 3 (i).

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 13 February 1974, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 4.

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 20 February 1974 to Kuwait, informing the Government that the Committee was not satisfied, on the basis of the information available, that there had not been a breach of sanctions. It had therefore decided to place in its permanent record the fact that insufficient information had been received to date to enable it to dispose of the case in a conclusive manner. The note also expressed the hope that the Government would pursue the matter and inform the Committee immediately of any further information that might come to light.

6. A reply dated 27 February 1974 was received from Kuwait, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 20 February 1974, has the honour to communicate the following:

"The Permanent Representative would like to express his appreciation to the Security Council Committee concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia for the vigilance it has shown in the discharge of its duties and for its dedication to its mandate.

"The Permanent Representative is grateful for the information contained in the Secretary-General's note, which has been communicated to the competent authorities in Kuwait.

"The Permanent Representative would like to assure the Secretary-General that the Government of the State of Kuwait scrupulously observes the provisions of the sanctions and strictly adheres to all resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly which have the laudable purpose of compelling South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia to renounce their racist policies and to restore to the indigenous populations their inalienable sovereign rights."

7. The Committee took note of the reply from Kuwait.

8. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.

9. A comprehensive note dated 28 May 1974 was sent to Greece, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 6.

10. In the absence of a reply from Greece, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

11. A reply dated 27 August 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 8.

12. A reminder was sent to Greece on 24 October 1974, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 10.

13. A reply dated 30 October 1974 was received from Greece, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 114, paragraph 12 (i).

14. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee, with regard to all the cases involving Greece, took the decision indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. A reply dated 9 January 1974, also covering Case No. 119 and Case No. 132 (serial Nos. (123) and (128) respectively) was received from Morocco, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco ... has the honour to inform that the Moroccan Government, desirous of maintaining close co-operation with the Security Council Committee in order as far as possible to help it carry out its difficult task, had ordered further inquiry to be made into the matter. However, because of the long interval which has elapsed since these commercial transactions, it has not been possible to obtain further information or, in particular, all the documents relating to the transactions.

"The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Morocco would also like to inform the Secretary-General, so that he may draw the attention of members of the Committee to the matter, that the Moroccan Government has carefully studied the memorandum of 18 September 1969 relating to the application of sanctions, and that the memorandum, in view of the importance of its contents, has been made available to the competent authorities in order to enable them to secure compliance with Security Council decisions.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding in the future, the Moroccan Government has decided, since this matter was brought to its attention, to include in the articles and conditions of sale relating to sugar imports, the following provision: 'origin to be specified in the tender'."

4. In the absence of a reply from Panama, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 14 May 1974 to Morocco, expressing the Committee's appreciation for the measures taken by the Government to ensure adequate compliance with the Security Council decisions.

6. For further information concerning this case with regard to Panama, see Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8.

7. Further to paragraph 4 above, the Committee again included Panama in the quarterly lists, issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. For additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report, see Case No. 115, paragraphs 3 and 5 (serial No. (122)).

3. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia, see Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6 (serial No. (4)).

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

(125) Case No. 126. Sugar - "Netanya": United Kingdom note dated 10 October 1971

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A reply dated 8 January 1974 was received from Morocco, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 115, paragraph 3 (serial No. (122)).
4. A note dated 26 March 1974 was sent to Liberia, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 6, paragraph 3 (serial No. (4)).
5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a notedated 14 May 1974 to Morocco, the substance of which is indicated in Case No. 115, paragraph 5.
6. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia and Panama, see paragraphs 4 and 6 of Case No. 6, and paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 of Case No. 57, respectively (serial Nos. (4) and (16)).
7. In the absence of a reply from Liberia, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly lists of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which were issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

(129) Case No. 147. Sugar - "Anangel Ambition": United Kingdom note dated 27 June 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. For additional information concerning the action taken on the case since the submission of that report with regard to Liberia, see paragraphs 4 and 6 of Case No. 6 (serial No. (4)).
3. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

H. FERTILIZERS AND AMMONIA

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

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

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. An acknowledgement dated 3 December 1973 was received from the Republic of San Marino to the note of 29 October 1973 addressed to all States by the Secretary-General.
4. Replies to the same note were received from Rwanda, Kenya and the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 5 February 1974 from Rwanda

"The Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note of 29 October 1973, concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, and to inform him that the Rwandese Government has no trade relations with any country persisting in the colonialist, racist policy of apartheid.

"Accordingly, the Government ensures that enterprises operating in the Rwandese Republic do not conduct, either outside or from within its territory, transactions which would involve exports to or imports from Southern Rhodesia.

"In consequence, it also ensures that no foreign enterprise uses its territory for the dispatch or transit of goods to Southern Rhodesia."

(ii) Note dated 25 February 1974 from Kenya

"The Government of Kenya strongly upholds the Security Council resolutions on mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in order to ensure that there is no direct or indirect exportation or importation of goods between any Member country and the racist illegal régime in Rhodesia.

"The Government of Kenya has, from the moment of the seizure of the Government of Rhodesia by the rebels in 1965, taken steps to isolate the régime. This was even before the United Nations took action on the matter. Kenya will not relax her measures until the illegal régime has been removed from power.

"Kenya's stand is well known and has been publicized at home and abroad. All Kenyan firms are familiar with the Government's attitude, and the Government will continue to ensure that firms established in, and operating from, its territory will not, by means of activities conducted abroad, violate the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia established by the relevant Security Council decisions."

(iii) Note dated 26 February 1974 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The suggestion to Member States contained in the note from the Secretary-General to apply sanctions also to transactions conducted with Rhodesia outside their territories by companies registered within their countries has already been followed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

"Under the current foreign trade and payments legislation, not only the importation into the Federal Republic of Germany of goods of Southern Rhodesian origin or the export of domestic goods to Southern Rhodesia but also the sale of foreign merchandise via third-country transactions are subject to licensing, insofar as Rhodesia is either the buyer and consumer country (paragraph 43 b, section 2 of the Foreign Trade and Payment Order - AWW) or the country of origin of the goods (paragraph 43 b, section 1, first sentence AWW).

"Apart from that, any legal transaction between nationals of the Federal Republic of Germany and foreign nationals for the purchase of goods of Southern Rhodesian origin, as well as any participation by German firms or individuals as agents, intermediaries or in similar capacity in the conclusion or performance of transactions between non-residents for the purchase or sale of Southern Rhodesian goods or goods destined for Southern Rhodesia is subject to approval (paragraph 43 b, sections 1 and 3, AWW).

"The transfer to foreign countries of import and export transactions with Southern Rhodesian firms therefore violates the provisions of the Foreign Trade and Payment Order and is liable to a fine."

5. At the 189th meeting on 3 April 1974, the Committee decided to defer consideration of the case until further information was available, in particular, until a reply had been received from Switzerland.

6. A reply dated 13 May 1974 was received from Switzerland in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 29 October 1973. The substantive part of that reply is reproduced below:

"In its statement of 10 February 1967, which was communicated to the Secretary-General, the Federal Council pointed out that, for reasons of principle, Switzerland was unable to consider itself bound by the United Nations decision instituting sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. It added that it would, however, take precautions to ensure that Rhodesian trade

should not escape the United Nations measures by making use of Swiss territory. The Council had decided earlier, on 17 December 1965, independently and without acknowledging any obligation to do so, to make imports from Southern Rhodesia subject to licences and to take the necessary measures to prevent any increase in Swiss imports from that Territory. In a further statement on 4 September 1968, the Federal Council affirmed its intention to continue to ensure, independently and in accordance with Swiss law, that Swiss territory was not used by Rhodesian trade to evade the sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

"Nitrex, A.G., a company which was entered in the Commercial Register of the city of Zurich in 1962, is a joint sales organization set up by a number of fertilizer manufacturers from a number of European States. It concludes contracts for the sale of the products manufactured by these enterprises. In the case in question, the fertilizers exported to Southern Rhodesia were not produced in Switzerland and did not enter Swiss territory.

"The concluding, in Switzerland, of contracts for the delivery of goods which are not to be shipped to or do not originate in Swiss territory is beyond the control of the Swiss Government, which has no legal means of preventing operations of this kind. Nitrex's conduct is therefore not illegal under current Swiss legislation.

"Moreover, even in the case of transactions which are subject to control, Swiss legislation does not provide for the dissolution of the offending companies by way of penalty.

"The argument put forward by the Swiss Government in some previous notes concerning the territorial scope of laws applies solely to the shipment of goods from Southern Rhodesia to third countries and was advanced in order to show that it is impossible for Switzerland to prevent trading of that type. The Swiss Government does not, however, consider this argument to be applicable in the case of measures to be taken against companies having their headquarters in Switzerland. Consequently, this argument is not being invoked in the case in point.

"In his note of 16 July 1969 the Secretary-General asked the Swiss Government to indicate whether the Nitrex company was governed by Swiss law and possessed Swiss nationality. The answer to such a question depends upon the point of view adopted. Nitrex, which was organized under Swiss law and entered in a Swiss Commercial Register, is indisputably a legal entity under Swiss law. Strictly speaking, therefore, it has Swiss nationality. However, if, for example, this company sought Swiss diplomatic protection from a foreign State, the Federal authorities would probably not be in a position to grant such protection, because the overwhelming majority of the interests incorporated in the company are foreign. On that score, therefore, the Nitrex company could not be considered as having Swiss nationality.

"Although, under its existing legislation, the Swiss Government is unable to control activities of the type involved in the case in question, it nevertheless endeavours to influence unofficially the attitudes of private concerns in this connexion. Accordingly, the Swiss Government has invited Nitrex to give its explanation of the alleged transactions. The company asserts that it has not exported to Southern Rhodesia since 1969 and has no intention of exporting in future.

"The Swiss Government followed the same procedure in the case of the Rif Trading Co., Ltd., entered in the Commercial Register of Zurich and allegedly involved in two cases of exporting chrome from Southern Rhodesia to Europe. When questioned, the Rif company asserted categorically that it had neither sold Rhodesian chrome nor participated in transactions involving that commodity.

"No evidence was found to suggest that Nitrex and Rif had failed to honour their undertaking.

"In conclusion, the Swiss Government feels that it has taken, independently, appropriate measures to prevent abuses from being committed through the use of Swiss territory, and it is endeavouring to implement those measures rigorously. When contraventions are discovered, it can, however, intervene only within the limits of Swiss law. When Swiss law does not permit such intervention, the Swiss Government has always endeavoured, firmly and, it believes, successfully, to take unofficial action to persuade the enterprises concerned."

7. In the absence of a reply from Liechtenstein, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

8. On the instructions of the Committee, following informal consultations, the Secretary of the Committee addressed a note dated 30 May 1974 to the Legal Counsel, transmitting the reply from Switzerland and requesting any comments he might be able to make on the matter at the earliest convenience.

9. In a memorandum dated 21 June 1974, the Legal Counsel submitted to the Committee the comments of his office on the matter, as requested. The text of the memorandum is reproduced below.

"1. I wish to refer to your memorandum of 31 May 1974, transmitting to the Office of Legal Affairs the note verbale of 13 May 1974 from the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations and requesting the comments of this office.

"2. We have studied the Swiss reply very carefully in the light of previous correspondence. With respect to the legal aspects, we note that Switzerland agrees with our position that international law will not preclude measures being taken with respect to transactions outside of its territory against companies having their headquarters in Switzerland. Nevertheless, the note verbale states that present Swiss law does not cover the type of situation involved, and the Swiss Government considers that its undertaking is to act only within the limits of existing legislation.

"3. Notwithstanding its stated limitation, however, the Government informs us that it has taken unofficial action with the companies concerned in order to persuade them not to act contrary to Security Council resolutions relating to trade with Southern Rhodesia. One of the companies has asserted that it has not exported to Southern Rhodesia since 1969 and has no intention of doing so in the future. The other company has denied that it has participated in the transactions concerned.

"4. While not agreeing fully with the views of the Swiss Government regarding its obligations as a non-member of the United Nations in a matter relating to international peace and security on which the Security Council has taken action under Chapter VII of the Charter, we observe that the note verbale of 13 May 1974 indicates that Switzerland has now dealt on a practical basis with the specific cases involved. It appears that from the legal point of view, no further action in these cases is called for at this time."

10. At the 202nd meeting on 10 July 1972, the Committee, after considering the reply from Switzerland, as well as the comments of the Legal Counsel, decided that a further note should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to Switzerland. At the same meeting, the Committee also decided that another request should be made of the Legal Counsel to comment further on a number of issues that remained unresolved. In particular, the Committee felt that the central legal issue of the matter, namely, the extent of the obligations of the Swiss Government in the enforcement of mandatory sanctions established by resolution of the Security Council, could be explored further. Accordingly, a memorandum to that effect was addressed to the Office of the Legal Counsel on 18 July 1974.

11. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 23 August 1974 to Switzerland, the text of which had been considered and adopted by the Committee following informal consultations. The note reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to inform him of the following:

"At its 202nd meeting, the Committee considered His Excellency's reply dated 13 May 1974, concerning the general question of the activities of Swiss registered companies conducted outside Swiss territory. The Committee expressed its appreciation to His Excellency for the reply thus received. It noted, however, that the views expressed in the Secretary-General's note of 29 October 1973 and those contained in the Swiss Government's reply of 13 May 1974 showed a difference of opinion over the obligations incumbent upon the Federal Government with regard to the enforcement of the sanctions established by resolutions of the Security Council. The matter has again been referred to the Legal Counsel, who will provide an opinion in due course.

"Moreover, the Committee welcomed the assurance given to it that the Swiss Government would take measures, in accordance with its national legislation, to avoid abuses being committed through the use of Swiss territory and that, when its legislation did not permit it to take such action, it would intervene unofficially with the firms concerned.

"The Committee would, nevertheless, like to draw the attention of the Federal Government to the fact that a number of cases (such as Case No. 171, which has already been the subject of a communication of inquiry from the Committee to the Swiss Government) would seem to indicate that the results obtained on this matter are not completely satisfactory. The Committee would regard it with the gravest anxiety if individuals were able to contribute, in Swiss territory, to the evasion of sanctions.

"In this connexion, the Committee considers that such activities can be controlled only by strong governmental action. It is for that reason that, in the light of the note of 13 May mentioned above, the Committee expressed the hope that the Federal Government would reinforce the relevant legislative measures and would intensify its unofficial action to put an end to any activities which might be contrary to the decisions of the Security Council on this matter.

"Furthermore, with reference to the company Nitrex, A.G., registered in Zurich in 1962, the Committee would be grateful if His Excellency's Government could kindly provide the names and nationalities of the fertilizer manufacturers who set up that company as a joint sales organization.

"Lastly, the Committee expressed the hope that it might be able to receive a reply from His Excellency's Government at the earliest convenience, if possible within two months."

12. A reply dated 2 October 1974 was received from Switzerland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Observer for Switzerland to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows of the names and nationalities of the members of the board of directors of the Nitrex company, Zurich:

Rudolf Brupacher (Switzerland), President
Erwin P. Kölliker (Switzerland), Vice-President
Wilhelm Andreas Hawlik (Austria)
Jan Bondewijn (Netherlands)
Raymond Becker (Belgium)
Friedrich Hiller (Austria)
Jacques Labourée (Norway)
Alfred Seelinger (Austria)
Eugen Schrief (Federal Republic of Germany)
Josef Schöpfer (Federal Republic of Germany)
Paul Girardot (France)
Hans Thalman (Switzerland)
Giuseppe Viani (Italy)
Max Bickel (Switzerland)
Walter Grund (Switzerland)

"These names are listed in the Swiss Trade Register, which does not, however, mention the firms holding shares in the Nitrex company."

13. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee decided that notes should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to the Governments whose nationals had been mentioned in the reply from Switzerland, except those represented on the Committee, whose attention would be drawn to the matter in the Committee, and Switzerland itself. At the time of preparation of the present report, the text of such a note was still under consideration.

(137) Case No. 123. Anhydrous ammonia - "Znon": United Kingdom note dated 30 August 1971

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 4 February 1974 to Liberia, inquiring whether the Government authorities had completed their investigations and could communicate to the Committee their findings concerning this and other cases, as indicated in the Government's reply of 8 November 1973, contained in the sixth report /S/11178/Rev.1, annex I, serial No. (55) Case No. 85, para. 8/.

4. A reply dated 6 February 1974 was received from Liberia, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's note concerning Case No. 123/ has the honour to advise that the authorities concerned have indicated that there is no vessel named MV Znon registered under the Liberian flag."

5. The Committee considered the Liberian reply inadequate, inasmuch as the original information submitted by the United Kingdom reported the vessel as being registered in Panama and owned by a Liberian concern.

6. In the absence of a reply from Panama, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries in the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.

7. For further information concerning this case with regard to Liberia and Panama, see Case No. 6, paragraphs 4 and 6, and Case No. 57, paragraphs 4, 6 and 8 /serial Nos. (4) and (16)/.

8. In view of the proposed comprehensive note to Liberia decided on at the 195th meeting on 21 May 1974, in which the inadequacy of the Liberian reply would be mentioned, the Committee decided, following informal consultations, to defer consideration of the case, pending a reply from Liberia to that note.

9. Further to paragraph 5 above, the Committee again included Panama in the quarterly lists, issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

10. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, when the Committee reviewed this case again, it noted that it had frequently received inadequate replies from Liberia; it therefore decided that special mention of this fact should be made in the present report.

(138) Case No. 129. Anhydrous ammonia - "Kristian Birkeland": United Kingdom note dated 24 February 1972

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the fifth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 8 March 1974 to Iran, inquiring whether the investigating authorities had now completed their investigations and the Government could communicate to it their findings.

4. A reply dated 14 June 1974 was received from Iran, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The National Petrochemical Company of Iran, in response to the inquiry of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia regarding the above-mentioned case, has stated that the Shahpour Chemical Company, which is the only exporter of ammonia in Iran, has never entered into any commercial transaction with Southern Rhodesia. The cargo of anhydrous ammonia supplied by the aforementioned company and shipped aboard the MT Kristian Birkeland was destined for South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland.

"The National Petrochemical Company has further stated that the Shahpour Chemical Company, in order to comply fully with the Security Council sanctions against Rhodesia and to ensure that the ammonia supplied by that company is not destined for Rhodesia, obtains a written guarantee to this effect from its buyers."

5. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee decided to place in its permanent records the fact that insufficient information had been received to date to enable it to dispose of the case in a conclusive manner. The Committee also decided that the case should be put aside for the time being.

I. MACHINERY

(139) Case No. 50. Tractor kits: United Kingdom note dated 2 October 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

(140) Case No. 58. Book-keeping and accounting machines: Italian note dated 6 November 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

(141) Case No. 161. Electric generating equipment: United Kingdom note dated 3 December 1973

1. By a note dated 3 December 1973, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning the export of electric generating equipment to Southern Rhodesia. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that electrical generating equipment being supplied to Southern Rhodesia is of Swiss origin.

"The information is to the effect that Brown Boveri, a Swiss company, is to provide electrical generating equipment for a large thermal power station being built at Wankie, Southern Rhodesia. It is probable that subcontractors from outside Switzerland will be approached to provide parts for the Wankie contract.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Switzerland, in order to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that electrical generators of Swiss origin may be destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to draw the attention of member States to the possibility that subcontractors outside Switzerland may be approached to provide parts for electrical generating equipment intended for use in the Wankie power station."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 26 December 1973 to Switzerland, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. Similarly, a note dated 31 December 1973 was sent to all member States, transmitting the United Kingdom note and drawing their attention to the contents of the last paragraph of that note.
4. Acknowledgements dated 8 January and 7 and 14 February 1974, respectively, were received from Italy, Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.
5. A note dated 26 March 1974 was sent to Switzerland, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.
6. Replies were received from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 10 April 1974 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 31 December 1973, containing a request ... for further information on

Case No. 161 regarding possible violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia by a Swiss firm, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the German subsidiary was expressly instructed by the Federal Government to observe the above-mentioned sanctions."

