

## 2080th meeting

Tuesday, 26 July 1977, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. L. ŠMÍD (Czechoslovakia)

E/SR.2080

### AGENDA ITEM 7

#### Assistance to Zambia (*concluded*) (E/L.1781, E/L.1782)

1. Count YORK (Federal Republic of Germany) said that Zambia, which was already at a disadvantage geographically, was also having to face many difficulties, such as the repercussions of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, the constraints resulting from developments in Angola which were aggravating Zambia's transport problems, and the burden which over-all economic trends such as the rise in oil prices and the decline of export earnings from copper had placed on its economy. It was only fair, therefore, that Zambia should be compensated by the international community for the losses which it had to suffer owing to circumstances beyond its control and as a result of its adherence to the political and moral values upheld by the international community.

2. His country had for long enjoyed excellent relations of friendship and co-operation with Zambia, which it often consulted on the situation in southern Africa. Over the past two years, it had granted considerable financial aid to Zambia, partly for commodity aid and partly for the construction of a maize mill, the expansion of sugar production and other projects in the field of energy and transport. During the same period, it had also given technical assistance for regional development projects, the water supply of Lusaka and a training centre for refugees. The fact that the financial aid was programmed over a period of two years made it easier for the Zambian authorities to plan. His country hoped that it had not only contributed to Zambia's over-all development efforts but had helped to reduce the losses that country was suffering.

3. Mr. SAVIĆ (Yugoslavia) said that the statement by the Co-ordinator for United Nations Assistance to Zambia at

the 2079th meeting showed clearly that the adoption in 1976 of Council resolution 2012 (LXI) on assistance to Zambia had been fully justified. In view of the sacrifices Zambia was making in order to adhere strictly to the Security Council resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, it should be an obligation for all States Members of the United Nations to provide all possible assistance to Zambia and to the other front-line States, particularly Mozambique and Botswana. Indeed, by helping Zambia, the United Nations Member States were contributing to the final liberation of mankind from colonialism.

4. His country, which had always supported all practical measures aimed at alleviating the burden of costs which Zambia was bearing, would support the resolution before the Council (E/L.1781) concerning the provision of further assistance to that country.

5. Mr. MARSHALL (United Kingdom) said that his delegation endorsed the emphasis given by the Co-ordinator for United Nations Assistance to Zambia to the gravity of that country's continuing economic needs. The Zambian Government had recently taken useful measures to promote rural development and self-sufficiency in basic foods, but the international community had an important role to play in assisting it to deal with the consequence of its adherence to the policies called for in United Nations resolutions. The United Nations, its various agencies and other donor organizations and countries should therefore give it all possible assistance. His own country had been able to add to its formal programme of aid to Zambia, which was running at about £10 million per year, a special grant of £5 million announced in 1976. It had also supported the decision taken by the European Economic Community in May 1977 to make available to Zambia, over and above its regular aid programme of over \$62 million for the period 1976-1980, an extra subsidy equivalent to about \$8 million

under article 59 of the Lomé Convention. His delegation was ready to join in a consensus on draft resolution E/L.1781.

6. Mr. NESTERENKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that Zambia's economic difficulties arose largely from the fact that it was in the front line of the struggle against colonialism, *apartheid* and racism. The Soviet Union, which had always fully supported that struggle, had consequently given Zambia full co-operation, in various forms: the training of national cadres, improvements in transport and public health, the construction of power stations and the equipment of the Zambian university. There had recently been over 100 Soviet specialists in Zambia and over 100 Zambian students in the Soviet Union. His country intended to continue to provide that type of assistance to Zambia.

7. Moreover, Zambia should be given both bilateral and multilateral aid to compensate at least partly for the sacrifices it was making to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions decreed by the United Nations against Southern Rhodesia and to open the way to the liberation of the countries still under the yoke of the racist Governments of Salisbury and Pretoria, which were prepared to create increasingly dangerous tension in the region in order to protect themselves. Compensation for the losses caused to Zambia should be assumed primarily by the States which had constantly violated the relevant United Nations resolutions and which were still giving real aid to those régimes, directly or indirectly.