(ii) Note dated 6 May 1974 from Switzerland

"1. Contrary to the information provided by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) on the question of Southern Rhodesia, no electrical generating equipment of Swiss origin - in this instance from Brown Boveri et Cie, of Baden - has been supplied to Southern Rhodesia, and,

"2. According to a formal assurance from Brown Boveri, the company will not provide equipment or services of any kind to the Wankie thermal power station in Rhodesia."

(iii) Further note dated 28 May 1974 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"According to the information obtained from the firm Brown Boveri et Cie, Mannheim, its Swiss parent company has at no time received an order to build a power plant in Wankie; nor is any of the other manufacturing companies of the Brown Boveri group involved in this project."

(142) Case No. 170: Spare parts for sewing or knitting machines - "Elbeland"

1. By a note dated 10 April 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of spare parts for sewing or knitting machines aboard the above-named vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wishes to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of spare parts for sewing or knitting machines of West German origin was destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The information is to the effect that the MS Elbeland was at the port of Hamburg at the beginning of January 1974, where she loaded a consignment of spare parts for sewing or knitting machines. The consignor was a West German company, Gebr. Scheller of Eislingen. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Port Elizabeth on 7 February 1974, where the spare parts were unloaded for onward consignment to a Southern Rhodesian company, J. W. Helvey Knitwear (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury. The MS Elbeland is owned by a West German company, Bugsier, Reederei und Bergungs A.G., Hamburg.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggests to the Committee ... that they may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in order to assist them with their investigations into the

ultimate destination of any spare parts for sewing or knitting machines shipped aboard the MS Elbeland and which may have been destined for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 18 April 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.
3. A reminder was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany on 19 June 1974.
4. Two replies were received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 19 June 1974

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to [the Secretary-General's] note of 18 April 1974 has the honour to communicate the following:

"Investigations were initiated by the Regional Finance Office, Stuttgart, on the basis of the note by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Committee ... an advance text of which was made available to the Federal Foreign Office by the British Embassy in Bonn on 3 April 1974.

"The investigations have produced evidence that during the period 1 January 1972-April 1974 the company of Gebr. Scheller, Eislingen, did, indeed, illegally supply spare parts for knitting machines, valued at DM 65,888.00, to Southern Rhodesia. The relevant correspondence, which has been seized, shows that the shipping documents were deliberately addressed to Watson Shipping, Ltd., POB 399, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, giving no indication of the Southern Rhodesian recipient. Therefore, the shipping company, Bugsier, Reederei und Bergungs, AG, of Hamburg, cannot be charged with any violation of the embargo rules.

"The proceedings have not yet been concluded. Further findings will be conveyed to the Secretary-General as soon as they are received."

(ii) Note dated 24 June 1974

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to [the Secretary-General's] note of 19 June 1974, has the honour to draw the Secretary-General's attention to his note of the same date, which contained a substantive reply to the note of 18 April 1974 concerning Case No. 170.

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany takes this opportunity to state, in addition, that all inquiries from the Security Council Committee ... regarding cases of possible sanctions violations

are handled by the competent authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany with all due speed and thoroughness. However, it lies in the nature of a federal state with a free market economy that such investigations should tend to take considerable time.

"The Federal Government would greatly appreciate it if the Committee could take these circumstances into account in its deliberations on individual cases brought to its attention and set its deadlines, if any, so as to allow sufficient time for the proper investigative process."

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, a note dated 9 October 1974 was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany, inquiring whether the authorities had completed their investigations and the Government could communicate the findings to the Committee.

6. A reply dated 21 October 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the the Secretary-General's note ... of 9 October 1974 concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia.

"The contents of the note have been transmitted to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. As soon as an answer is received, the Secretary-General will be informed without delay."

(143) Case No. 177. Machine tools: United Kingdom note dated 4 June 1974

1. By a note dated 4 June 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning the availability of certain machine tools in Southern Rhodesia. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to draw the attention of the Committee to the enclosed advertisement, which appeared in the February 1974 issue of a Southern Rhodesian publication, Development Magazine.

"The Committee will note that the advertisement illustrates three machine tools, two of which, the Graziano Sag 14 and the Merli Clovis 28, are believed to be of Italian manufacture; the third, the MAS-SPK 63, is believed to be of Czechoslovakian origin.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw this advertisement to the attention of the Governments of Czechoslovakia and Italy, to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that machine tools of Italian and Czechoslovakian manufacture are reaching Southern Rhodesia.

2. The information submitted by the United Kingdom was considered by the Committee, which, at the 201st meeting on 27 June 1974, decided that notes should be sent to Czechoslovakia and Italy. Accordingly, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 28 June 1974 to Czechoslovakia and Italy, transmitting the United Kingdom note and its enclosure and requesting comments thereon.

3. Notes dated 28 August 1974 were sent to Czechoslovakia and Italy, reminding those Governments that replies to the Committee's inquiries were still outstanding and informing them that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

4. Replies were received from Czechoslovakia and Italy, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 29 August 1974 from Czechoslovakia

"The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not recognize the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, does not maintain any diplomatic, or any other relations with it and consistently implements all provisions of the Security Council's resolution 253 (1968).

"The investigations, undertaken by the competent Czechoslovak authorities with regard to the information contained in the note of 28 June 1974 of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, have evidenced that no Czechoslovak trade organization has placed any advertisement for machine mark MAS-SPK 63 in Southern Rhodesia.

"This type of machine was offered to an English firm, Gushrie, London, late in 1973. Since it was later established that the above firm has a direct representation in Johannesburg, South Africa, and also with a view to preventing a possible re-export of the Czechoslovak goods, the offer of the Czechoslovak machine tool MAS-SPK 63 to the firm Gushrie has been cancelled. The results of the investigations undertaken by the Czechoslovak authorities have also proved that since 1960, when the production of these machines was started, none of them has been supplied to Southern Rhodesia.

"The Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic takes this opportunity to express once again its full support to all measures taken by the United Nations with a view to assist the ending of the existence of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia."

(ii) Note dated 13 September 1974 from Italy

"The Chargé d'affaires of Italy to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 28 August 1974, has the honour to inform him of the following:

"From intensive investigations carried out by the competent Italian authorities, on the basis of the information provided by the Secretariat, the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Italian Republic has not found any indication whatsoever from which it might be inferred that machine tools manufactured by Graziano and Merli are being or will be exported to Rhodesia.

"The Italian Chargé d'affaires takes this opportunity to restate that, in compliance with Security Council resolutions, Italian regulations forbid all exports to Rhodesia, and strict measures are in effect in Italy for the full respect of those regulations by Italian exporting firms."

(144) Case No. 189. Wankie power station: United Kingdom note dated 9 September 1974

1. By a note dated 9 September 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning plans to build a power station in Southern Rhodesia. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information, of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation, that a concern in the Federal Republic of Germany is to build a power station in Southern Rhodesia. The information is to the effect that the concern, Steinmüller, has won a contract to build a new power station on the Wankie coal field in Southern Rhodesia. The project includes the construction of new power transmission lines from the station to Bulawayo and Que Que and the doubling of the transmission lines between Kariba and Salisbury. In order to conceal their involvement, Steinmüller have designated the contract 'Project 10'. The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Federal Republic of Germany, to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that Steinmüller have contracted to build a power station on the Wankie coal field, Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 18 September 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. An acknowledgement dated 1 October 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

4. A reply dated 8 November 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"So far all efforts have failed to trace a firm called Steinmüller, which is not known to the Federal ministries involved in the implementation of the sanctions. In view of these difficulties, the Federal Government has asked the British Embassy in Bonn to provide more details, especially as regards the address of the Steinmüller concern. As soon as this information has been obtained, the competent authorities will continue their investigations and spare no efforts to terminate all activities inconsistent with Security Council resolution 253 (1968)."

J. TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Motor vehicles and/or motor-vehicle spares

(145) Case No. 9. Motor vehicles: United States note dated 28 March 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

(146) Case No. 145. Trucks, engines etc.: information obtained from published sources

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 31 December 1973 to the Federal Republic of Germany, enclosing, as requested by that Government, a copy of the published source from which the Committee had obtained its original information.
4. An acknowledgement dated 17 January 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, indicating that the Secretary-General's note and the attachment had been transmitted to the competent government authorities.
5. A reply dated 15 May 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"Inquiries in the headquarters of Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz Company and in the company's plant in Ulm have produced no evidence confirming the information contained in the article of the Sunday Times, Johannesburg, published on 5 March 1973 and entitled 'Deutz thinks small'. The Editor of the Sunday Times in Johannesburg declared, when questioned about the source of information for the mentioned article, the following:

"The reporter, who left the Sunday Times about half a year ago, was informed that the South African branch of Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz, A.G., is exporting to countries in southern Africa. Mr. Proudfoot did not give the reporter concerned any further details. The reporter interpreted this as including Mozambique, Zambia and Rhodesia. Mr. Proudfoot had at no time mentioned specifically Southern Rhodesia.'

"Under these circumstances my Government cannot consider the article in the Johannesburg Sunday Times as sufficient evidence for a violation of the sanctions established against Southern Rhodesia by Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz."

6. At the 195th meeting on 21 May 1974, the Committee, after considering that reply, decided that a note should be prepared for transmission to the Government of the Federal Republic, expressing the Committee's concern that there was no indication in the reply that the managing director of the firm had not objected to the reporter's interpretation that the firm's exports to "countries in southern Africa" might also include Southern Rhodesia. The Committee considered that the Government should therefore keep the matter under review and inform it of any further developments that might take place. Accordingly, a note dated 7 June 1974 to that effect was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany by the Secretary-General.

(147) Case No. 168. Motor vehicles or spare parts - "Straat Rio": United Kingdom note dated 15 March 1974

1. By a note dated 15 March 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of motor vehicles or vehicle spare parts carried to Beira, Mozambique, aboard the above-mentioned vessel. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of vehicles, or vehicle spares, destined for Southern Rhodesia was of Japanese origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Straat Rio was at the port of Nagoya on 12 December 1973, where she loaded vehicles or vehicle spares consigned by the Japanese company, Toyota Motors, of Nagoya, Japan. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Beira on or about 28 January 1974, where the vehicles/vehicle spares were off-loaded for delivery to a Southern Rhodesian company, Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury. The MV Straat Rio is owned by a Netherlands company, Koninklijke Java-Paketsvaart Lijnen N.V. of Amsterdam.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of Japan, in order to assist them with their investigations into the ultimate destination of any vehicle or vehicle spares shipped aboard the MV Straat Rio and which may have been destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to bring the information to the attention of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, so as to assist them in any investigation they may wish to make into the carriage aboard a Netherlands-owned vessel of vehicles or vehicle spares which may have been destined for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 25 March 1974 to Japan and the Netherlands, transmitting the United Kingdom note and inviting comments thereon.

3. A reply dated 25 April 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Government of Japan, after having made a thorough investigation of the case, has found:

"(1) That 22 Toyota cars (among them 5 partly dismantled) were loaded on the MV Straat Rio at the port of Nagoya on 12 December 1973, and five additional Toyota cars were loaded on the above-mentioned ship at the port of Yokohama on 18 December 1973, and that none of these cars was destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"(2) The facts regarding the said consignment of cars are as follows:

"(a) Consignment of cars loaded at the port of Nagoya

	<u>Exporter</u>	<u>Importer</u>	<u>Destination</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Port of Unloading</u>
(i)	Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd.	Mr. C. Harada Embassy of Japan to Zambia	Zambia	1	Beira
		Mobil Motors (Pvt), Ltd. (PO Box 430 Blantyre, Malawi)	Malawi	2 (semi- knockdown)	Beira
		Mr. Maurice Berckmans (PO Box 14, Bujumbura, Burundi)	Burundi	4	Dar es Salaam
(ii)	Toyota Tsusho Kaisha, Ltd.	Mr. A. Toho (Japan Overseas Youth Volunteers Corps)	Tanzania	1 (including vehicle spare parts)	Dar es Salaam
		Westland Motors, Ltd. (PO Box 30515, Nairobi, Kenya)	Kenya	14 (including 3 knockdown)	Mombasa

"(b) Consignment of cars loaded at the port of Yokohama

	Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd.	Mobil Motors (Pvt), Ltd. (PO Box 430 Blantyre, Malawi)	Malawi	2	Beira
		Mobil Motors Zambia, Ltd. (PO Box 3438, Lusaka, Zambia)	Zambia	3	Beira

"(3) That both exporters, Toyota Motor Sales Company and Toyota Tsusho Kaisha, Ltd., have concluded sale agreements with their respective local agents to the effect that the sale of said cars is permitted solely within the designated countries and is not permitted beyond the boundaries of the designated countries (for example, the agent in Malawi is only authorized to sell the cars within Malawi).

"The Permanent Representative of Japan requests the Secretary-General to be good enough to transmit the above findings of the Government of Japan to the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, in the hope that it will assist the Committee in its efforts to determine the destination of the said consignment."

4. At the 195th meeting on 21 May 1974, the Committee decided that appropriate notes should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to Burundi, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia; the matter was drawn to the attention of the representative of Kenya in the Committee.

5. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent notes dated 21 June 1974 to Burundi, Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia, the substantive text of which had been adopted by the Committee at its 200th meeting on 20 June 1974. The text reads as follows:

"On 15 March 1974, the Committee received an information note from the United Kingdom concerning a shipment of motor vehicles and vehicle spare parts of Japanese origin destined for Southern Rhodesia aboard the Straat Rio, a vessel under the registry of the Netherlands. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 25 March 1974 to Japan and the Netherlands, inviting their comments on the matter.

"In a reply dated 25 April 1974, Japan informed the Committee that a number of Toyota cars were loaded on the vessel Straat Rio both at the port of Nagoya on 12 December 1973 and at the port of Yokohama on 18 December 1973. However, those cars were not destined for Southern Rhodesia but for Burundi, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia as follows:

See paragraph (2) of the note from Japan reproduced in paragraph 3 above.]

"The Government of Japan also pointed out in its note that both exporters, Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd., and Toyota Tsusho Kaisha, Ltd., had concluded sale agreements with their respective local agents to the effect that the sale of the companies' cars is permitted solely within the boundaries of the designated countries.

"The Committee would be greatly obliged if His Excellency's Government could undertake the necessary investigations so as to assist it in its efforts to determine the destination of the consignment of vehicles and vehicle spare

parts in question and, more specifically, to ascertain that the shipment in question did reach its official destination and remain there.

"The Committee also indicated that it would appreciate receiving the comments of His Excellency's Government on this matter at its earliest convenience, if possible within a month."

6. At the 199th meeting on 12 June 1974, the representative of Kenya informed the Committee that his delegation had undertaken to inform the Government of Kenya of the situation and to request it to check the destination of the goods shipped to the Kenyan importer and would report the results of the investigation to the Committee.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee decided that appropriate notes should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to Japan and the Netherlands.

8. At the 200th meeting on 20 June 1974, the Committee considered and adopted the texts of the notes to Japan and the Netherlands and decided to request the Secretary-General to send the notes to those Governments. Accordingly, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 21 June 1974 to Japan and the Netherlands, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Text of the note to Japan

"At the 199th meeting on 12 June 1974, the Committee continued its consideration of the above-mentioned case concerning reports that a number of Toyota motor vehicles and spare parts shipped from Japan aboard the MV Straat Rio in December 1973 were destined for Southern Rhodesia. It had before it the information contained in His Excellency's reply of 25 April 1974, giving a detailed account of the disposition of the motor vehicles unloaded from the ship in the ports of Beira, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the co-operation shown by His Excellency's Government in sending such a prompt and informative reply and wished its sentiments in that regard to be conveyed to the Government.

"However the Committee also wished to inform His Excellency's Government that it is continuing its investigations in this matter, desirous of insuring that motor vehicles or any other goods ostensibly destined for certain particular countries are not diverted for shipment or transshipment to Southern Rhodesia. For that reason, the Committee would greatly welcome any additional information that the Government might still be able to provide, including any documentary evidence by the shippers, if possible, which would help it to determine the total number of Japanese motor vehicles carried by the Straat Rio on the relevant voyage, as well as the consignees in the countries of destination. Furthermore, the Committee noted that the name of the Southern Rhodesian company, Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury, reported in the original note from the United Kingdom as the intended receiver of the Japanese motor vehicles and spare parts in question, appears to have a close affinity to the Japanese Toyota Motors companies; the

Committee would similarly appreciate any information that might indicate the nature of the relationship, if any, between the Southern Rhodesian company, or any other companies in Southern Rhodesia, and the Japanese exporting companies.

"While reiterating its gratitude for the co-operation already shown by His Excellency's Government, the Committee expressed the hope that the Government might be able to make some comments on this matter at the earliest convenience, if possible within a month."

(ii) Text of the note to the Netherlands

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to refer to his note dated 25 March 1974, a copy of which is attached, and to remind His Government of that communication, comments upon which are still eagerly awaited by the Committee.

"Meanwhile, the Committee has received information from the Government of Japan which indicates that a number of motor vehicles carried from Japan aboard the MV Straat Rio in December 1973 were unloaded in the ports of Beira, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa for distribution to consignees in various countries in east and central Africa. The Committee, in pursuance of the task entrusted to it, wishes to ensure that those shipments were not diverted to Southern Rhodesia and believes that His Excellency's Government might greatly assist it in that respect by providing it with all available documentary evidence relating to the voyage in question, including a copy of the ship's manifest, if possible, on the basis of which the Committee might be able to determine the total number of vehicles and the nature of the spare parts carried and unloaded in those ports by the ship, as well as the identity of the various shippers in Japan and the consignees in the countries of destination.

"The Committee expressed the hope that His Excellency's Government would kindly oblige by providing the information requested at the earliest convenience, if possible within a month."

9. Meanwhile, a reply dated 26 June 1974 was received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"A careful inquiry conducted by the Netherlands authorities has shown that the aforesaid vessel, owned by the company Koninklijke Java-Paketaart Lijnen, was loaded with a cargo of Japanese goods at the port of Nagoya in Japan in December 1973. The ultimate destination of the consignment, according to the consignors, was the port of Beira in Mozambique. The cargo was duly delivered to the legitimate consignee in Beira.

"The Acting Permanent Representative, furthermore, wishes to state that there was no basis for the shipping company to assume that the goods in question were destined for Southern Rhodesia."

10. Replies were also received from Kenya and Japan, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 27 July 1974 from Kenya

"The Permanent Representative of Kenya to the United Nations ... has the honour to enclose herewith three copies of original bills of lading submitted by Westland Motors, Ltd., Nairobi, in confirmation of their receipt of 14 units of Toyota vehicles and knock-down parts off-loaded at the port of Mombasa ex 'Straat Rio'."

"The company in question has confirmed to the Government of Kenya that the units imported were sold in Kenya."

(ii) Note dated 9 August 1974 from Japan

"(1) The Government of Japan, in view of the request in the note of the Secretary-General dated 21 July 1974, undertook further investigations of the case in question.

"(2) After having closely examined the documents, including the export declaration, the invoice, the bill of lading and the monthly sales report which were related to the case in question, the Government of Japan reconfirmed that the total number of Toyota motor vehicles carried by the MV Straat Rio and unloaded at the three ports of Mombasa, Beira and Dar es Salaam, southern Africa, on the relevant voyage was 27, which was exactly the same number as was stated in the note of the Permanent Representative of Japan to the Secretary-General dated 25 April 1974.

"(3) With regard to an inquiry by the Secretary-General of the relationship between the Toyota Motors Company, Ltd., and the Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury, or any other companies in Southern Rhodesia, the Government of Japan, after having referred the said inquiry to the Toyota Motors Company, Ltd., received a reply that the Toyota Motors Company, Ltd., had never had any relations with the Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury, in the past, even before the implementation of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and also had no relations with any other companies in Southern Rhodesia."

11. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 16 August 1974 to the Netherlands requesting further information from the Government, in particular the means used by the investigating authorities, including copies of documentary evidence examined, in reaching the conclusion that the vessel in question had not violated the United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

12. An acknowledgement dated 28 August 1974 to the Secretary-General's note of 21 June 1974 was received from the Netherlands.

13. Replies were received from Malawi and the Netherlands, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 10 September 1974 from Malawi

"The Government of Malawi has investigated the claim to the effect that the Toyota Motor Sales, Ltd., in Japan, exported to Malawi motor vehicles and vehicle spare parts of Japanese origin destined for Southern Rhodesia aboard the MV Straat Rio, a vessel under the registration of the Netherlands. The Government of Malawi confirms that motor vehicles were received by a Malawi-based company in the name of Mobil Motors, PO Box 430, Blantyre. At no time has Mobil Motors consigned these vehicles to another company in Southern Rhodesia for sale of these vehicles on the Rhodesian market. The facts are that Mobil Motors received these vehicles for sale in Malawi to Malawi residents. However, there are a number of expatriate officers in Malawi who, on completion of their contracts with either the Government or private firms, buy cars in Malawi and take these to either Rhodesia or any other country where they are expected to work. These transactions are with the full authority of the Reserve Bank of Malawi to whom Mobil Motors and others apply for necessary foreign exchange clearance.

"Mobil Motors have confirmed that the vehicles in question were sold to residents in Malawi who subsequently took these cars abroad as personal effects. It should be pointed out, however, that at no time has Malawi been used as a gateway for evading United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. In fact, the law of the country is that any firm indulging in this malpractice is severely dealt with by the Government."

(ii) Note dated 4 October 1974 from the Netherlands

"Case No. 168 and Case No. 180, concerning transportation by the MV Straat Rio from Japan of Japanese cars and/or car parts destined for Southern Rhodesia, are being investigated by the Netherlands authorities. The investigation takes more time than was to be expected.

"As soon as the investigation has been completed, a reply will be given to the various notes of the Secretary-General concerning the above cases."

14. Notes dated 24 October were sent to Burundi and Zambia, and a note dated 25 October 1974 was sent to Tanzania, each reminding the respective Government that a reply concerning the case was still pending and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

15. A reply dated 14 November 1974 was received from Tanzania, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's letter of 25 October 1974 regarding car shipment with spare parts from Japan. In so far as the shipment to Tanzania is concerned the Government of Tanzania, after making the necessary investigations, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the vessel Straat Rio had a vehicle, Toyota, which was for a Mr. A. Tobo of the Japanese Overseas Youth Service Corporation. The consignee was the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism of the Government of Tanzania."

16. A reminder dated 6 December 1974 similar to that indicated in paragraph 14, above, was sent to Japan.

(148) Case No. 173. Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - "Daphne":
United Kingdom note dated 16 May 1974

1. By a note dated 16 May 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a shipment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares aboard the above vessel. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares destined for Southern Rhodesia is of Japanese origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Daphne was at the port of Nagoya towards the end of March 1974, where she loaded a consignment of Toyota motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares on behalf of the Toyota Motor Sales Company, Nagoya. The vessel subsequently sailed from Nagoya on 29 March 1974 and arrived at Beira on 21 April, where the motor vehicles/motor-vehicle spares were off-loaded for onward consignment to a Southern Rhodesian company, Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury. The MV Daphne flies the Swedish flag and is owned by the Perl Shipping Co., Ltd., A/B, Kungasgatan 17, Postfack 22, Landskrona, Sweden.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Japan to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares of Japanese origin shipped aboard the MV Daphne were destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to draw the information to the attention of the Government of Sweden to assist them with any investigations they may care to make into the carriage aboard a Swedish-owned vessel of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares possibly destined for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 29 May 1974 to Japan and Sweden, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reply dated 27 June 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to the /Secretary-General's/ note dated 29 May 1974, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the finding of an investigation by the Government of Japan as follows:

"1. The Government of Japan, after having undertaken a thorough investigation of the case, has found that none of a consignment of vehicles shipped aboard the MV Daphne was destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"2. Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd., shipped a consignment of 185 Toyota cars (all of them fully assembled) on board the ship MV Daphne, flying the Swedish flag, which loaded the said consignment during the period from 26 March to 29 March 1974 at the port of Nagoya, Japan. The vessel sailed from the port of Nagoya and arrived at the port of Beira on 21 April 1974.

"3. (1) The entire consignment of 185 Toyota cars was unloaded at the port of Beira. Names of the importers and the number of cars unloaded are as follows:

"(i) Mobil Motors Zambia, Ltd.
(PO Box 3438, Lusaka, Zambia) 151 cars

"(ii) Mobil Motors Ltd.
(PO Box 430, Blantyre, Malawi) 28 cars

"(iii) União Commercial de Moçambique (Beira), Ltd.
(PO Box 239, Beira, Mozambique) 4 cars

"(iv) Michell Cotts and Co., S.A., Ltd.
(PO Box 47, Beira, Mozambique) 2 cars

"(2) It may be added that, according to the sales contracts, payment for the consignments of Toyota cars destined for the two above-mentioned Mobil Motors companies, 3 (1) (i) and 3 (1) (ii), will be made by Lonrho Exports, Ltd. (Bath House, 52-60 Holborn Viaduct, London) and J. Gerber and Co., Ltd. (London), both British companies.

"4. The Government of Japan wishes to express its hope that, in the event that similar cases regarding vehicles arise in the future, the Secretary-General will provide it with more detailed information, if available, including chassis numbers, in order to facilitate its investigation.

"The Permanent Representative of Japan assures the Secretary-General that it is the unswerving intention of the Government of Japan, in compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), to render all possible co-operation to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia."

4. An acknowledgement dated 27 June 1974 was received from Sweden.
5. The Committee noted that the case was similar to (147) Case No. 168, above, and decided, following informal consultations, that the same action should be taken with regard to the reported countries of destination of the motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares from Japan. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent notes dated 14 October 1974 to Malawi, Portugal and Zambia, transmitting the information supplied by Japan and requesting the Governments to undertake the necessary investigations which might assist the Committee in its efforts to determine the final destination of the consignments from Japan.
6. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General also sent a note of the same date to Japan, requesting any additional information that the Government might be able to provide, as well as copies of any documentary evidence.
7. A reminder was sent to Sweden on 4 November 1974.
8. A reply dated 19 November 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to Case No. 173, Case No. 180 and Case No. 182, all dated 14 October 1974, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, after having referred the cases to the Government of Japan, as follows:

"(a) The Government of Japan has obtained no further information regarding the above-mentioned cases beyond that provided in the Permanent Representative's notes to the Secretary-General dated 27 June 1974, 9 August 1974 and 9 August 1974, respectively. The Government of Japan will keep the said cases under review and will inform the Secretary-General without delay should any further information come to light.

"(b) The Government of Japan has consistently advised the Japanese business circles concerned, including motor-vehicle exporters, to take maximum precautions to prevent Japanese exports from reaching Southern Rhodesia through third countries. The Government of Japan, in a further effort to ensure full observance of its guidance, issued a 'Caution of Export' on 11 September 1974, reminding Japanese exporters of the standing warning that they are required to pay strict attention to the ultimate destination of their exports, as the Permanent Representative of Japan informed the Secretary-General in his noted dated 17 October 1974.

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations wishes to reassure the Secretary-General that it is the intention of the Government of Japan, in compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), to render all possible co-operation to the Committee."

(149) Case No. 180. Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - "Straat Rio":
United Kingdom note dated 20 June 1974

1. By a note dated 20 June 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning a consignment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares aboard the above-named vessel. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of motor-vehicle spares destined for Southern Rhodesia is of Japanese origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Straat Rio was at the port of Yokohama towards the end of March 1974, where she loaded a consignment of Toyota motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares on behalf of the Toyota Motor Sales Company, Nagoya. The vessel subsequently sailed from Yokohama on 29 March 1974 and arrived at Beira late on 26 May 1974, where the motor vehicles/motor-vehicle spares were off-loaded for onward consignment to a Southern Rhodesian company, Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury. The MV Straat Rio is owned by a Netherlands company, Koninklijke Java-Paketaart Lijnen NV of Amsterdam.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Japan, to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares of Japanese origin shipped aboard the MV Straat Rio were destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to draw the information to the attention of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, to assist them with any investigations they may care to make into the carriage aboard a Netherlands-owned vessel of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares possibly destined for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 1 July 1974 to Japan and the Netherlands, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A reply dated 9 August 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 1 July 1974, concerning a shipment of Toyota motor vehicles aboard the MV Straat Rio, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, after having referred the case to the Government of Japan, of the findings of an investigation by the Government of Japan, in the hope that this may help the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) in its efforts to determine the destination of the cargo of motor vehicles in question, as follows:

"(1) The Government of Japan, after having undertaken a thorough investigation of the case, has found that none of a consignment of motor vehicles shipped aboard the MV Straat Rio was destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"(2) As the result of an investigation by the Government of Japan, it has become clear that the Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd., loaded a consignment of four Toyota motor vehicles (all fully assembled) on board the MV Straat Rio, owned by a Netherlands company, on 28 March 1974. The said vessel sailed from the port of Yokohama on 29 March 1974 and arrived at the port of Beira on 26 May 1974.

"(3) Names of the importers and the number of motor vehicles delivered are as follows:

"(i) Mobil Motors (Pvt), Ltd.
(PO Box 430, Blantyre, Malawi)
----- 3 cars

"(ii) Mobil Motors Zambia, Ltd.
(PO Box 3438, Lusaka, Zambia)
----- 1 car

"The Permanent Representative of Japan wishes to reassure the Secretary-General that it is the intention of the Government of Japan, in compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), to render all possible co-operation to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia."

4. An acknowledgement dated 4 October 1974 was received from the Netherlands.
5. The Committee noted that this case was similar to Case No. 168 above, and decided, following informal consultations, that the same action should be taken with regard to the reported countries of destination of the motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares from Japan. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent notes dated 14 October 1974 to Malawi and Zambia, transmitting the information supplied by Japan and requesting the Governments to undertake the necessary investigations which might assist the Committee in its efforts to determine the final destination of the consignments from Japan.
6. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General also sent a note of the same date to Japan, requesting any additional

information that the Government might be able to provide, as well as copies of any documentary evidence.

7. A reply dated 19 November 1974 was received from Japan, for the substantive part of which see Case No. 173, paragraph 8 (serial No. (148)).

8. A reminder was sent to the Netherlands on 29 November 1974.

(150) Case No. 182. Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - "M. Citadel":
United Kingdom note dated 24 June 1974

1. By a note dated 24 June 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning a shipment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares aboard the above-named vessel. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares of Japanese origin were destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The information is to the effect that the M. Citadel was at the port of Nagoya on 20 April 1974, where she loaded a consignment of Toyota motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares on behalf of the Toyota Motor Sales Company, Nagoya. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Beira on 16 May, where the motor vehicles/motor-vehicle spares were off-loaded for onward consignment to a Southern Rhodesian company, Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury. The M. Citadel flies the Swedish flag and is owned by the Perl Shipping Co., Ltd., A/B, Kungasgatan 17, Postfack 22, Landskrona, Sweden.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Japan, to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares of Japanese origin shipped aboard the M. Citadel were destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to draw the information to the attention of the Government of Sweden to assist them with any investigation they may care to make into the carriage aboard a Swedish-owned vessel of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares possibly destined for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 3 July 1974 to Japan and Sweden, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. Replies were received from Sweden and Japan, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 8 August 1974 from Sweden

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note has the honour to inform him that the Swedish Government has transferred the matter to the Chief Public Prosecutor for appropriate legal action. The investigation by the Prosecutor is expected to be completed in the beginning of this autumn."

(ii) Note dated 9 August 1974 from Japan

"(1) The Government of Japan, after having undertaken a thorough investigation of the case, has found that none of a consignment of motor vehicles shipped aboard the M. Citadel was destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"(2) As the result of an investigation by the Government of Japan, it has become clear that the Toyota Motor Sales Company, Ltd., loaded a consignment of 188 Toyota motor vehicles (all fully assembled) at the port of Nagoya on 20 April 1974 and subsequently loaded a consignment of 77 Toyota motor vehicles (all fully assembled) at the port of Yokohama, thus a consignment of 265 cars in total, on board the M. Citadel owned by a Swedish company, which arrived at the port of Beira on 16 May 1974.

"(3) Names of the importers and the number of motor vehicles delivered are as follows:

"(i) Mobil Motors (Pvt), Ltd.
(PO Box 430, Blantyre, Malawi)
----- 23 cars

"(ii) Mobil Motors Zambia, Ltd.
(PO Box 3438, Lusaka, Zambia)
----- 200 cars

"(iii) União Commercial de Moçambique
SARL (PO Box 239, Beira, Mozambique)
----- 42 cars

"The Permanent Representative of Japan wishes to reassure the Secretary-General that it is the intention of the Government of Japan, in compliance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), to render all possible co-operation to the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia."

4. The Committee noted that the case was similar to Case No. 168 reported above, and decided, following informal consultations, that the same action should be taken with regard to the reported countries of destination of the motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares from Japan. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent notes dated 14 October 1974 to the countries concerned, transmitting the information supplied by Japan and requesting the Governments to undertake the necessary investigations which might assist the Committee in its efforts to determine the final destination of the consignments from Japan.

5. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General also sent a note of the same date to Japan, requesting any additional information that the Government might be able to provide, as well as copies of any documentary evidence.

6. Replies were received from Japan and Malawi. For the substantive text of the Japanese reply see Case No. 173, paragraph 8 (serial No. (148)). The reply dated 8 December 1974 from Malawi reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Malawi to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the Secretary-General's communication concerning Case No. 182.

"The competent authorities in Malawi have advised that they have checked the documents of Mobil Motors, Limited, and they have established that all the vehicles destined for Malawi market have been disposed of locally and those for Zambia have been transported to that country through the Mchingi/Chipata border."

(151) Case No. 195. Motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares - "Soula K":
United Kingdom note dated 28 November 1974

1. By a note dated 28 November 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning a shipment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares aboard the above-named vessel. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that a consignment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares destined for Southern Rhodesia is of Japanese origin.

"The information is to the effect that the MV Soula K was at the port of Nagoya towards the end of August 1974, where she loaded a consignment of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares on behalf of the Toyota Motor Sales Company, Nagoya, Japan. The vessel subsequently called at the port of Lourenço Marques on 2 October 1974, where the motor vehicles/vehicle spares were off-loaded for delivery to the Southern Rhodesian importer, Toyomobile Motors (Pvt), Ltd., Salisbury. The MV Soula K is owned by the Elco Shipping Corporation, SA, Panama, and flies the Greek flag.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Japan to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares of Japanese origin shipped aboard the MV Soula K were destined for Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee may also wish to ask the Secretary-General to draw the information to the attention of the Governments of Greece and Panama to assist them with any investigation they may care to make into the carriage aboard a vessel, Panamanian-owned and flying the Greek flag, of motor vehicles or motor-vehicle spares possibly destined for Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent notes dated 9 December 1974 to Greece, Japan and Panama, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

(152) Case No. 197. Trade in motor vehicles (and other commodities): United Kingdom note dated 6 December 1974

1. By a note dated 6 December 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning trade in motor vehicles and other commodities. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information, of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation, that a Swiss company and/or individual is trading extensively with Rhodesia.

"The information is to the effect that a Dr. Morgash of Anacardia, SA, Lugano, Switzerland, is engaged in large-scale trading with Southern Rhodesia. It is understood that Dr. Morgash arranges exports to and imports from Southern Rhodesia through the agency of a Mr. Ian Malcolm of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Apart from trade in general commodities, the information indicates that Dr. Morgash is arranging to supply a large number of motor vehicles ostensibly for the use of a front company called Afro-Trade but, in fact, for the use of the military or police in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to draw the above information to the attention of the Government of Switzerland, to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that a Swiss company and/or individual is engaged in large-scale trade with Southern Rhodesia, in general, and, in particular, is arranging the supply of motor vehicles to Southern Rhodesia for military or police use."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 17 December 1974 to Switzerland, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

Aircraft and/or aircraft spares

(153) Case No. 41. Aircraft spares: United Kingdom note dated 5 September 1969

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the third report.

(154) Case No. 67. Supply of aircraft to Southern Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 21 January 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

(155) Case No. 144. Sale of three Boeing aircraft to Southern Rhodesia: information obtained from published sources

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. At the 183rd meeting on 30 January 1974, the representative of the United States, referring to his statement to the Committee at its 177th meeting to the effect that his Government was continuing its investigation of the sale of three Boeing 720 aircraft to Air Rhodesia (Case No. 144), said that his Government had established that Jet Aviation (Basel), a Swiss company, had in April 1973 sold three such aircraft, and related parts and equipment, to Mr. Mervin Eyeth, a Southern Rhodesian national, who was the Assistant General Manager of Air Rhodesia but who had been posing as an aircraft agent representing a South African air charter firm. The United States Government had no conclusive evidence that, at the time of the sale, Jet Aviation had been aware of Mr. Eyeth's connexion with Air Rhodesia.

However, the United States Government had determined that, in transferring the parts, Jet Aviation had violated the United States export licence issued for the export of those parts to Switzerland. Accordingly, the Government had declined to renew the station licence of Jet Aviation (Basel) SA when it had expired in July 1973. The Government had also suspended the station licence of Jet Aviation (Geneva) SA, a related firm. The Government intended in future to monitor the issue of export licences in order to prevent United States spare parts and services from reaching Air Rhodesia.

He further informed the Committee that a station licence was a privilege which facilitated the purchase and receipt of United States goods by foreign firms. Since Jet Aviation had lost its station licence, each future application which it made to buy United States products would have to be fully documented and would undergo careful scrutiny. His Government believed that the suspension of the station licence would prevent Jet Aviation from supplying additional parts of United States origin to Air Rhodesia. Moreover, it was hoped that the action would deter other firms from transferring United States products to Southern Rhodesia.

His delegation suggested that the Committee might wish to ask other Governments concerned to examine the details of the transaction, in order to determine whether their national laws implementing the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia had been violated and whether legal action could be taken.

4. At the same meeting the Committee decided that a note should be prepared, in consultation with the representative of the United States, for its consideration for transmission to all Member States.
5. In the absence of replies from Liechtenstein and Portugal, the Committee decided to include those Governments in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 28 February 1974.
6. Further to paragraph 4 above, the note, after being considered and adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations, was sent to all Member States by the Secretary-General on 1 March 1974, at the Committee's request. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and, with reference to his note of 31 July 1973 (PO 230 SORH (1-2-1), Case No. 144), would like, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, to draw the attention of the Permanent Representative to the following.