8. Mr. AZZOUT (Algeria) recalled that the United Nations had held, in May 1977 in Mozambique, the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, to assist those peoples in their struggle for self-determination and national independence. Those attending the Conference had considered that the international community should give decisive support and greater assistance to the front-line countries which were daily exposed to aggression from the illegal régime of Ian Smith. Of those countries, Zambia, whose economy was already fragile, was certainly the one which was making the greatest sacrifices to support the African liberation movements and to apply the Security Council's decisions concerning economic sanctions against the illegal régimes in southern Africa.

9. It was therefore the duty of the international community and the United Nations system to strengthen the capacity of Zambia and of the other front-line countries, which were facing increasingly serious difficulties, to resist. By intensifying their support for Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana, the States Members of the United Nations and the United Nations system itself would be helping to bring about the downfall of the illegal racist régimes of southern Africa. Some of the Western countries, however, would have to abandon their ambiguous attitude and refrain henceforth from developing economic, financial, commercial and military relations with those régimes, as some of them were openly doing.

10. Mr. YUNUS (Pakistan) said that Zambia's continuing determination to apply the United Nations sanctions

against Southern Rhodesia was all the more meritorious since the cost of so doing had become even heavier as a result of the vagaries of the current international economic situation. The response of the world community and the United Nations system to Zambia's needs had been praiseworthy, but it was feared that that response might now be diminishing. He hoped that the trend would be reversed, because so long as the peoples of southern Africa were denied the right to decide their own destiny, the struggle had to continue and the world community had a duty to sustain it.

11. Because of its geographical situation, Zambia had been called upon to pay a disproportionate price for that struggle. Moreover, the decline in the international price of copper had created a major deficit in its balance of payments from 1975 onwards. That fact alone should prompt the members of the Council and other States Members of the United Nations to endeavour to remedy Zambia's difficulties without delay. His own country had consistently supported the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and felt it was the duty of all Member States to share the financial burdens assumed by Zambia in order to implement a collective decision of the United Nations. Botswana had joined Zambia and Mozambique in imposing sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. Pakistan endorsed the appeal of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Assistance to Zambia to all Member States to consider ways and means of giving all the front-line States co-ordinated and sustained assistance. His delegation hoped that draft resolution E/L.1781 would be adopted unanimously.

12. Mr. KLEIN (United States of America) recalled that his country had supported the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council resolutions calling for assistance to Zambia. That country, which was so faithfully and courageously implementing the Security Council resolutions with regard to the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, continued to face a most serious economic crisis. His own Government had responded positively to Zambia's needs; for example, it had granted Zambia a commodity import loan and was providing commodities. All Governments and all international organizations should respond generously in helping Zambia to surmount its current economic difficulties soon and to resume its socio-economic development.

13. Mr. CHANG Ping-chien (China) said he was pleased to note that the peoples actively struggling in Africa against colonialism, neo-colonialism, *apartheid* and imperialism were constantly making headway. The handful of racists still in power in South Africa were beginning to feel the wind of defeat, especially as the help of the imperialist Powers would not manage to save them, the two super-Powers being interested only in heightening the rivalry between themselves. So long as Zambia, Zimbabwe and Azania carried on the struggle together, with the support of the other peoples of Africa and the third world, the final victory was bound to be theirs. Zambia was to be congratulated on having succeeded in carrying on that hard struggle, at the same time safeguarding its sovereignty and even continuing to develop its economy. China was giving it all the economic and technical bilateral assistance it could

and sincerely hoped that the United Nations system as a whole would spare no effort to relieve Zambia. Naturally, it supported draft resolution E/L.1781.

14. Mr. SHIBUYA (Japan) said that it had long been his Government's basic policy to support the international efforts being made in various United Nations forums to find a just and peaceful solution to the problems of southern Africa. It had therefore supported the adoption of economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, was applying them and would continue to do so in the future.

15. His country fully understood the difficulties facing Zambia as a result of its adherence to the sanctions policy and had therefore consistently supported all the Security Council and Economic and Social Council resolutions to promote assistance to that country. Since January 1973, Japan had granted major loans to Zambia, particularly for strengthening its transport system, which had become so vital since the closure of the border with Southern Rhodesia. Its latest loan of roughly \$7.3 million had been made in April 1977. His Government would continue to co-operate fully in the implementation of the economic sanctions called for by the United Nations.

16. Mr. SHERZOI (Afghanistan) said that, as a landlocked country, Afghanistan was well able to appreciate Zambia's difficulties. His delegation supported draft resolution E/L.1781.