"The Committee, at its 183rd meeting, again examined Case No. 144 concerning the acquisition of Boeing aircraft and equipment by Southern Rhodesia. At that meeting, the representative of the United States of America stated that his Government had established that Jet Aviation (Basel), SA, a Swiss company had, in April 1973, sold three Boeing 720 aircraft and related parts and equipment to a Southern Rhodesian national who was the assistant general manager of Air Rhodesia but who had been posing as an aircraft agent representing a South African air charter firm.

"The United States Government had no conclusive evidence that, at the time of the sale, Jet Aviation had been aware of that person's connexion with Air Rhodesia. However, the United States Government had determined that, in transferring the aircraft and parts, Jet Aviation had violated the United States export licence issued for their export to Switzerland. Accordingly, the United States Government declined to renew the station licence of Jet Aviation (Basel), SA, when it expired in July 1973. The Government also suspended the station licence of Jet Aviation (Geneva), SA, a related firm.

"The United States representative indicated that a station licence was a privilege that facilitated the purchase and receipt of United States goods by foreign firms. Consequently, his Government believed that suspension of the station licence would prevent Jet Aviation from supplying additional material of United States origin to Air Rhodesia.

"The Committee, recalling the appeal contained in the Secretary-General's note of 31 July 1973 referred to above, considered that those Governments to which it was addressed might also wish to receive the information given above. Therefore the Committee decided to transmit that information to those

Governments and to renew its appeal to them to alert appropriate firms or individuals in their countries and to scrutinize carefully any proposals for the sale of aircraft or equipment to ensure that these are not destined either directly, or through intermediaries in third countries for Southern Rhodesia."

7. A reply dated 18 April 1974 was received from Switzerland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations ... in reply to his note of 18 September 1973 concerning the sale of three Boeing aircraft to Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 144), has the honour to confirm the information given in his note of 6 September 1973.

"The additional information transmitted by the delegation of the United Kingdom on 22 August 1973 to the Secretary-General and, on the same day, by the United Kingdom Embassy at Bern to the Federal Political Department has been carefully studied by the competent Swiss authorities and was, as a matter of fact, already taken into account in the Observer's reply of 6 September."

8. Further to paragraph 5 above, the Committee again included Liechtenstein and Portugal in the quarterly lists issued as press releases on 29 May and 17 September 1974.

9. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee decided that no further action should be taken on the case but that the fact that the Committee considered Switzerland's response on the matter inadequate should be specifically mentioned in the present report to the Security Council.

(156) Case No. 162. Viscount aircraft: United Kingdom note dated 17 January 1974

1. By a note dated 17 January 1974, the United Kingdom reported information concerning attempts by the Southern Rhodesian Air Force to acquire a Viscount aircraft for the transport of VIPs. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information which suggests that Southern Rhodesia are hoping to acquire an aircraft.

"The information is to the effect that the Southern Rhodesia Air Force are hoping to acquire a Viscount aircraft for the transport of VIPs.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of Member States to enable them to take any action which they may consider necessary to prevent the possible export to Southern Rhodesia of a Viscount aircraft."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 13 February 1974 to all Member States, transmitting the United Kingdom note and drawing their particular attention to the last paragraph thereof.

Other

(157) Case No. 88. Cycle accessories: United Kingdom note dated 13 August 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

(158) Case No. 141. Locomotives - "Beira": United Kingdom note dated 24 April 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A note dated 18 February 1974 was received from Austria, stating that the Austrian authorities had immediately started thorough investigations, which were still in progress, and that the results would be communicated to the Committee as soon as they were completed.
4. A further note dated 23 April 1974 was received from Austria, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The competent Austrian authorities have carried out further investigations into this case. However, the Austrian firm in question, Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., emphasized, as was already stated in the Austrian note dated 20 June 1973, that it had not received any orders from Southern Rhodesia. Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., confirmed that it did receive an order for diesel electric industrial shunting locomotives and spare parts from the South African trading firm Rand Exports (PTY), Ltd. Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., again pointed out that specifications for these locomotives were such that they could be used in all African countries with tracks of gauge 1,067 mm, as, for instance, in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana and South Africa.

"Finally, Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., declared that the relevant contracts with Rand Exports stipulated delivery f.o.b. Hamburg or Bremen and that therefore, once delivery was made accordingly, no further responsibilities for Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., existed."

5. By a further note dated 7 May 1974, the United Kingdom reported additional information on the matter. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Government of the United Kingdom, with reference to their notes of 24 April 1973 and 11 December 1973 about sales of locomotives possibly destined for Southern Rhodesia, wish to inform the Committee that they have received information of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation that sums of money are still being transferred from Southern Rhodesia to Austria in payment for such locomotives.

"The information is to the effect that, early in March 1974, a payment of approximately 50,000 Swiss francs was made by a Southern Rhodesian bank, possibly through intermediary banking channels, to the Kreditanstalt Bankverein, Vienna, for credit to the Austrian company, Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., Vienna. The information indicates that the money transferred is in part payment for railway locomotives already supplied or about to be supplied to Southern Rhodesia.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Austria to assist them with their investigations into the possibility that railway locomotives supplied or about to be supplied by Simmering-Graz-Pauker are destined for Southern Rhodesia."

6. The Committee decided, following informal consultations, that the information contained in the United Kingdom note should be drawn to the attention of the representative of Austria in the Committee, requesting that his Government take the necessary action on the matter.

7. A reply dated 5 July 1974 was received from Austria, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that, after receiving information concerning a payment made by a Southern Rhodesian bank to Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., as contained in a note of the Government of the United Kingdom (transmitted directly through the Committee ...), the competent Austrian authorities have carried out further and thorough investigations into this case.

"The Austrian company in question, Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., confirmed, as was already stated in this Permanent Mission's note dated 23 April 1974, that it did receive an order for small-type diesel electric industrial shunting locomotives and spare parts from the South African company, Rand Exports (Pty), Ltd. The specifications for these locomotives were such that they could be used in all African countries with tracks of gauge 1,067 mm, as, for instance, in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana and South Africa.

"Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., confirmed to the competent Austrian authorities that it did receive from the above-mentioned company, for locomotives

supplied, payments through various international banks, as, for instance, the First National City Bank of New York, the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, as well as through various banks in Switzerland. Considering that these payments were received through many different banking channels, the fact of receiving payment through the Standard Bank in Salisbury did not immediately occur as unusual to Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G.

"Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., communicated to the Austrian authorities that the fact that, among other banks, a Southern Rhodesian bank was used by the South African company, Rand Exports (Pty), Ltd., to make payments to Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., had raised suspicions, however, that the above-mentioned company might entertain business relations with Southern Rhodesia.

"Simmering-Graz-Pauker, A.G., has informed the competent Austrian authorities that, in view of this possibility, it has decided not to accept any further orders from the Rand Exports (Pty), Ltd., of Johannesburg."

8. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the representative of Austria informed the Committee that his Government continued to view the case as serious. It would continue its investigations and inform the Committee if it discovered any further information. He drew the Committee's attention to the information in the Government's reply of 5 July 1974 to the effect that the Austrian firm concerned had agreed not to accept any further orders from Rand Exports (Pty), Ltd., because of the possibility that the locomotives might be re-exported to Southern Rhodesia.

9. At that meeting, the Committee decided that no further immediate action should be taken on the matter but that the case should be kept under review.

K. TEXTILE FABRICS AND RELATED PRODUCTS

(159) Case No. 93. Shirts manufactured in Southern Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 21 August 1970

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fourth report.

(160) Case No. 150. Cotton corduroy - "Straat Nagasaki": United Kingdom note dated 23 July 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. A reply dated 18 January 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"In response to the note of the Secretary-General of the United Nations dated 19 December 1973, the Government of Japan hereby submits copies of the documents listed below, which have been examined by the authorities concerned in the course of their investigation into Case No. 150, with a view to affording the maximum assistance to the work of the Committee.

"As a matter of principle, however, the submission to the United Nations of this type of material, which could involve trade secrets, does not always fall within the sole competence of the Government of Japan and may require the consent of the Japanese business firms involved. It should, therefore, be duly noted that the submission of the following documents is made with the consent of the firm involved:

1. Indent;
2. Sale note;
3. Export licence;
4. Export declaration;
5. Customs invoice;
6. Commercial invoice;
7. Letter of credit.

4. Following the Committee's decision at the 189th meeting on 3 April 1974, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent a note dated 5 April 1974 to Japan, informing that Government that the Committee did not yet feel able to dispose of the case in a conclusive manner and expressing its hope that the Government of Japan would pursue the matter and inform it of any relevant information that might come to light.

5. A reply dated 17 April 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 5 April 1974, concerning a shipment from Japan of cotton corduroy material to southern Africa on board the Dutch-registered MV Straat Nagasaki, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, after having transmitted the said note to the Government of Japan, of the following reply:

"The Government of Japan will keep the matter under review and will inform the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia immediately should any further information come to light beyond that provided in the Permanent Representative's note SC/74/18, dated 18 January 1974."

6. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee decided that a follow-up note should be sent to Japan, inquiring if the Government was in a position to submit any new information that might have been obtained through further investigations. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent the note to Japan on 6 December 1974.

(161) Case No. 152. Textiles - "Ise Maru" and "Acapulco Maru": United Kingdom note dated 7 August 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below:
3. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 28 January 1974 to Japan, expressing the Committee's hope that the Government of Japan would keep the matter under review and inform it of any further information that might come to light.
4. A reply dated 18 April 1974 was received from Japan, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 28 January 1974, concerning shipments of textiles from Japan aboard the MV Ise Maru and the MV Acapulco Maru to southern African ports, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General, after having transmitted the said note to the Government of Japan, of the following reply:

"The Government of Japan will keep the matter under review and will inform the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia immediately should any further information come to light beyond that provided in the Permanent Representative's note SC/73/235, dated 24 September 1973."

5. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee decided that a follow-up note should be sent to Japan, inquiring whether the Government was in a position to submit any new information that might have been obtained through further investigations. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent the note to Japan on 6 December 1974.

L. SPORTING ACTIVITIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS

(162) Case No. 120. Southern Rhodesia and the Olympic Games: note from the Federal Republic of Germany dated 5 April 1971

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the fifth report.

(163) Case No. 148. Southern Rhodesia and the Maccabiah Games: information supplied to the Committee by the Sudan on 21 June 1973

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

(164) Case No. 160. Southern Rhodesia and the World Yachting Championships, Imperia, Italy: information obtained from published sources

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A further reply dated 10 May 1974 was received from Italy, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations ... following his note No. 5379 of 5 December 1973 concerning Case No. 160. has the honour to inform him /the Secretary-General/ that the competent authorities in Italy have completed their inquiry, which has enabled them to ascertain that Mr. Mike Ross and Mr. Brian Pearce-Fleming were not known by the Italian National Olympic Committee as being Rhodesians. It has been confirmed, as stated in the above said note, that they came to Italy with British passports.

"Since the inquiry by the Italian authorities is concluded, the Committee might wish, on the basis of the results of the investigation, to declare the case closed."

4. At the 195th meeting on 21 May 1974, the Committee, after considering the information supplied by Italy, decided to close the case.

(165) Case No. 166. Southern Rhodesia and the International Judo Federation (IJF): information obtained from published sources

1. In February 1974, the Committee received information from published sources to the effect that a team of five black-belt judokas of the Budokan Judo Club in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, had left Salisbury by air on 15 February 1974 on a six-week tour of the Federal Republic of Germany, during which they would engage in matches against clubs in Munich, Hamburg, West Berlin, Cologne and several smaller centres; the team was also scheduled to participate in some matches in Austria. The tour and itinerary were said to have been arranged by the club's player-manager Herman Otto, with the help of Deutsche Judo-Bund sports director, Mr. Robert Heil.
2. According to the published information, the President of the Rhodesian Judo Association was quoted as expressing the hope that the tour would be a forerunner to plans for sending a national team to the Federal Republic of Germany and to the United Kingdom in 1975 and that it might improve Southern Rhodesia's chances of obtaining membership in the IJF.
3. At the Committee's request, following its decision at the 187th meeting on 6 March 1974, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 7 March 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, drawing the Government's attention to the reported information

and inviting the Government's comments thereon, in view of the fact that the admission into the Federal Republic of Germany of persons from Southern Rhodesia might have been contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The information was also drawn to the attention of the representative of Austria in the Committee.

4. At the same meeting the Committee decided to request the Secretariat to obtain any possible relevant information on the International Judo Federation, on the basis of which the Committee would take a decision with regard to the manner of communicating with that organization.

5. The following information on IJF was obtained from the Yearbook of International Organizations (1973):

International Judo Federation

Founded: London, 1951

Recognized by the International Olympic Committee

Secretary-General: R. P. Delforge
Drève des Thuyas 5
1970 Wezembeek-Oppem, Belgium

Continental unions and their Presidents:

Europe

Pan America

Asia

Oceania

Africa: Louis Guirandou N'Diaye
B.P. 1553
Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Membership: National federations grouped into continental unions.

6. At the 188th meeting on 13 March 1974, the Committee decided that a note should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to IJF on the matter. Accordingly, the Acting Chairman, at the request of the Committee, addressed a note dated 2 May 1974 to the Secretary-General of IJF, the text of which had been adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations. The substantive portion reads as follows:

"I have been requested by the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to write to you about a news item published in the Rhodesia Herald (here attached), stating that a team from the Budokan Judo Club in Salisbury would undertake a six-week tour through the Federal Republic of Germany. During this tour, the judo team would engage in matches against judo clubs in Munich, Hamburg, West Berlin and other cities. The itinerary of these matches was said to have been arranged with the help of the Deutsche Judo-Bund sports director, Mr. Robert Heil.

"The enclosed item indicates that applications by the Rhodesian Judo Association made to the International Judo Federation in Munich and Lausanne were 'shelved' but that the Association hopes that the tour of the Federal Republic of Germany and further tours planned will help the Rhodesian Judo Association's case with the International Judo Federation.

"The Committee, whose membership is the same as that of the Security Council, is entrusted by the Council with various duties in connexion with the application of the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Committee views with serious concern any action which might enhance the status of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia or provide the possibility of a breach of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

"The Committee has already made inquiries of the Governments of those countries mentioned in the press report with a view towards insuring that the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council are strictly observed.

"The Committee would be grateful if, in the event of an application by the Rhodesian Judo Association for membership in the International Judo Federation, you were to bring this letter to the attention of those concerned in the IJF, with the Committee's urgent request that the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit."

7. Replies were received from the Federal Republic of Germany and the President of IJF, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 5 June 1974 from the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 7 March 1974, has the honour to communicate the following reply from the Federal Government:

"The Deutsche Judo-Bund has indeed been approached about organizing a tour for judokas from Southern Rhodesia but has declined the request.

"In March 1974, some members of the Salisbury Judo Club participated in the training of private clubs in Wolfsburg, in south Germany, and in Austria. No competitions were held.

"Since the Federal Republic of Germany does not recognize passports issued in Southern Rhodesia, the judokas must have travelled on passports originating elsewhere."

(ii) Letter dated 29 July 1974 from the President of IJF

"Mr. Raymond Delforge, one-time General Secretary of my federation and now the incumbent Treasurer, has passed on to me your letter of 2 May.

"I thank you for the copy of the article in the Rhodesia Herald but must point out that, in accordance with our statutes, we do not have any power to prevent a member federation, or any club or clubs, belonging hereto from taking such action in this matter as they wish.

"As far as we are concerned, and also as the personal opinion of the writer, we deplore any intervention at a political level in sport, and we venture to suggest that greater harm can be done by such interference than the good which can be done by propagating the principles of sport and non-political co-operation and by hoping that the spread and fellowship of good sportsmanship will help to re-establish some of the principles which appear to be lacking in social relationships today.

"Perhaps you will be good enough to state what authority you have to prevent our member federations/clubs from participating in such tournaments."

8. At the 203rd meeting on 7 August 1974, the representative of Austria informed the Committee, that, according to a statement by the Austrian Judo Federation, Rhodesia was not a member of the International Judo Federation and could not therefore participate in the Judo World Championships to be held in Vienna in 1975. Moreover, the Austrian Judo Federation did not intend to invite the athletes from Rhodesia.

9. At the same meeting, the Committee decided that a further note should be sent to the Federal Republic of Germany, expressing the Committee's satisfaction that the Deutsche Judo-Bund had declined a request from judokas of Southern Rhodesia to go to the Federal Republic but requesting additional information, in particular, whether the Government could provide the names of the Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Judo Club members who had gone to the Federal Republic in March 1974 and, more importantly, on what passports they had entered and left the country. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent a note dated 22 August 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany.

10. An acknowledgement dated 28 August 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

11. At the 205th meeting on 28 August 1974, the Committee decided that an appropriate reply to the letter of the President of IJF should be prepared for its consideration, as well as a note to all Member States, apprising them of the matter.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of Austria, referring to the information contained in the reply from the Federal Republic of Germany, stated that he had written in March to his Government, which had taken the matter up with the Austrian Judo Federation. The latter had replied that, to the best of its knowledge, no such visits had occurred. His Government would take precautions against future occurrences. He pointed out, however, that it was no easy matter to control border traffic in a country like Austria, which received over 80 million

visitors in the course of a year. With regard to the World Judo Championships to be held in Vienna in 1975, he had already informed the Committee that Southern Rhodesia was not a member of the International Judo Federation and that the Austrian Judo Federation had no intention of inviting Rhodesian athletes to compete.

13. Further to paragraph 11 above, the Chairman, at the Committee's request, sent a letter dated 24 October 1974 to the President of IJF, and the Secretary-General sent a note dated 30 October to all Member States. The texts of the letter and the note, which were adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations, read as follows:

(i) Text of the letter from the Chairman to the President of IJF

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 29 July 1974, the contents of which were brought to the attention of our Committee.

"When, in 1965, the Security Council, acting under its mandatory powers as provided for in the United Nations Charter, decided to impose sanctions against the white régime in Southern Rhodesia, it was with a view to counteracting the declaration of independence made unilaterally by a small minority which was and still is maintaining under its yoke the rest of the population in the Territory. Later on, by its resolution 253 (1968), which was unanimously adopted (copy attached), the Security Council extended the scope of the sanctions and established our Committee to survey their implementation. This is in answer to your query regarding the authority of the Committee to deal with this matter.

"There is no doubt that the final responsibility for implementing the sanctions remains with the Governments concerned, and for that reason the Committee intends to inform them of our exchange of communications; however, the Committee would find it hard to believe that the International Judo Federation, faithful to the lofty ideals expressed in your letter, would refuse to co-operate with it and decide to show any kind of acceptance either expressed or implied to the representatives of a racially-based system.

"I therefore, would like to renew my appeal to you, Mr. President, that the matter be brought to the attention of those concerned in the IJF, with the Committee's urgent request that the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council be strictly observed both in letter and spirit."

(ii) Text of the note to all Member States

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to inform him of the following:

"The Committee has been informed of attempts by Southern Rhodesia sports organizations to obtain international recognition.

"In particular, the attention of the Committee was drawn to information received from published sources that the Salisbury's Budokan Judo Club had sent some of its members to Europe in February-March 1974 to meet European judo clubs and play matches with them. According to the same information, that tour was a forerunner to plans for sending a national team to Europe next year to improve its chance of obtaining membership of the International Judo Federation (IJF). Accordingly, the Committee, which was concerned at the risk of violation of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against the illegal régime, and in particular, paragraph 5 (a) and (b) of resolution 253 (1968), took up the matter with the Governments specifically concerned.

"Furthermore, considering that accession to membership for a Rhodesian organization in an international organization would be likely to further encourage the illegal régime in its unlawful actions, the Committee brought the matter to the attention of the International Judo Federation. In his reply, the President of this Federation stated that, in accordance with the Statutes, the Federation had no power to prevent a member federation or any club from taking such action in this matter as they wished.

"The Committee would therefore be grateful if His Excellency's Government could draw this matter to the attention of judo clubs and associations under its jurisdiction, so that the relevant resolutions of the Security Council might be implemented in letter, as well as in spirit.

"In that connexion, the Committee would like to recall also paragraph 16 of the second special report [S/10920 and Corrigendum] which was approved by Security Council resolution 333 (1973) and which reads as follows:

'The Committee thinks that awareness on the part of Member States of the whole purpose of the United Nations sanctions policy is vital and, therefore, that it should periodically request Member States to draw the attention of their public to the importance of the relevant United Nations resolutions.'

14. Acknowledgements dated 4, 7 and 15 November 1974 were received from Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany and Canada, respectively.

15. A reply dated 6 November 1974 was received from Mauritania, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The note referred to sporting contacts which Southern Rhodesia has established or is seeking to establish with a number of countries. I wish to inform you at this time that the Mauritanian Government has already taken every measure to ensure that all the provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) will be respected."

16. A note dated 5 December 1974 was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany, reminding that Government that a reply to the Secretary-General's note of 22 August 1974 was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

17. At the 218th meeting on 12 December 1974, the representative of Austria informed the Committee as follows:

"The Austrian Judo Federation has informed the Austrian Government that a representative of the Rhodesian Judo Federation might possibly participate as a guest in the Congress of the World Judo Federation in Vienna. A decision about such a participation has to be taken by the President of the World Judo Federation Charles S. Palmer.

"The Austrian Government has informed the Austrian Judo Federation that no persons with Rhodesian passports can enter Austria."

(166) Case No. 167. Tour by a Southern Rhodesian cricket player abroad:
information obtained from published sources

1. At the 187th meeting on 6 March 1974, the representative of Iraq drew the Committee's attention to a published press report, according to which a Southern Rhodesian cricket captain, playing with the Union Club in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, planned to fly to India to participate in a cricket match some time in March.

2. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 7 March 1974 to the Government of India, drawing its attention to the matter.

3. A reply dated 15 March 1974 was received from India, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to his /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 12 March 1974 regarding certain reports about the proposed visit of a Southern Rhodesian cricketer to India. India's policy in regard to Southern Rhodesia is well-known. In accordance with this policy, no permission will be granted by the Government of India for such a visit."

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 5 April 1974 to India, expressing the Committee's appreciation for the decision of the Government not to grant permission for such a visit and expressing the hope that the Government would continue to exercise the greatest vigilance to ensure that mandatory sanctions of the Security Council were strictly enforced.

(167) Case No. 174. Hockey team tour of Southern Rhodesia: information obtained from published sources

1. In May 1974, the Committee obtained information from published sources, according to which a Rugby team from the Federal Republic of Germany, the Reusselsheim Rugby Club, had made a tour of Southern Rhodesia and participated in hockey matches with a "Southern Rhodesia select team" on 17 and 18 March 1974.
2. The information thus obtained was considered by the Committee at the 194th meeting on 17 May 1974. Subsequently, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, following informal consultations, sent a note dated 14 June 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany, enclosing a copy of the published source and requesting comments thereon, in view of the fact that such participation in sports events in Southern Rhodesia might be contrary to the spirit and content of the sanctions imposed in Southern Rhodesia by the Security Council. The note also made reference to a tour by the junior basket-ball team from the Federal Republic, which was reported to have played against the "Rhodesia under-21 basket-ball team".
3. An acknowledgement dated 19 June 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany, and a reply dated 25 July 1974 was received from that Government, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully studied the alleged contraventions of the sanctions imposed on Southern Rhodesia by the Security Council which had been brought to its attention by the Secretary-General's note of 14 June 1974. It has reached the conclusion that such travels to Southern Rhodesia are not prohibited under the measures passed by the Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and, consequently, not under the German regulations issued in implementation of these measures either. The freedom of every citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany to leave his country, enshrined in the basic law of the Federal Republic of Germany, is also enjoyed by athletes. Therefore, the Federal Government finds itself unable to initiate an official investigation of the two cases mentioned by the Secretary-General in his note.

"However, the Federal Government does not promote sports contacts with Southern Rhodesia in any way, ideologically or financially. It has repeatedly asked the leading sports associations of the Federal Republic of Germany to refrain from travels of a representative nature to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia. Being autonomous in the conduct of their international relations, governed only by the rules of the respective international sports federations, these associations are, however, not subject to instructions from the Federal Government.

"It would seem, therefore, that the issue brought up by the Security Council Committee ... regarding the participation of Southern Rhodesia in

international sports activities of a representative nature had best be taken up with the international sports federations."

4. At the 209th meeting on 26 September 1974, the Committee decided to send a reply to the above communication from the Federal Republic of Germany the text of which was adopted following informal consultations. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent a note dated 3 October 1974 to the Federal Republic of Germany. The note reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to communicate to him the following:

"At its 209th meeting, the Committee again examined Case No. 174 concerning the question of the participation of a team from the Federal Republic of Germany in sporting competitions in Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee had before it His Excellency's communication dated 25 July 1974 on the matter, which it examined carefully. The Committee took note that the Federal Government had 'repeatedly asked the leading sports associations of the Federal Republic of Germany to refrain from travels of a representative nature to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia'. The Committee, however, expressed its concern regarding other parts of that communication, and, in particular, the statement according to which the Federal Government would find itself unable to initiate an official investigation of the matter.

"The Committee would like to remind the Government of the Federal Republic that in the implementation of its mandate, as defined in particular in Security Council resolution 277 (1970), paragraph 21 (b), it is under the obligation to seek 'from Member States such further information regarding the effective implementation of the provisions laid down in the present resolution as it may consider necessary for the proper discharge of its duty to report to the Security Council'.

"In the case concerned, the Committee has always disapproved of sporting contacts with Southern Rhodesians because it considers that participation in sporting events with Southern Rhodesian athletes, particularly when of a representative nature, enhances the position of the illegal régime, which has repeatedly endeavoured to receive international recognition in that field. As such, any support rendered to these efforts are certainly contrary to the spirit and intent of the mandatory sanctions imposed against that régime by the Security Council.

"Furthermore, since in the present case the sporting competition took place inside Southern Rhodesia, additional violations may have occurred,

such as illegal transfers of funds (Security Council resolution 253 (1968), para. 4) and illegal travelling arrangements (resolution 253 (1968), para. 6).

"The Committee would therefore be much obliged if the Government of the Federal Republic could conduct an urgent and thorough investigation of the matter, particularly as to how banking, travel and other arrangements were organized to permit or facilitate the travel of sporting teams from the Federal Republic of Germany to Southern Rhodesia and their participation in sporting events in that Territory.

"The Committee would appreciate receiving any information on the matter at the earliest convenience of the Government of the Federal Republic, if possible within a month."

5. An acknowledgement dated 14 October 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

(168) Case No. 175. Yachting coach on tour of Southern Rhodesia: information obtained from published sources

1. In May 1974, the Committee obtained information, according to which a Spanish national yachting instructor, whose name was given as Paul Maes, had undertaken a visit to Southern Rhodesia, at the end of April 1974, in order to coach Rhodesian yachtsmen in all aspects of the sport.

2. The information thus obtained was considered by the Committee at the 194th meeting on 17 May 1974. Subsequently, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request following informal consultations, sent a note dated 14 June 1974 to Spain, enclosing a copy of the published source and requesting comments thereon, in particular, requesting the authorities to investigate the circumstances in which Mr. Maes had travelled to Southern Rhodesia.

3. A note dated 14 August 1974 was sent to Spain, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still pending and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

4. A reply dated 5 September 1974 was received from the Permanent Representative of Spain, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"I have the honour to refer to your notes ... of 14 June and 14 August 1974 and communicate to you the following information.

"Mr. Paul Maes is of Belgian nationality and domiciled in Belgium, although he has worked, and continues to work, periodically as an instructor with the Spanish Yachting Federation. Last spring, during his vacation, Mr. Maes travelled to Belgium and thence, at the invitation of the Rhodesia

Yachting Association, to Southern Rhodesia in a purely private capacity and not by any means as an instructor of the Spanish Yachting Federation.

"I should be grateful if you would communicate this information to the Security Council Committee."

(169) Case No. 181. Southern Rhodesia and the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA): information obtained from published sources

1. At the 200th meeting on 20 June 1974, the representative of Iraq drew the attention of the Committee to information from published sources, according to which officials of two football organizations in Southern Rhodesia had travelled by air early in June from Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to the Federal Republic of Germany for the purpose of attending, as observers, the International Football Federation's World Cup Congress later that month. The two organizations, the Football Association of Rhodesia and the National Football Association of Rhodesia, were said to be lobbying for official recognition by FIFA and for the inclusion in the FIFA Congress agenda of the item of Rhodesia's membership in FIFA; eventually the Football Association of Rhodesia was hoping to gain reinstatement by FIFA, and the National Football Association of Rhodesia expected to gain affiliation with FIFA.

2. After considering that information, the Committee decided that an appropriate note should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as letters to OAU and FIFA, drawing their attention to the information received by the Committee and requesting their comments thereon.

3. Subsequently, the Committee obtained further information from published sources as follows: (a) a document obtained by the representative of Australia and circulated to the Committee on 9 July 1974 at his request giving detailed information on the organization of football in Southern Rhodesia compiled by the so-called "National Football Association of Rhodesia"; and (b) an extract from the Yearbook of International Organizations (1973), stating that the International Federation of Association Football (FIFA), founded in London on 21 May 1940, had its headquarters in Zurich, Switzerland, and had a membership of national associations in 140 countries grouped under continental confederations. The membership list for the African confederation included Southern Rhodesia.

4. At the 202nd meeting on 10 July 1974, the Committee considered the texts of the note to be sent to the Federal Republic of Germany and the letter to be sent to FIFA. The text of the note was adopted at the 204th meeting on 21 August and that of the letter to FIFA at the 205th meeting on 28 August 1974, the text of the letter to OAU having already been adopted following informal consultations. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent a note dated 29 August to the Federal Republic of Germany and the Chairman sent letters dated 9 September 1974 to the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and to the Secretary-General of FIFA. The texts of the note and the letters read as follows:

(i) Text of the note to the Federal Republic of Germany

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to communicate to him the following:

"The Committee has received information from published sources to the effect that two Rhodesian soccer officials, Mr. John Madzima and Mr. Ismail Adam, said to represent the National Football Association of Rhodesia, and two other Rhodesian soccer officials, Mr. Tony Organ and Mr. George Kerr, said to represent the Football Association of Rhodesia, had all left Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, early in June 1974 for the purpose of attending the International Football Federation's World Cup Congress in the Federal Republic of Germany later in the month to which each group had been granted observer status. According to the information, each party was preparing to lobby extensively for official recognition by FIFA and also to secure inclusion of Rhodesian membership of FIFA on the Congress agenda and, if possible, to have one of them installed as a full member of FIFA and the other as an affiliate member.

"The Committee noted that the Rhodesian soccer officials in question could well prove to be persons whose admission to the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany is contrary to the provisions of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), and, in that connexion, it expressed the wish to be informed of the method of transport and the kind of travel documents used by those persons. In addition, the Committee considered that, if those persons proved as reported to have a significant national representative status, their admission could be in conflict with the spirit of the Security Council's resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee would consequently welcome it if the authorities in the Federal Republic were to inquire into these matters and inform it of their conclusions at its earliest convenience, if possible within two months."

(ii) Text of the letter from the Chairman to the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU

"I have been requested by the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to draw your attention to certain information that has been received by the Committee from published sources. According to that information, officials purporting to represent the National Football Association of Rhodesia and the Football Association of Rhodesia, travelled to the Federal Republic of Germany early in June 1974 for the purpose of attending, as observers, the International Football Federation's World Cup Congress,

scheduled to be held there later in the month. The two football organizations were said to be seeking official recognition by FIFA and to be mounting a campaign that they hoped would result in one of them, the Football Association of Rhodesia, being reinstated to full membership of FIFA, and the other accorded affiliate membership.

"The information further quotes Mr. John Madzima of the National Football Association of Rhodesia as expressing confidence for the fullest support from the African countries, six of which he said had been contacted in that regard, and that his organization had already established links with all the African countries on the executive board of FIFA.

"The Committee views with grave concern any activities by persons from Southern Rhodesia, particularly those activities purporting to be undertaken at a representational level, which may assist the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in its search for international recognition and acceptability. It also considers that such activities as those described above may be contrary to the provisions and spirit of the Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Consequently, the Committee has taken up the matter with the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and with FIFA itself and now wishes to enlist the support of Your Excellency's good offices in ensuring that African countries are fully aware of the Committee's position on this matter and that they exercise great vigilance against any approaches by persons or representational groups from Southern Rhodesia that might be seeking international recognition of the illegal régime in any way. The Committee also requested Your Excellency to be good enough to draw the above information and the Committee's position to the attention of the President of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa.

"The Committee would welcome any comments that Your Excellency may be able to make on this matter, if possible within two months, and in the spirit of co-operation that has been established between it and OAU, the Committee wishes to express its appreciation for any efforts undertaken by Your Excellency and OAU to ensure that the Security Council sanctions against Southern Rhodesia are effectively applied."

(iii) Text of the letter from the Chairman to the Secretary-General of FIFA

"At the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, I have the honour to draw your attention to information that has been obtained by the Committee from published sources, according to which two Rhodesian football organizations, the National Football Association of Rhodesia and the Football Association of Rhodesia, travelled to the Federal Republic of Germany early in June 1974 for the purpose of attending, as observers, the International Football Federation's World Cup Congress to be held there later in the month. The information further states that the two football organizations were campaigning vigorously to gain official recognition

by FIFA; one of them, the Football Association of Rhodesia, apparently already on suspension from FIFA, was said to be seeking reinstatement, and the other was said to have submitted a fresh application for affiliate membership.

"The Committee, whose membership is the same as that of the Security Council, is entrusted by the Council with various duties in connexion with the application of the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Committee views with serious concern any action which might enhance the status of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia or provide the possibility of a breach of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council.

"The Committee would be grateful if, in the event of an application or any approaches by the Southern Rhodesian football organizations for affiliation with or recognition by the International Football Federation, you were to bring this letter to the attention of your Executive, with the Committee's urgent request that the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council be strictly observed, both in letter and spirit, and that any such application be rejected.

"The Committee also requests that this communication be circulated to all national football associations etc., members of FIFA."

5. An acknowledgement dated 9 September 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

6. A note dated 6 December 1974 was sent to the Federal Republic of Germany, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

(170) Case No. 186. Southern Rhodesia and the World Chess Federation (FIDE):
information obtained from published sources

1. In June 1974, the Committee received information from published sources, according to which the 21st International Team Tournament of Chess, in which a team from Southern Rhodesia participated, had been held in Nice, France, earlier that month. Subsequently, the Committee obtained further information from published sources to the effect that at a meeting of FIDE on 26 June 1974 the Federation had decided to suspend Southern Rhodesia (and South Africa) temporarily.

2. At the 202nd meeting on 10 July 1974, the Committee decided that a letter should be sent by the Chairman to the President of FIDE, transmitting the above information to him and seeking clarification as to how a so-called team from Southern Rhodesia came to participate in the chess olympics, the rules governing the conduct of the tournament, as well as confirmation of any decisions that might have been taken by FIDE on 26 June 1974.

3. At the same meeting, the representative of France informed the Committee that he had requested his Government to confirm or deny reports that a team from Southern Rhodesia had participated in the chess tournament at Nice. As soon as any information was available, he would pass it to the Committee.

4. In accordance with the Committee's decision, the Vice-Chairman sent a letter dated 19 July 1974 to the President of the World Chess Federation.

5. A reply dated 1 August 1974 was received from the President of FIDE, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The World Chess Federation is a non-political organization, exclusively interested in chess. Its members are national chess federations, up to now 88 in number.

"Until June 1974 the chess federations of Rhodesia and South Africa were full-fledged members of the World Chess Federation, and, as such, teams and individual chess players representing these chess federations had the right to participate in FIDE chess tournaments and matches, among which the Chess Olympiad.

"However, as the statutes do not allow discriminatory treatment, among others for racial reasons, the General Assembly of the World Chess Federation, in its session of 26 June 1974, decided to exclude the chess federations of Rhodesia and South Africa temporarily from official FIDE competitions until the situation was cleared in such a way that there is no discrimination in chess any more. This decision was made with a vote of 26 to 17 and 21 abstentions. It was further decided that this measure would take effect from 1 July 1974."

6. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Chairman sent a letter to the President of FIDE, expressing the Committee's satisfaction with the decision of the World Chess Federation to exclude Southern Rhodesia from official competitions, a matter that would be mentioned in the Committee's annual report to the Security Council.

(171) Case No. 191. Cricket club tour of Southern Rhodesia:
information obtained from published sources

1. At the 210th meeting on 2 October 1974, the representative of Iraq drew the attention of the Committee to information from published sources, according to which a cricket club from New Zealand (the Tui Cricket Club) had travelled to Southern Rhodesia early in September 1974, via certain African countries, for the purpose of engaging in sporting activities there. The Committee decided at that meeting that an appropriate note to the Government of New Zealand and a letter to OAU, drawing their attention to the information received by the Committee and requesting their comments thereon, should be prepared for its consideration.

2. The texts of the note to New Zealand and the letter to OAU were adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations. The substantive parts of the note and the letter are reproduced below:

(i) Text of the note to New Zealand

"The Committee has received information from published sources to the effect that a group of 24 persons from New Zealand, including 16 members of the Tui Cricket Club, recently formed for the overseas tour, had arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 3 September 1974, via Malawi, with a schedule to play four matches in Southern Rhodesia against country district clubs before proceeding to South Africa. A copy of the newspaper report is herewith attached for ease of reference.

"The Committee felt that the attention of His Excellency's Government should be drawn to this information and to the fact that such participation in sports events in Southern Rhodesia enhances the position of the illegal régime and, in the view of the Committee, is contrary to the spirit and intent of the sanctions imposed on Southern Rhodesia by the Security Council. The Committee has therefore asked the Secretary-General to request His Excellency's Government to investigate the circumstances in which a New Zealand club team was permitted to travel to Southern Rhodesia for the purpose of participating in a sporting event there. In particular, the Committee would welcome a thorough investigation as to how banking, travel and other arrangements were organized to permit or facilitate the travel of the club from New Zealand to Southern Rhodesia and its engagements in that Territory.

"The Committee expressed the hope that the Government of New Zealand would take all possible measures to prevent the occurrence of such events in the future. It also indicated that it would appreciate receiving the comments of His Excellency's Government at its earliest convenience, if possible within a month."

(ii) Text of the letter from the Chairman to the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU - also covering Case No. 192 (serial No. (172))

"I have been requested by the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to draw your attention again to certain information that has been received by the Committee from published sources concerning sports events that involved competition with teams in or from Southern Rhodesia. According to the information received, a hockey team from the Federal Republic of Germany (the Frankfurt 1880 Club) and a cricket team from New Zealand (the Tui Cricket Club) visited Southern Rhodesia early in September for the purpose of playing matches there against Southern Rhodesian teams as part of a tour of certain African countries.