17. Mr. SODHI (Observer for India), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that it was difficult to compute the losses in all fields which the brave people of Zambia had suffered in their fight for the freedom of southern Africa, particularly in applying the United Nations mandatory sanctions. His Government recognized the role of the front-line States as the strategic rear base for the liberation movements in southern Africa and reaffirmed its solidarity with them. It would continue to give bilateral assistance to Zambia and fully supported draft resolution E/L.1781.

18. Mr. de OURO PRETO (Brazil) said that the international community could not but admire the courage with which Zambia, a developing country hard hit by the fall in copper prices, had continued to make heavy sacrifices in pursuing its policy of economic independence and applying the sanctions decreed against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. His delegation whole-heartedly supported draft resolution E/L.1781.

19. Mr. QUERNER (Austria) said that his country had made, and would continue to make, special efforts to strengthen its co-operation with Zambia. Negotiations were under way on a framework agreement for technical co-operation and on a second financial assistance agreement to extend lines of credit and provide grants. Co-operation had also been established in the medical field and scholarships had been granted to enable Zambian nationals to study in Austria. His delegation would join whole-heartedly in a consensus in favour of draft resolution E/L.1781.

20. Mr. GILLIES (Canada) said that his delegation recognized the serious economic, financial, social and

political difficulties that Zambia was facing because it had quite rightly reacted strongly, along with the other front-line States, against the objectionable policies of the Governments of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. His Government recognized the legitimacy, urgency and importance of the appeal to Member States for assistance to Zambia. It had granted loans of \$9.8 million to Zambia in 1977 and the two countries had agreed that the long-term orientation for assistance would be in the rural and transport sectors.

21. Mr. MCGILCHRIST (Jamaica) said that his Government and people were firmly resolved to help in the elimination of the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. His delegation paid a tribute to Zambia for its application of the United Nations mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia which had led to the closure of its border with that country in 1973. Zambia was fighting racism not only for itself but also, together with the other front-line countries, for the whole world. It richly deserved greater assistance.

22. Mr. LAWSON (Togo) said that the difficulties that Zambia and the other front-line countries were experiencing were due to their determination to restore human dignity in southern Africa in accordance with United Nations principles. His country fully supported their efforts against the racist régimes of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa. His delegation would support draft resolution E/L.1781.

23. Mr. AMIR-DIVANI (Iran) paid a tribute to the Zambian people and Government for their admirable determination. Zambia could not, however, overcome its tremendous difficulties without outside help. His delegation therefore supported draft resolution E/L.1781.

24. Mr. BINTU' a-Tshiabola (Zaire) said that his country had a long common border with Zambia and was sharing with that country the difficulties resulting from the application of the United Nations mandatory sanctions against the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. His delegation would support draft resolution E/L.1781.

25. Mr. HACHANI (Tunisia) and Mr. OLSZOWKA (Poland) expressed support for draft resolution E/L.1781.

26. Mr. ČABRIĆ (Yugoslavia), submitting draft resolution E/L.1781 on assistance to Zambia on behalf of the States members of the Council which were members of the Group of 77, said that his task was made much easier by the statements he had just heard. It was generally realized that Zambia had been fighting for 11 years, in other words almost since it had become independent. The immediate justification for the draft resolution, however, was the aggression committed against Zambia in 1973 by the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

27. The draft resolution required no explanation and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

28. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to take a decision on draft resolution E/L.1781 on assistance to Zambia.

*Draft resolution E/L.1781 was adopted [resolution 2093 (LXIII)].*

29. Mr. WALUSIKU (Observer for Zambia), speaking at the invitation of the President, thanked the Council for the decision it had just taken. He could assure the members of the Council that his country's determination would not falter. He requested that the statement made at the 2079th meeting by the Co-ordinator for United Nations Assistance to Zambia should be circulated as an official Council document.

30. Mr. MCGILCHRIST (Jamaica) supported the request of the representative of Zambia.

31. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the financial implications of the request by the representative of Zambia would amount to \$2,300.

32. The PRESIDENT said that, if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council agreed that the statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General by the Co-ordinator for United Nations Assistance to Zambia should be circulated as an official Council document.

*It was so decided.*<sup>44</sup>

*The meeting rose at 5 p.m.*

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<sup>44</sup> The statement of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Assistance to Zambia was subsequently circulated under the symbol E/6050.