"The Committee views with grave concern any activities, including sports events, which may assist the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia in its search for international recognition and acceptability. It also considers that such events as those described above may be contrary to the provisions and spirit of the Security Council resolutions establishing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Consequently, the Committee has taken up the matter with the Governments concerned and now wishes to enlist the support of Your Excellency's good offices in ensuring that African countries are fully aware of the Committee's position on this matter. In particular, the Committee would appreciate it if the greatest vigilance were exercised by the African countries against any individuals, teams or clubs from abroad seeking to organize sporting tours with them that may include matches in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee also requests Your Excellency to be good enough to draw the above information to the attention of the President of the Supreme Council of Sport in Africa.

"In the spirit of co-operation that has been established between it and the OAU, the Committee would welcome any comments Your Excellency may be able to make on this matter, if possible within a month."

(172) Case No. 192. Hockey club tour of Southern Rhodesia: information obtained from published sources

1. At the 210th meeting on 2 October 1974 the representative of Iraq drew the attention of the Committee to information from published sources, according to which a hockey club from the Federal Republic of Germany (the Frankfurt 1880), had travelled to Southern Rhodesia early in September 1974, via certain African countries, for the purpose of engaging in sporting activities there. The Committee decided at that meeting that an appropriate note to the Federal Republic of Germany should be prepared for its consideration, as well as a letter to OAU, drawing attention to the information received by the Committee and requesting comments thereon.

2. The texts of the note to the Federal Republic of Germany and the letter to OAU were adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations. For the text of the letter to OAU, see paragraph 2 (ii) of Case No. 191 (serial No. (171)). The substantive part of the note to the Federal Republic of Germany reads as follows:

"The Committee has received information from published sources to the effect that a hockey club from the Federal Republic of Germany, known as Frankfurt 1880, also described as the current European men's hockey club champion, arrived in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 4 September and was due to play a hockey match there against the Old Hararians Club on 5 September 1974. According to the information, the club, which left the Federal Republic of Germany on 31 August 1974 and travelled to Southern Rhodesia by air from Zambia via Malawi, was made up of 23 persons, including 15 players, for a tour that was said to include visits to tourist attractions in Southern Rhodesia, as well as South Africa. A copy of the newspaper report is herewith enclosed for ease of reference.

"The Committee felt that the attention of His Excellency's Government should be drawn to this information and to the fact that such participation in sports events in Southern Rhodesia enhances the position of the illegal régime and, in the view of the Committee, is contrary to the spirit and interest of the sanctions imposed on Southern Rhodesia by the Security Council. The Committee has, therefore, asked the Secretary-General to request His Excellency's Government to investigate the circumstances in which a club team from the Federal Republic of Germany was permitted to travel to Southern Rhodesia.

"In particular, the Committee would welcome a thorough investigation as to how banking, travel and other arrangements were organized to permit or facilitate the travel of the club from the Federal Republic of Germany to Southern Rhodesia and its engagements in that Territory.

"The Committee once again expressed the hope that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would take all possible measures to prevent the occurrence of such events in the future. It also indicated that it would appreciate receiving the comments of His Excellency's Government at the earliest convenience, if possible within a month."

3. An acknowledgement dated 8 November 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

M. BANKING, INSURANCE AND OTHER RELATED FACILITIES

(173) Case No. 127. Eastern Trading Co. (Pty), Ltd. - Swaziland: United Kingdom note dated 28 October 1971

There is no new information concerning this case in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

(174) Case No. 163. Swiss company loan to Southern Rhodesia: United Kingdom note dated 22 January 1974

1. By a note dated 22 January 1974, the United Kingdom submitted information concerning an arrangement by a Swiss company to provide a financial loan to Southern Rhodesia. The text of the note is reproduced below:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to inform the Committee that they have received information, of sufficient reliability to merit further investigation, that a Swiss company may be arranging a loan of money to Southern Rhodesia.

"The information is to the effect that a Swiss company, Industrie-Maschinen, of Zurich, is arranging a loan of United States dollars 6 million to Rhodesia Railways. A Swiss lawyer, Dr. Egli, of Zurich, is thought to be active in the arrangements for the loan.

"The Government of the United Kingdom suggest that the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) may wish to ask the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the above information to the attention of the Government of Switzerland, to assist them in their investigations into the possibility that a Swiss company may be arranging to lend money to Southern Rhodesia."

2. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 5 February 1974 to Switzerland, transmitting the United Kingdom note and requesting comments thereon.

3. A note dated 5 April 1974 was sent to Switzerland, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and that the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

4. A reply dated 6 May 1974 was received from Switzerland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"Case No. 163 (Industrie-Maschinen, Zurich) is being investigated thoroughly by the Swiss governmental agencies concerned. Any information obtained will be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as the inquiry is completed."

5. A further reply dated 25 September 1974 was received from Switzerland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The investigation of this case, conducted by the Federal authorities, gives no basis whatever for concluding that Industrie-Maschinen Zurich, AG, agreed to or was in any way prepared to make a loan of \$6 million to Rhodesia Railways.

"Mr. Egli, the President of the Board of Directors and owner of the company in question, has given his formal assurance that no such transaction was contemplated or carried out by Industrie-Maschinen, Zürich, AG.

"The Federal authorities would be prepared to reopen the investigation of this case if they received new and specific information calling into question the above statement."

6. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 28 October 1974 to Switzerland, requesting the results of the investigation, which were particularly important for its work because of the importance of the railway to the economy of Southern Rhodesia and because names of certain individuals familiar to it from other cases, which the Committee had previously requested the Government to investigate, had been mentioned again in the case at hand.

7. An acknowledgement dated 1 November 1974 was received from Switzerland.

(175) Case No. 171. Rhodesian Iron and Steel Corporation (RISCO): information obtained from published sources

For information concerning this case, see the Committee's special report to the Security Council /S/11597/ dated 15 January 1975. f/

(176) Case No. 176. New Zealand insurance companies: information obtained from published sources

1. At the 194th meeting on 17 May 1974, the representative of Iraq drew the Committee's attention to information from published sources, according to which two New Zealand insurance companies, the New Zealand Insurance Co. (S.A.), Ltd., and the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., were operating in Southern Rhodesia and were reported to be determined to continue their operations there. It was decided that an appropriate note to New Zealand should be prepared for the Committee's consideration.

2. The text of the note was adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations. The Secretary-General sent a note dated 25 July 1974 to New Zealand, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Committee has received information from published sources to the effect that two New Zealand insurance companies, i.e., the New Zealand Insurance Co. (S.A.), Ltd., and the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., were reported to be operating in Southern Rhodesia. A copy of the press article in which the report was published is here attached.

"The Committee considers that such activities may be contrary to the spirit and provisions of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, in particular to paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 253 (1968).

"Moreover, the Committee would like also to draw attention to paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 2383 (XXIII), by which the General Assembly 'Calls upon all States to bring to an end the activities of financial, economic and other interests operated by their nationals in Southern Rhodesia'.

"The Committee, therefore, has asked the Secretary-General to request His Excellency's Government to investigate the matter and has indicated that it would appreciate receiving a reply at the earliest convenience, if possible within one month."

3. A reply dated 1 August 1974 was received from New Zealand, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Chargé d'affaires, a.i., has been instructed to inform the Secretary-General that the New Zealand Government initiated an investigation

f/ Ibid , Thirtieth Year. Special Supplement No. 3.

into the activities of the New Zealand Insurance Co. (S.A.), Ltd., and the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., in September 1973 and that the investigation has revealed that the companies are not acting in contravention of the spirit and provisions of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia."

4. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a further note dated 16 August 1974, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Committee considered the reply from the Government of New Zealand dated 1 August 1974 relating to the Committee's inquiries about the activities of two New Zealand insurance companies, i.e., the New Zealand Insurance Co. (S.A.), Ltd., and the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., which had been reported to be operating in Southern Rhodesia.

"While expressing its appreciation for the reply thus received, the Committee considered that to fulfil its mandate as established by the Security Council it would be necessary for it to receive additional information on the activities of these two companies. Accordingly, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to seek from the Government of New Zealand further details on the means used by the authorities in reaching the conclusion that the investigation carried on revealed that the companies were not acting in contravention of the spirit and provisions of the Security Council resolutions imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee also indicated that it would be much obliged if it could receive the comments of the Government of New Zealand on the matter at the earliest convenience, if possible within one month."

5. A reply dated 22 October 1974 was received from New Zealand, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations ... has the honour to provide the following additional information about the investigation conducted by the New Zealand authorities into the activities of the New Zealand Insurance Company (S.A.), Limited, and the South British Insurance Company, Limited.

"The investigation had its origins in an inquiry referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the New Zealand University Students' Association in September 1973 concerning the continued carrying on of business in Southern Rhodesia by the two insurance companies mentioned above. The question posed by the University Students' Association was whether the fact of carrying on business in Southern Rhodesia constituted a breach of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia imposed by Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"It was ascertained that one of the companies concerned (The New Zealand

Insurance Company (S.A.), Limited), was a subsidiary of the New Zealand Insurance Company, Limited, and that the other (The South British Insurance Company, Limited), although a separate company, was subject to control by the New Zealand-based firm of the same name.

"There was no suggestion or indication that either firm was directly involved in exporting goods to or importing goods from Southern Rhodesia. The two obligations imposed by Security Council resolution 253 (1968) which it was thought might be of relevance to the investigation were: first, the obligation to prevent New Zealand nationals and all persons in New Zealand, including companies, from making available to the régime in Southern Rhodesia, or to any commercial, industrial or public undertaking there, any funds for investment or any other financial or economic resources; and, second, to prevent the transmission of funds, whether directly or indirectly, to any person or body within Southern Rhodesia.

"Legislative effect was given to these obligations in New Zealand in two different ways. The Exchange Control Regulations 1965 prohibit the remittance of funds from New Zealand to Southern Rhodesia, and Regulation 5(6) of the United Nations (Southern Rhodesia) Regulations 1968 prohibits the remittance of funds by a New Zealand citizen outside New Zealand to any place within Southern Rhodesia. The direct remittance of funds from New Zealand is blocked by the Reserve Bank under the Exchange Control Regulations. The fact that the Reserve Bank's records revealed no unusual patterns of remittance by either company indicated that neither company was involved in making surreptitious or indirect remittances to Southern Rhodesia. A letter was nevertheless sent to both companies in October 1973, drawing their attention to the mandatory sanctions and their implementation into New Zealand law by the 1968 Regulations. It was pointed out specifically that there was a prohibition of the direct or indirect transfer of funds to Southern Rhodesia. In reply, each company gave specific assurances that no monies had been transferred by it or its employees to Southern Rhodesia since the introduction of the sanctions regulations. No evidence could be adduced that the statements made by the companies were either inaccurate or misleading

"Another obligation imposed by resolution 253 (1968) which it was thought might possibly have some relevance to the investigation derived from paragraphs 3 (b) and 3 (d) of the resolution, which are given effect in New Zealand by Regulations 5 (2), (3) and (4) of the 1968 Regulations. The attention of the companies was drawn to the prohibition of activities calculated to promote the export from Southern Rhodesia of any goods or the import of any goods into Southern Rhodesia. In reply, each company stated that to the best of its knowledge neither it nor any New Zealander employed by it had acted in contravention to this part of the Regulations. The South British Insurance Company stated that its South African subsidiary may have written a small volume of marine insurance but undertook to bring about the cessation of this practice if so required. A letter was accordingly sent to that company, stating that the Government of New Zealand would regard the

writing of insurance of goods exported from Southern Rhodesia as contrary to the spirit of the Regulations and asking that an instruction to cease this insurance be issued. For its part, the New Zealand Insurance Company stated in its reply that it had no New Zealand employees stationed in South Africa.

N. OTHER CASES

(177) Case No. 133. Supply of medical equipment to the University of Southern Rhodesia: Swedish note dated 7 June 1972

See annex IV.

(178) Case No. 143. Southern Rhodesian representational offices abroad: information obtained from published sources

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information received since the submission of that report is given below.

(a) Rhodesia National Tourist Board: Basel, Switzerland

3. There is no new information concerning this matter in addition to that contained in the sixth report.

(b) Rhodesian Information Centre and Air Rhodesia office: Sydney, Australia

4. At the 203rd meeting on 7 August 1974, the representative of Australia read out a statement released by the Foreign Minister of Australia, Senator Dow Willesee, on 31 July 1974, concerning the Rhodesian Information Centre. Senator Willesee had said that, in accordance with a decision of the New South Wales Court of Appeal on 12 June 1974, the Corporate Affairs Commission of New South Wales had informed the registered proprietor of the business name of the Rhodesian Information Centre that the Commission had cancelled the name. The Australian Government welcomed the cancellation as a further step towards the complete fulfilment of the United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Government had always manifested its concern that the Centre was able to disseminate insidious and racist propaganda material on behalf of the illegal Smith régime. The Government was gratified that as a result of the deregistration those activities could no longer be carried out in the name of the Rhodesian Information Centre.

(c) Rhodesian Information Office: Washington, D.C., USA; Offices of the Rhodesia National Tourist Board and Air Rhodesia: New York, USA

5. At the 194th meeting on 17 May 1974, the Committee heard a statement by the

representative of the United States concerning operation of an Air Rhodesia office in New York. The text of the statement is reproduced below:

"On 17 May 1974, the United States Department of the Treasury announced that the Office of Foreign Assets Control had removed the licence issued to Mr. Renton Cowley, which authorized use of unblocked Rhodesian funds to operate an Air Rhodesia office in New York. Mr. Cowley also represents the Rhodesia National Tourist Board.

"The licence was issued on the basis of Mr. Cowley's written statement that his activities consisted solely of public dissemination in the United States of general information about Rhodesia.

"The revocation was based on a determination that Mr. Cowley had engaged in activities which were outside the scope of the licence, including the export of clothing for commercial use in Rhodesia and other unauthorized transactions. He had also represented a private Rhodesian travel agency called 'United Touring Company, Ltd.', without authorization from the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

"Mr. Cowley was born in Rhodesia, and he carries a South African passport."

6. The Committee took note of the statement with appreciation.

7. At the 196th meeting on 23 May 1974, the Committee decided to issue the statement of the United States representative as a press release. Accordingly, the statement was incorporated into a press release issued on the same day that also expressed the Committee's earnest hope that the United States Government would take similar measures with regard to other Southern Rhodesian representative offices in the United States, would not allow an Air Rhodesia office to be reopened and would terminate imports into the United States of so-called "strategic materials" from Southern Rhodesia.

8. For further information relevant to this case, see annex V, Case No. INGO-4.

(179) Case No. 154. "Tango Romeo" - Sanctions-breaking activities via Gabon: information obtained from published sources and supplied by the United Kingdom on 30 August 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. Replies were received from Greece and the Netherlands, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 6 December 1973 from Greece

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... has the honour to submit herewith attached, in addition to the documentation and information already provided, a photostat copy of a licence sub No. 51257 dated 2 August 1973 for the import in Greece of 2,000 tons of meat of South African origin, issued by the Committee No. 71877/1792 of the Commercial Industrial Chamber of Greece, and 12 photostat copies of certificates of origin showing that the meat in question was of South African origin."

(ii) Note dated 28 December 1973 from the Netherlands

"The Acting Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations - with reference to the note of 7 September 1973, Case No. 154, concerning movements by aircraft owned by persons ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia and having operated within the Netherlands, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that investigations conducted by the Netherlands authorities have shown the following results.

"During the period between 20 January and 26 August 1973, a DC-8 aircraft, registration number TR-LQR, owned by the airline Affretair, established in Libreville, Gabon, has landed approximately twice a week at Schiphol Airport in the Netherlands. In most of these cases the carrier arrived from Athens without cargo aboard.

"During the aforesaid period, about 845.280 kilogrammes of commodities and products have been dispatched, destined for Mozambique (Beira and Lourenço Marques), Gabon, Malawi (Blantyre), South Africa (Capetown, Durban and Johannesburg), Zaire (Kinshasa), Afghanistan (Herab), Zambia (Kitwe and Ndola), Sudan (Khartoum) and Angola (Luanda and Lobito).

"The commodities of which the destination was not listed on the manifest were 'service goods' and, according to the airway bills, destined for Affretair, Libreville, Gabon.

"In the light of the facts at their disposal, the Netherlands authorities are of the opinion that for the present there are no indications of the cargo transported by the airline Affretair having been destined for Southern Rhodesia."

4. Acknowledgements dated 15 and 17 January 1974 were received from Zaire and Italy, respectively.

5. In a statement to the Committee at the 183rd meeting on 30 January 1974 in connexion with this case, the representative of the United States said that his delegation had information that the aircraft was flying again and had recently been seen in Libreville and Johannesburg, although it had not been established that

any United States or United States-related firm had been involved in supplying the spare part. He also drew attention to a pamphlet recently published by the Bureau of Public Affairs of the United States Department of State, entitled "Southern Rhodesia: the Question of Economic Sanctions", which set out in detail the view of the Department of State and its wish to uphold United States obligations under the Charter. His delegation would make copies of the pamphlet available to the Chairman for the use of any members who wished to consult it.

6. At the 185th meeting on 13 February 1974, the representative of the United States made a further statement to the Committee as follows:

"Concerning Case 154, I am able to report that an emergency application was received by the United States Government on 11 February from Cross Aerial Service Corporation, on behalf of Affretair, for \$28,385 worth of miscellaneous non-military aircraft parts, 'to be used to repair grounded aircraft at Schiphol Airport'.

"This application for a licence has been denied, as have been five pending previous requests for spare parts. The action was based on the 31 January 1974 decision by the United States Department of Commerce, which finds Affretair and Air Trans Africa as having been involved in transactions violating United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia."

7. In accordance with the Committee's decision at the same meeting, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, transmitted to the Netherlands a note dated 13 February 1974, the text of which had been adopted by the Committee. The substantive part of the note reads as follows:

"At its 185th meeting on 13 February 1974, the Committee heard the following statement from the representative of the United States:

For the text of the statement, see para. 6 above.

"The Committee had before it the Permanent Representative's note of 28 December 1973 (No. 7385) but wished to remind the Netherlands Government of the Secretary-General's note of 31 December 1973, which covered a summary of all the evidence placed before the Committee regarding the operations of Affretair.

"The Committee regards the new information received from the United States as requiring immediate attention. The Committee requests the Netherlands Government to carry out urgent investigations not only of any cargo but of the aircraft itself and its crew. Should the investigations corroborate the information received by the Committee, the co-operation of the Netherlands Government is requested, with a view to terminating forthwith operations that are contrary to Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"The Committee would be grateful to receive as soon as possible information on the outcome of such investigations."

8. In accordance with the same decision, the Secretary-General sent to all States Members of the United Nations a note dated 13 February 1974, the text of which had been adopted by the Committee, transmitting the statement made by the United States representative and bringing the matter urgently to the attention of all relevant authorities, so that appropriate precautions to prevent the procurement of such spare parts might be taken without delay.

9. A reply dated 19 February 1974 was received from Canada, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note of 31 December 1973 (Case No. 154), has the honour to inform him that, to the best of the knowledge of the competent Canadian authorities, neither Affretair nor Air Trans Africa, which allegedly have violated the Rhodesian sanctions, has been included in the list of foreign carriers authorized to operate individual charters in Canada. There also have been no operating certificates ever issued to these two carriers, and it is concluded, therefore, that neither of them has entered Canada."

10. At the Committee's request, following its decision at the 188th meeting on 13 March 1974, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee sent a special reminder dated 21 March 1974 to the Executive Secretary of OAU in New York, and the Secretary-General sent special reminders between 20 and 22 March 1974, to Gabon, Greece, the Netherlands, South Africa, Zaire and Zambia, as well as notes to Afghanistan, Gabon, Malawi, Portugal, South Africa, Sudan, Zaire and Zambia, transmitting copies of the note from the Netherlands dated 28 December 1973 and requesting comments thereon.

11. A reply dated 25 March 1974, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, was received from the Executive Secretary of OAU in New York, the substantive part of which was circulated, on the Vice-Chairman's instructions, for the information of members of the Committee and for further instructions. The text reads as follows:

"I would like to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 21 March 1974, regarding the question on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. I would like further to inform you that on 18 January 1974 I had transmitted to our headquarters in Addis Ababa the note which had been sent to me by the then President of the Committee of the Security Council with regard to the implementation of resolution 253 (1968) regarding Southern Rhodesia.

"I am sending to you herewith attached copies of both my letter to the OAU General Secretariat and the reply I received on 6 February 1974. I wish to draw your attention to the last paragraph of the latter."

"Text of the letter dated 18 January 1974 from the Executive Secretary of OAU in New York addressed to the Assistant Secretary-General of OAU, Addis Ababa

"I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter and other documents received from the Chairman of the Committee on Sanctions. The subject of the document is on the possible violation of the United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia by certain elements in Gabon.

"The Chairman is requesting that OAU intervene in this matter, so that such violations can be brought to a stop. In this respect, the Secretary-General may wish to contact the Gabonese Government on this subject. According to the document enclosed, the Gabonese authorities had already been informed of the violations by the United Nations Secretary-General."

"Text of the letter dated 6 February 1974 from the Assistant Secretary-General of OAU addressed to the Executive Secretary of OAU in New York

"Thank you for your letter No. 2/OAU/74 dated 18 January 1974, together with the documents on the possible violation of the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia by certain elements in Gabon.

"Appropriate steps are being taken to apprise the Gabonese Government of the matter.

"I should be grateful if you could send us documents on the violation of sanctions from the United Nations Sanctions Committee on a continuing basis. During my last visit to New York, I got your predecessor to address a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Sanctions to forward regularly to OAU any information regarding the violation of sanctions /see S/11178/Rev.1, annex I, serial No. (148), Case No. 154, para. 25/. Please ensure that the Sanctions Committee complies with our request."

12. Replies were also received from Rwanda, Dahomey, Chile, Austria and the Netherlands, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 6 March 1974 from Rwanda

"The Permanent Mission of the Rwandese Republic to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to his /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 31 December 1973, concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia and two airline companies, and to inform him that the Rwandese Republic has no air links with the Gabonese companies referred to or with any other company which is owned by Southern Rhodesia.

"It therefore ensures that no aircraft controlled by interests of a country which persists in following a racist and apartheid policy uses its air space."

(ii) Note dated 13 March 1974 from Dahomey

"The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Dahomey to the United Nations ... further to the Secretary-General's notes of 31 December 1973 and 13 February 1974, has the honour to inform him that no aircraft belonging to either Affretair or Air Trans Africa has landed at Cotonou.

"However, instructions have been given to the competent authorities to refuse those airlines permission to fly over Dahomean territory or to land at Cotonou."

(iii) Note dated 2 April 1974 from Austria

"The Acting Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's notes of 31 December 1973 and 13 February 1974, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

"An investigation into the possible operations of 'Compagnie gabonaise d'affrètements aériens' on Austrian territory could establish that an aircraft of this company had only landed once, in July 1973, at Linz airport. In view of the findings and decisions by the Committee ... the Austrian authorities decided not to grant any further landing rights to the said company."

(iv) Note dated 11 April 1974 from the Netherlands

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's notes of 31 December 1973, 13 February 1974 and 20 March 1974, has the honour to inform him that at this time the Netherlands authorities have no other information available than was contained in the note of the Acting Permanent Representative of 28 December 1973, No. 7385, concerning the case in question.

"The Netherlands authorities, however, are maintaining their surveillance on the activities of the airline Affretair, the freight carried aboard the aircraft Tango Romeo, the aircraft itself and its crew.

"As a result of investigations conducted by the Netherlands authorities it has been established that neither the airline Affretair nor the airline Air Trans Africa has yet violated existing legislative measures concerning United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

"In this connexion, the Permanent Representative wishes to stress that the Netherlands authorities are exercising the utmost vigilance in this matter in order to prevent any illegal activities by the above-mentioned airlines."

13. At the 195th meeting on 21 May 1974, the Committee decided that, in light of the reply from the Netherlands, a note should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to that Government. The Committee also considered the text of a note proposed for transmission to Greece.

14. Meanwhile, a reply dated 28 May 1974 was received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... referring to his [the Secretary-General's] note dated 31 December 1973 (Case No. 154) has the honour to inform him that the Greek Government is studying with care the suggestions made by the Security Council Committee in connexion with resolution 253 (1968), and it hopes that it will be shortly in a position to give more information on the measures to be taken for a further attainment of the objectives of the above-mentioned resolution.

"In view of the above, this Permanent Mission is not in a position, pending the trial, to provide more specific information, but it will not fail to communicate to the Committee any pertinent findings of the trial related to that case."

15. In the absence of replies from Gabon, South Africa, Zaire and Zambia, the Committee decided to include those Governments in the quarterly list of Governments that had failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months, which was issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

16. Further to paragraph 13 above, the text of the note to the Netherlands was adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations, and was transmitted by the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, on 5 June 1974. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to refer to the Permanent Representative's note of 11 April 1974 concerning Case No. 154 of suspected violation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia: Tango Romeo, an aircraft based in Libreville, the capital of Gabon, but owned and operated by citizens of Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee has considered the note of the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands and expressed its dissatisfaction, on the basis of the detailed information in its possession, that neither the airline Affretair nor the airline Air Trans Africa has yet violated existing legislative measures concerning United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Committee considered that, in implementation of its mandate as defined by the Security Council, it should request His Excellency's Government to forward further information on the matter. More specifically, the Committee wondered whether the Government could check and provide the following information:

- "(a) The names, addresses and nationalities of the chief executive director of Affretair, co-director, crew members and any passengers;
- "(b) Licences and logbooks of the crews;
- "(c) Logbooks of the aircraft;
- "(d) Airworthiness certificates;

- "(e) Receipts for fuel carried by the aircraft;
- "(f) Documentation of the aircraft load indicating the origin of the goods;
- "(g) Copies of airway bills of all cargo taken aboard the aircraft at Schiphol Airport for at least four or five trips;
- "(h) Copies of airway bills of cargo brought in transit at Schiphol Airport for at least four or five trips;
- "(i) Copies of airway bills of cargo discharged at Schiphol Airport for at least four or five trips;
- "(j) Number, place and issuing authority and place of renewal of passports of the crew members, as well as countries of residence, countries visited and other information from passports of the crews.

"If further investigation by the Government of the Netherlands substantiates the Committee's conclusions, the Committee trusts that the Netherlands authorities will co-operate in terminating forthwith the operations of Affretair which are contrary to Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"In accordance with the Committee's request, the Secretary-General would appreciate receiving from His Excellency's Government at its earliest convenience, if possible within one month, any available information and documentation, as well as any comments it might wish to make regarding the present case."

17. A reply dated 31 May 1974 (received on 6 June 1974, soon after the dispatch of the Secretary-General's note on 5 June 1974 to that Government, as indicated above), was received from the Netherlands, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... further to his Note No. 1963 dated 11 April 1974, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that, notwithstanding further intensive investigations, the Netherlands authorities have not been able to establish any infraction of the legal provisions concerning the sanctions which can be attributed to the aircraft owned by Affretair. As the aircraft arrives from Athens without cargo, no import of goods from Southern Rhodesia in the Netherlands takes place. The aircraft takes on board goods destined for countries in southern Africa. The careful scrutiny to which the documentation, because of the allegations which have been made toward Affretair, is subjected has not provided up till now any indication that the cargo, or any part of it, was in fact destined for Rhodesia. Export from the Netherlands of goods to Southern Rhodesia has not been established.

"Equally, the other legal provisions concerning the sanctions régime towards Southern Rhodesia are, so far as the Netherlands authorities have been able to verify, not breached. The aircraft in question is owned by a Gabonese firm which is domiciled in Libreville, while it is registered in the International Register of Civil Aircraft of 1973, page 335, and the pilot presents upon request a certificate of airworthiness, issued by the authorities of Gabon. The Netherlands authorities continue to devote close attention to this matter and will not fail to inform the Secretary-General of any further information that they might obtain."

18. Further to paragraph 13 above, the Committee decided, at the 197th meeting on 3 June 1974, that the proposed note to Greece should appropriately take into account the information contained in the reply from that Government dated 28 May 1974, inquiring whether or not Tango Romeo was still flying into Greece with meat shipments from Southern Rhodesia.

19. In the meantime, a further reply dated 7 June 1974 was received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... further to its previous communications on the matter, has the honour to inform [the Secretary-General] that the Government of Greece, wishing to stress once more its policy of co-operation with the United Nations on the problem of Rhodesia, has decided to forbid the granting of any kind of assistance to Affretair. The Greek Government has also decided not to accept any more certificates of origin issued by authorities of South Africa or the Portuguese African Territories as sufficient proof of the origin of the merchandise if the merchandise is suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin."

20. A reply dated 18 June 1974 was also received from the Federal Republic of Germany, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to [the Secretary-General's] note of 31 December 1973 has the honour to communicate the following:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany investigated the activities of the aircraft DC-8F Register No. TRLQ, owned and operated by Affretair, BP 484, Libreville, Gabon, last summer. These investigations have not led to any suspicion as to the aircraft, which is officially registered in an independent African country, being Southern Rhodesian property. They have also established that Affretair obviously had regular landing rights for Niamey.

"On account of the information contained in the above-mentioned note of 31 December 1973, the Federal Government has since denied a landing

permission to Affretair for technical reasons. As the Federal Government is bound, however, to observe ICAO rules, it would welcome a decision by the Gabon authorities to re-examine the registration of the aircraft and to inform the Security Council whether this registration can be upheld in view of the effects it would have according to ICAO rules."

21. Further to paragraph 18 above, the text of the note to Greece which took into account the information contained in that Government's reply of 7 June 1974 was adopted by the Committee, following informal consultations, and was transmitted by the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, on 19 June 1974. The text of the note reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to inform him that the Committee has considered his notes of 6 December 1973, 28 May 1974 and 7 June 1974, about the import into Greece of meat declared to be of South African origin but alleged to originate from Southern Rhodesia.

"The Committee is grateful to the Greek authorities for responding promptly to its inquiries. The Committee is gratified in particular to have received the information in the note of 7 June that the Government of Greece had decided to forbid the granting of any kind of assistance to Affretair. It assumes that, as a result of this decision, all operations by Affretair in Greece have been terminated, that imports of meat carried by Affretair are no longer permitted and that Affretair's DC-8 aircraft is no longer allowed to land in Greece.

"Before receipt of the note of 7 June, the Committee had intended to comment on the documents enclosed with the Greek Mission's note of 6 December. It had noted that those documents did not certify that the meat in question was of South African origin and wished to acquaint the Greek authorities of its comments on the documentation. It had remarked that the documents referred to 'bone in' meat, which the Committee believed was not normally supplied from South Africa, and also to 'freezing works', which was a term not normally used in such documents. The Committee is in any case in possession of information to the effect that suspect documentation relating to meat exports allegedly of South African origin has come to light in other cases and that documents similar to those produced to the Greek authorities are involved. The Committee also has information to the effect that meat exported from South Africa is normally accompanied by export certificates issued by the South African Government authorities themselves. These certificates now carry special serial numbers, details of which are normally airmailed in advance of the shipments to which they relate. The Committee concluded that there were strong reasons for supposing that the

documents of which photostat copies were enclosed with the Greek note of 6 December 1974 were false. The Committee forwards its conclusions to the Greek authorities in case they should be of assistance in connexion with the investigations which are now in progress.

"The Committee, which regards this case as one of great importance, would be glad to close its investigation of aspects of the case involving Greece and, if appropriate, to issue a press release to that effect. Before considering such a step, the Committee would be grateful for confirmation from His Excellency that the assumptions detailed in the second paragraph of this note are correct. In particular, it would value assurances from the Greek Government that the operations of Affretair aircraft into Greek territory have been terminated and that the import of meat from Southern Rhodesia has been stopped and will not be permitted in the future."

22. A reply dated 24 June 1974 was received from Greece, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations ... referring to its communication dated 7 June 1974, as well as to /the Secretary-General's/ note dated 19 June 1974, has the honour, upon instructions of the Government of Greece, to confirm the following:

"(a) The Hellenic Government, in its effort to contribute to the full implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia has further decided to forbid not only the granting of any kind of assistance to Affretair but also to prohibit the landings of its aircraft in Greek territory. The only exceptions to that rule can be 'technical landings' in cases foreseen by international treaties to which Greece is a party.

"(b) The Hellenic Government has also decided not to accept any more certificates of origin issued by the authorities of South Africa or by the Portuguese African authorities as sufficient proof of the origin of the merchandise, if this merchandise is suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin.

"(c) As far as the importation of meat of Southern Rhodesian origin is concerned, it is hereby reiterated that such an importation, direct or indirect, has long been prohibited in Greece by Legislative Decree No. 95 dated 11 August 1967, article 1, concerning the 'prohibition of trade with Southern Rhodesia' (our reference No. 5495 dated 11 November 1967). As a matter of fact, violations of that same decree are now being investigated in Greece as was stated in this Mission's note dated 28 May 1974.

"The Permanent Mission of Greece is gratified for the information contained in the Secretary-General's note dated 19 June 1974, which has been already transmitted to Athens and, hoping that the Committee will find

it appropriate to issue a press release making public the aforementioned new measures adopted by the Hellenic Government, avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretary-General the assurances of its highest consideration."

23. At the 203rd meeting on 7 August 1974, the Committee decided that in view of the information supplied by Greece, a press communiqué should be issued on the matter. At the same meeting, the Committee also decided that, in view of the reply from the Federal Republic of Germany, an appropriate note should be sent to Niger. The text of the press communiqué, which was issued on the same day, and that of the note to Niger, which was transmitted on 8 August 1974, were adopted by the Committee at the same meeting. They read as follows:

(i) Text of the press communiqué

"In August 1973 The Sunday Times of London published information about flights between Southern Rhodesia and Greece carrying Rhodesian meat exported to Greece in violation of mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council. The flights were flown by Affretair, an airline based in Gabon but owned and operated by citizens of Southern Rhodesia. Affretair's DC-8 cargo aircraft was reported to fly as frequently as twice weekly to Athens via Libreville, carrying over 30,000 kilogrammes of Rhodesian meat on each occasion.

"The Committee requested the Government of Greece and a number of other Governments to investigate the matter urgently and to terminate forthwith the operations of Affretair which were contrary to Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

"In notes dated 7 and 24 June 1974, the Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations informed the Committee that the Greek Government, in its efforts to contribute to the full implementation of the relevant resolutions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, had decided to prohibit the landing of Affretair aircraft in Greek territory, the only exception being 'technical landings', during which neither passengers nor freight may be discharged or taken aboard. The Greek authorities had decided not to accept any more certificates of origin issued by authorities of South Africa or the Portuguese African Territories as sufficient proof of the origin of merchandise if the merchandise was suspected to be of Southern Rhodesian origin. The Greek Government reiterated the fact that the importation into Greece of meat of Southern Rhodesian origin was prohibited.

"The Committee welcomed the decisions taken by the Government of Greece, which contribute to the effective implementation of mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council on Southern Rhodesia."

(ii) Text of the note to Niger

"As the Government of Niger will be aware from the Secretary-General's note of 31 December 1973 and the summary of information which accompanied it

(further copies enclosed), the Committee is actively investigating the operations of two airline companies known as Compagnie gabonaise d'affrètements aériens (Affretair) and Air Trans Africa. These companies, which are registered in Gabon but apparently owned and directed by persons ordinarily resident in Southern Rhodesia, operate a DC-8F model 55 aircraft and 5 DC-7 aircraft.

"The Committee has recently received information from the Federal Republic of Germany that the Federal German authorities have established that Affretair obviously had regular landing rights for Niamey. The Committee would be grateful if His Excellency's Government would investigate this allegation and would, if it proves to be well founded, take action to terminate forthwith operations which are contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). The Committee would appreciate receiving information on this matter, if possible, within two months, including the results of the investigation which His Excellency's Government will doubtless wish to undertake, at the earliest convenience of the Niger authorities."

24. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General also sent the following notes to Gabon and the Netherlands on 22 August 1974, the texts of which had been adopted by the Committee at the 204th meeting on 21 August 1974.

(i) Text of the note to Gabon

"During its further consideration of Case No. 154, the Committee expressed profound regret that it had not yet received a reply from the Government of Gabon to its request for information made in the note from the Secretary-General dated 31 December 1973, about which a reminder was sent in a note of 22 March 1974.

"The Committee suggested in the note in question that an inquiry should be conducted in a number of directions, among which mention was made of verification of the certificates of airworthiness of the aircraft concerned. It would appear from certain indications that these certificates must have expired in the meantime. The Committee would therefore like to know whether these certificates have been renewed and, if so, by which authority.

"The Committee would like once again to draw the attention of the Government of Gabon to the need for it to obtain prompt and complete information on the cases under its consideration if it is to fulfil its mandate as defined by the Security Council; and in this context the Committee would like to draw the attention of the Government of Gabon to the report of the Administrative Secretary-General to the Council of Ministers on the problem of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, presented to the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its 23rd session held in Mogadiscio, June 1974. It would therefore be most grateful if His Excellency's Government could transmit as soon as possible, and preferably within one month, its comments on the points raised in the Secretary-General's note of 31 December 1973."

(ii) Text of the note to the Netherlands

"The Committee examined again Case No. 154, concerning which the Government of the Netherlands kindly provided useful information. In particular, the Committee had before it His Excellency's reply dated 31 May 1974.

"Since then, at the request of the Committee, the Secretary-General addressed a note dated 5 June 1974 to the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, a copy of which is here attached for ease of reference.

"The Committee would like very much to receive a reply to that note. In particular, it would like to know whether the planes are still landing in the Netherlands, and, if so, which authorities renewed the airworthiness certificates which by now must have expired. Also, it would be useful for it to be informed of the air routes before and after the landing, as they must be reported in the flight documents.

"In asking the Secretary-General to transmit this request to the Government of the Netherlands, the Committee indicated that it would appreciate receiving a reply at the earliest convenience, if possible within a month."

25. A reply dated 23 August 1974 was received from Gabon, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of the Gabonese Republic to the United Nations ... with reference to the communications received regarding Southern Rhodesia, informs the Secretary-General that, in addition to the investigations it has carried out and with a view to settling the question conclusively, his Government has taken the following measures:

"The Affretair company is being required to become subject to Gabonese legislation by effectively establishing its headquarters at Libreville.

"This measure is aimed at enabling real and continuing control to be exercised over the activities of this company.

"The same company is being required to register with the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation (Civil Aviation Department), the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (Customs Department) and the Ministry of the Interior (Immigration-Emigration) a complete list, giving the names of airports of arrivals and departure of the countries it intends to cover in the future.

"Finally, the company is also required to limit its activities to those countries which have not themselves had economic sanctions imposed on them by the Security Council.

"The Gabonese Government undertakes henceforth to keep the Council informed regularly of the situation."

26. Further to paragraph 15 above, the Committee decided to include Afghanistan, Malawi, Portugal, the Sudan and, again, South Africa, Zaire and Zambia in the quarterly list issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

27. Replies were received from Afghanistan, the Netherlands and Niger, the substantive parts of which read as follows:

(i) Note dated 20 September 1974 from Afghanistan

"The Government of Afghanistan has always supported resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and its related organs, and, in line with this position, it has fully observed the relevant resolutions of the Security Council concerning sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

"The Government of Afghanistan reaffirms its scrupulous observance of the sanctions concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia and would therefore like to request that references made about Afghanistan in regard to Case No. 154 be corrected accordingly.

"The Permanent Mission of Afghanistan would highly appreciate it if this information could immediately be brought to the attention of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia."

(ii) Note dated 1 October 1974 from the Netherlands

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations ... with reference to the Secretary-General's note dated 5 June 1974, concerning Case No. 154 ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

"On 25 June 1974, the 'Affretair' aircraft stayed at the airport of Schiphol (Amsterdam) for three hours. The Aviation Department of the Netherlands State Police made a report containing the following elements.

"On 25 June 1974, a DC-8F-55 type aircraft, nationality and registration TR-LQR, landed at Schiphol at about 3 p.m. Its pilot was in the possession of the following documents:

"(a) A registration certificate ('certificat d'immatriculation') No. 174, TR-LQR, issued by the Ministère des transports et de l'aéronautique civile of the Republic of Gabon for a DC-8F-55 aircraft, serial No. 45821. Date and place of issue: 20 October 1972, Libreville; issued to Affretair, bp. No. 484, at Libreville.

"(b) A certificate of airworthiness ('certificat de navigabilité') No. 168, for the aforesaid aircraft.

"The certificate of airworthiness had been issued on 20 October 1972 by the Ministère des travaux publics et du tourisme, Direction de l'aéronautique civile of the Republic of Gabon. The validity of this document expired on 17 April 1973 but was extended by the Bureau Veritas in Paris for half a year. The document momentarily is valid until 13 October 1974.

"The serial number and factory number mentioned in the aforesaid documents were the same as those that were displayed in the pilot's cabin.

"One of the police authorities also stated that the aircraft arrived without cargo from Libreville and had subsequently returned to Libreville at 6 p.m. with electrical apparatus and machine parts destined for Libreville. According to this authority, the registration certificate was valid for an indefinite period of time.

"According to our information, furthermore, the Bureau Veritas is a private company which has been authorized by the French Government to extend certificates of airworthiness. Certificates issued by that bureau are recognized by the Netherlands authorities. The police authority also stated that the Veritas office presumably had also been authorized by the Gabonese authorities to extend such certificates.

"The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands wishes to inform the Secretary-General that additional information will be forwarded as soon as possible."

(iii) Note dated 10 October 1974 from Niger

"The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Niger has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the authorities of Niger have never issued any official document granting authorization to the two airlines, Compagnie gabonaise d'affrètements aériens (Affretair) and Air Trans Africa to land at Niamey on a regular basis.

"However, on investigation it was found that, on 17 and 31 May 1974, a DC-8F aircraft, registration TR-LQR, belonging to Affretair, did in fact land at Niamey coming from Zurich. No request for permission to land had been made beforehand, but the officers in the control tower allowed the plane to land because it was carrying 38 tons of food on the first occasion and 37.4 tons on the second destined for the Niger Red Cross.

"The Niger authorities have consequently taken the necessary steps and have given firm instructions to the effect that, in future, any aircraft which does not have a duly confirmed overflight and landing authorization should be diverted, whatever the circumstances."

28. At the 213th meeting on 6 November 1974, the representatives of France and the United States made statements concerning the case as follows:

(i) Statement by the representative of France

"My delegation has taken note of the information contained in the Netherlands reply to the Committee's note requesting it to investigate the activities of the Affretair company. It observes that that note refers to a certificate of airworthiness issued to Affretair's DC-8F-55, the validity of which was extended for a period of six months by the Veritas Bureau, Paris.

"As a result of the inquiries made by the competent French authorities, my delegation wishes to give the Committee the following details on the matter.

"The Veritas Bureau, Paris, did, in fact, on 29 March 1974, issue a certificate of airworthiness, valid until 9 October 1974, to the DC-8F-55, registration TR-LQC, of the Gabonese company Affretair. That document was issued in conformity with the agreement by which the Government of Gabon made the Veritas Bureau, Paris, a private company, responsible for certifying the airworthiness of aircraft registered in Gabon.

"My delegation consequently wishes to stress that the performance of that formality in no way involved the French authorities."

(ii) Statement by the representative of the United States

"The United States Government has issued a licence for the export of a DC-8 aircraft from the United States to Gabon. This decision was made after a careful review of the circumstances relating to the sale of the aircraft and after receipt of written assurances from the Government and President of the Gabonese Republic that the aircraft for the personal use of the President and for commercial use by Air Afrique and that it would not be used in any way to benefit any country censured by the United Nations. The United States Government, having thereby been assured that the aircraft would in no way be used in violation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) pertaining to Rhodesian sanctions, has informed the Government of the Gabonese Republic of its decision to issue the export licence."

29. At the 214th meeting on 13 November 1974, the Committee took the decision concerning all the cases involving Greece indicated in Case No. 114, paragraph 13 (serial No. (62)).

30. At the 215th meeting on 20 November 1974, the representative of the United States made a further statement to the Committee as follows:

"A 60-day temporary suspension of United States export privileges has been issued against Compagnie gabonaise d'affrètement aériens (Affretair) of Libreville, Gabon, the United States Department of Commerce announced today.

"The action by the Department's Office of Export Administration is based on allegations that Affretair falsely represented to officials of the United States Government that a Douglas DC-8-55F Jet Trader aircraft would not be utilized in any traffic with Southern Rhodesia or in any act or manner contrary to the United States sanctions against that Territory.

"Formal charges of the alleged violations of the Export Administration Act, as amended, will be instituted. The parties will have an opportunity to contest the charges and present evidence in their defence.

"All outstanding validated licences in which Affretair has an interest have been cancelled. The United States Export Administration Regulations provide that, without authorization from the United States Department of Commerce, no person may trade with a party who has been denied United States export privileges in commodities exported from the United States."

31. At the same meeting, the Committee decided that notes should be prepared for its consideration for transmission to the Governments primarily concerned in this case, namely, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece and the Netherlands, informing them of the United States Government's action and asking them to take it into account in pursuing the inquiries requested by the Committee.

(180) Case No. 155. Cameras from Switzerland: United Kingdom note dated 27 September 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. At the Committee's request, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 18 March 1974 to Switzerland, the text of which had been adopted by the Committee following informal consultations. The note reads as follows:

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations and, at the request of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia, has the honour to inform him that the Committee has considered His Excellency's note of 12 November 1973 relating to the Committee's inquiries about the reported supply of two survey cameras by a Swiss company to the Southern Rhodesian 'Air Force'.

"The Committee was glad to receive the information in His Excellency's note. However, it took the view that a mere assurance from the Swiss company in question that it had exported no survey cameras to Southern Rhodesia during May and June 1973 did not provide sufficient grounds for accepting that no transaction of the kind reported had taken place. The Committee would

welcome confirmation that the competent Swiss authorities themselves took steps to verify the accuracy of that assurance, including the thorough investigation of all relevant documents and records. The Committee would welcome detailed information on this point.

"The Committee also considered the possibility that the alleged transaction might, as in the case of other transactions carried out in violation of mandatory sanctions, have been conducted through the agency of persons in a third country, perhaps in a southern African country other than Southern Rhodesia. It would welcome an assurance that the competent Swiss authorities either have investigated or will now investigate that possibility. If it proves to be the case that survey cameras were exported by Wild, S.A., to some other country at a time which would be consistent with the substance of the report, the Committee would welcome an assurance that the Swiss authorities are satisfied, after thorough inquiries, that there is no possibility of the cameras having been sent on to Southern Rhodesia for supply to the 'Air Force'. The Committee would, in that case, be grateful for details of the information which had led the authorities to that conclusion. If the cameras were indeed sent on to Southern Rhodesia, the absence of prior knowledge on the part of Wild, S.A., of their final destination or probable final destination is a matter on which the Swiss authorities would, of course, also wish to satisfy themselves.

"The Committee invited the Secretary-General to bring these considerations to the attention of the Permanent Observer with a request for comment at His Excellency's earliest convenience. The Committee expressed the hope that any further investigation which proved necessary would be conducted without delay and the Committee be informed of the outcome."

4. A reply dated 24 June 1974 was received from Switzerland, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Security Council Committee ... that Switzerland, as a State not a member of the United Nations has taken independent measures designed to prevent Swiss territory from being used for commercial transactions falling within the scope of the sanctions policy. Its position has been brought to the attention of the Members of the Organization on several occasions by the Secretary-General.

"As indicated in the Permanent Observer's note of 12 November 1973 relating to the case involving Wild, S.A., the information gathered by the Swiss authorities on the basis of that provided by the Secretary-General does not justify the conclusion that the Wild company was involved in an illicit transaction.

"However, the Swiss authorities would be prepared to review the case if the Sanctions Committee provided them with detailed additional information capable of serving as tangible evidence to support the allegations in question."

(181) Case No. 158. Pine oil from the United States - "Charlotte Lykes":
United Kingdom note dated 19 October 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.
2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.
3. A note dated 1 February 1974 was received from the United States of America, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The United States Mission to the United Nations provides the following information concerning the note sent to the Committee, 19 October 1973, by the Government of the United Kingdom, concerning a consignment of pine oil.

"Officers from the American Consulate General in Cape Town have interviewed Mr. D. Watson, Managing Director of D.L. Petroleum, South Africa, Ltd., at the company's office, and have visited the Company's warehouse premises at Mainland, near Cape Town. Their examination of the documentation presented and a comparison with the balance of the stock on hand disclosed no evidence or indication of transshipment to Southern Rhodesia.

"The following documents were examined personally: (a) the original invoice; (b) clearing instructions for Dent and Goodwin, Ltd., (agents), to obtain customs clearance and delivery by road transport to the company's premises in Mainland. This document was date-stamped by customs 26 May 1973; (c) the transport delivery receipt, dated 24 May 1973; (d) 7 invoices for the sale of 25 drums of pine oil - all to local customers in the Cape Town area. American Consulate General officers also viewed 10 drums labeled pine oil in the company's oil-drum storage area, which Mr. Watson identified as the balance of the stock. Further, according to Mr. Watson, there is no connexion between D.L. Petroleum, South Africa and D.L. Petroleum, Rhodesia.

"The Security Council Committee may wish to inquire of other members as to whether additional information is available which may facilitate any further inquiries into this case which may be desired."

4. At the 189th meeting on 3 April 1974, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that he would ascertain whether any further information was available on the matter and would report back to the Committee at the next meeting.
5. At the 194th meeting on 17 May 1974, the representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that his Government had no further information on the matter. His delegation was grateful for the report in the United States note of 1 February 1974 and satisfied with the investigation carried out but saw no need for any further action.

6. At the same meeting it was decided that no further action need be taken on the case.

(182) Case No. 159. Cardboard containers from Spain: United Kingdom note dated 12 November 1973

1. Previous information concerning this case is contained in the sixth report.

2. Additional information regarding the action taken on the case since the submission of that report is given below.

3. A note dated 28 March 1974 was sent to Spain, reminding that Government that a reply concerning the case was still outstanding and informing it that the Committee, in accordance with Security Council resolution 333 (1973), would soon publish the next quarterly list of Governments that failed to respond to its inquiries within the prescribed period of two months.

4. In the absence of a reply from Spain, the Committee decided to include that Government in the quarterly list issued as a press release on 29 May 1974.

5. A further reminder was sent to Spain on 19 June 1974.

6. In the absence of a reply from Spain the Committee again included that Government in the quarterly list, issued as a press release on 17 September 1974.

(183) Case No. 190. Tourism agencies and Southern Rhodesia: information obtained from published sources

1. At the 209th meeting on 26 September 1974, the representative of Iraq drew the attention of the Committee to information from published sources, according to which Southern Rhodesian travel agents hoped to be represented at a meeting of the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations (UFTAA) scheduled to be held in Istanbul, Turkey, during the month of November 1974. Southern Rhodesia was said to be the newest member of UFTAA and would be taking its place in the organization for the first time. The published sources further stated that the Association of South African Travel Agents was scheduled to hold its annual conference in Southern Rhodesia in September 1974, and tourism experts from Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, as well as the Secretary-General of UFTAA would attend. Furthermore, all the major airlines operating to South Africa, including British Airways (United Kingdom), El Al (Israel), KLM (Netherlands), Lufthansa (Federal Republic of Germany), SAS (Sweden) and Varig (Brazil), would also be represented.

2. At that meeting, the Committee decided that notes to the Governments of the countries named in the published sources should be prepared for its consideration, as well as a letter to the Secretary-General of UFTAA. In accordance with the Committee's usual practice, the matter was drawn to the attention of the Governments

represented on the Committee, namely, France, the United Kingdom and the United States, through their respective representatives.

3. At the same meeting, the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States made statements to the Committee. The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation would have an inquiry undertaken as soon as possible into the possible involvement of United Kingdom organizations. However, control of the travel of individual United Kingdom citizens presented certain difficulties. The representative of the United States said that, as he had stated previously, United States authorities did not control the travel of individual United States citizens.

4. Further to paragraph 2 above, the texts of the notes and the letter were adopted by the Committee following informal consultations. The notes drew the attention of the Governments concerned to the information so obtained and requested their comments thereon. In particular, with regard to the conference in Southern Rhodesia, the Committee wished to know how the financial and travel arrangements were made for the participants. The letter to the Secretary-General of UFTAA expressed the Committee's regret that a high official of that organization had reportedly travelled to Southern Rhodesia to attend a conference there; it also urged that the information obtained by the Committee should be brought to the attention of the Federation members, with an urgent request that any recognition that might have been given directly or indirectly to the illegal and racist régime of Southern Rhodesia should be withdrawn and the mandatory sanctions of the Security Council strictly observed both in letter and spirit.

5. Accordingly, the Secretary-General, at the Committee's request, sent notes dated 10 and 16 October to Belgium and Turkey, respectively, with regard to the UFTAA conference in Istanbul, Turkey, and notes dated 31 October 1974 to Brazil, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, South Africa and Sweden, with regard to the conference in Southern Rhodesia. The Chairman sent a letter dated 24 October 1974 to the Secretary-General of UFTAA.

6. A reply dated 30 October 1974 was received from Turkey, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"The Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations ... concerning the meeting of the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations, which will be held in Istanbul during the month of November, has the honour to inform him that necessary instructions have been given to the relevant Turkish authorities to prevent the entrance of the representatives of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa to Turkey and their participation in the Conference."

7. An acknowledgement dated 7 November 1974 was received from the Federal Republic of Germany.

8. At the Committee's request, following informal consultations, the Secretary-General sent a note dated 14 November 1974 to Turkey, noting with satisfaction and

appreciation the Government's decision with regard to the UFTAA conference and expressing the hope that the greatest vigilance would continue to be exercised by the Government to ensure that mandatory sanctions of the Security Council were strictly enforced.

9. A reply dated 3 December 1974 was received from the Secretary-General of UFTAA addressed to the Chairman, the substantive part of which reads as follows:

"Your letter of 24 October concerning our Federation's relations with the Travel Agencies Association of Southern Rhodesia is hereby acknowledged.

"According to your wish, I placed your letter before the meeting of our Board of Directors, held in Istanbul.

"On behalf of the Board, I have to confirm that, as a matter of principle and of fact, the relations existing between the travel agents in Southern Rhodesia and the Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations constitute in no way, directly or indirectly, recognition or support given to the Government or the régime of the country in question.

"The Board of Directors, however, in view of the seriousness of the question, decided to place the matter on the agenda of their 26th meeting to be held at the end of February in West Berlin, so as to allow time for further study of all implications of your aforementioned letter.

"I will, of course, not fail to inform you of the outcome of the deliberations in due course."

(184) Case No. 194. Holiday Inns and car rentals: information obtained from published sources

1. At the 186th meeting on 27 February 1974, the representative of Iraq drew the attention of the Committee to a brochure entitled "International Holiday Inns", in which the imminent opening of a new Holiday Inns hotel near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, was announced. According to information obtained from other published sources; Holiday Inns, the tenant company of the \$R 2.5 million hotel, would provide furniture and equipment to the value of \$R 300,000; the hotel itself had been opened by the so-called Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia in December 1973. It was also reported from published sources that car-rental facilities had been developed in Southern Rhodesia by Avis, Hertz and Budget Rent-A-Car.

2. Additional information on the International Holiday Inns was obtained from the Directory of American Hotels, 1972 edition, as follows:

Operated by: Holiday Inns, Inc
Headquarters: 3742 Lamar Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. 38118 (USA)
Sales: \$US 700 million

Employees: 35,000
Business: Motel system, institutional sales, hotels, motels,
tourist courts and eating places
Hotels in: USA, Canada, Latin America, Africa and Asia

3. At the same meeting, the information thus obtained was drawn to the attention of the representative of the United States with a request for comments thereon by his Government.

4. At the 207th meeting on 12 September 1974, the representative of the United States made the following statement concerning Holiday Inns:

"The United States Department of the Treasury, which administers a substantial portion of the United States Government's sanctions enforcement programme, does not consider that Holiday Inns, Inc., violated the Department of the Treasury regulations when it granted a franchise to Amalgamated Hotels of South Africa for the construction and operation of a hotel in Southern Rhodesia. In the view of the Department of the Treasury, such a franchise contract does not contravene the purpose of sanctions, so long as there is no transfer to Southern Rhodesia of goods, services or capital. The position of the Department of the Treasury is that the sanctions are intended to preclude financial and commercial transactions by persons outside Southern Rhodesia with that area. Their purpose is to deprive Southern Rhodesia of markets for its exports, access to imports and capital. In general, there would be no reason to interfere with capital outflows as long as the capital transferred is frozen by the recipient country. Nor is there any reason to interfere with Southern Rhodesian remittances of dividends and interest on pre-embargo investment, since such remittances reduce Southern Rhodesian foreign exchange holdings without any current transfer of goods or services to Southern Rhodesia. Consequently, they actually contribute to fulfilment of the purposes of the embargo."

With regard to car-rental activities, he stated:

"According to the Pan American World Airways station manager in Johannesburg, under the old Hertz franchise with United Tours of Rhodesia, the Hertz name still is being used in Southern Rhodesia, but Hertz reportedly has broken all connexions with Rhodesian United Tours.

"The Hertz franchise in Southern Rhodesia is a subfranchise of a South African franchise of Hertz. Hertz transferred supervision of this South African franchise and the Southern Rhodesian subfranchise to the British office in the fall of 1973. The office is Hertz Europe, Great West Road, Islesworth, Middlesex, S.W.7, 51 F, England.

"We understand that Avis Rent-A-Car in South Africa is a joint venture with the United States Avis organization. Rhodesian Avis reportedly is

controlled as a licensee of Avis Rent-A-Car of South Africa. Budget Rent-A-Car of South Africa is a franchise holder, and Budget Rent-A-Car of Rhodesia is owned by the same individuals."

5. At the 213th meeting on 6 November 1974, the representative of the United States made a further statement to the Committee as follows:

"I would like to reply to several questions asked my delegation at the time we last discussed this matter. I am informed that, although we have not specifically documented any such travel, there may have been one or more inspection trips by American citizens to Southern Rhodesia to assist in the implementation of a Holiday Inns franchise agreement.

"Reservations for the Holiday Inns, Hertz et al cannot be made through the New York offices of those companies.

"No funds will be transferred in the future.

"Hertz has revised its franchise agreement with its South African franchise to cancel its Rhodesian subfranchise."

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