

to draft resolution E/L.1711 reading: "*Decides* to keep the matter under review".

56. Mr. LASCARRO (Colombia) said that, in order to demonstrate his country's solidarity with the three affected countries, his delegation wished to join the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1715, thus becoming a sponsor of all three draft resolutions. His Government had provided considerable assistance to Guatemala.

57. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that Yugoslavia had also joined the sponsors of draft resolution E/L.1711.

58. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council adopted draft resolution E/L.1711, as amended by the representatives of the United States and Argentina, without a vote.

The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted (resolution 1984 (LX)).

59. Mr. ORANTES LUNA (Observer for Guatemala), speaking at the invitation of the President, thanked the Secretary-General and all those who had provided assistance to his country in its misfortune. The earthquake had heightened the problems already being felt by Guatemala as a result of the economic crisis and the Guatemalan people were deeply grateful for the prompt emergency assistance provided by the international community. Realizing, however, that the burden of national rehabilitation must fall primarily upon the people of Guatemala themselves, the Government had decreed a budget increase of \$200 million for the current year to supplement the foreign donations received so far and had issued bonds for reconstruction to the value of \$122 million which it was mandatory for all Guatemalans of a certain position to buy. As the people were buying bonds enthusiastically, the first issue would be followed by a further issue to the value of 500 million quetzals. Naturally, in view of the extent of the destruction, external assistance had had to be requested too. Since draft resolution E/L.1711 had been adopted unanimously, his Government was confident that it would receive substantial special assistance from the various international organizations concerned. It hoped that, in so far as it was possible, such aid would be non-reimbursable, in view of Guatemala's precarious situation following the earthquake. On behalf of his Government and people,

he expressed deep gratitude to all delegations and, in particular, to those which had sponsored the draft resolution and which had given assistance to his country.

60. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 10.

61. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to adopt draft resolution E/L.1712 without a vote.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 1985 (LX)).

62. Mr. RASOLONDRAIBE (Observer for Madagascar), speaking at the invitation of the President, thanked all delegations for the understanding and concern they had shown and, in particular, the Tunisian delegation, for introducing the draft resolution. The resolution would be viewed in his country as a symbol of solidarity among nations. It was, of course, merely a stage in the efforts to provide the United Nations with an effective instrument for helping disaster-stricken countries. His delegation had been encouraged by the reaction to its proposal that there should be a permanent fund which would concentrate on reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, and was sure that practical results would be achieved in the near future.

63. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 11.

The draft resolution, as orally revised, was adopted (resolution 1986 (LX)).

65. Mr. ADUGNA (Ethiopia) thanked the representative of Liberia for introducing the draft resolution and all members of the Council for voting in favour of it. If the resolution was translated into action it would enable his country to develop a viable way of life that would enable it to face similar disasters in the future. Ethiopia wished to become self-reliant and the draft resolution would do much to help it to do so.

66. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 2.

Statement by the President

67. The PRESIDENT informed members that, on behalf of the Council, he had sent a cable to the President of the fourth session of UNCTAD.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.

1996th meeting

Friday, 7 May 1976, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1996

Expression of sympathy on the occasion of the earthquake in northern Italy

1. The PRESIDENT, speaking on behalf of the Council, requested the representative of Italy to convey its most profound sympathy to his Government, the Italian people and the families which had experienced the earthquake which had struck northern Italy.

2. Mr. ROSSI (Italy) said that the Government and people of Italy sincerely appreciated the Council's ex-

pression of sympathy and the friendly feelings of the members towards the Italian nation.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

3. Mr. FARAH (Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions), speaking on behalf of the

Secretary-General, said that he had been a member of the Mission sent to Mozambique to assess the situation resulting from the Mozambican Government's decision to apply sanctions to Southern Rhodesia in strict implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). The purpose of that assessment had been to prepare the ground for organizing the assistance which the Council had requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to provide to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the difficulties arising from its application of sanctions pursuant to resolution 386 (1976). It was to be a programme of financial, economic and technical aid geared to the immediate and long-term needs of that newly independent country. The report of the Mission (see E/5812 and Corr. 1 and Add. 1) was before the Council and he had discussed its findings with the delegation of the Government of Mozambique.

4. Reviewing the salient facts set out in the report, he emphasized that as a result of the policy pursued by the colonial Power of integrating the economy of Mozambique with that of Portugal and Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique urgently required, in addition to the financial assistance needed to offset the effects of sanctions against the Smith régime, developmental aid for the restructuring of its economy. Its difficulties had been exacerbated by the exodus of expatriate professional and technical personnel needed to maintain the existing level of economic and social services. In the long term, the crisis could only be overcome by an economic and social development programme to be initiated for the immediate future in certain priority areas suggested to the Mission.

5. As a result of the application of sanctions, Mozambique would suffer tremendous direct losses. It would lose the revenue from the transit trade and, having closed the border with Southern Rhodesia, it would lose the revenue from exports to that country; moreover, the flow of imports from areas other than Southern Rhodesia had been seriously disrupted. It had already suffered substantial losses in foreign exchange derived from tourism and from the remittances of migrant workers in Southern Rhodesia. Sanctions would have the effect of increasing Mozambique's chronic trade deficit and force it to pay much higher prices on other markets for many commodities previously imported from Southern Rhodesia at relatively low cost. The Mission estimated that the trade balance would deteriorate by at least \$16 million annually and that direct financial losses resulting from the application of sanctions would range between \$110 and \$135 million a year, with an additional \$30 million annually having to be spent on emergency projects.

6. Over and above those direct costs, there would be substantial indirect costs associated with economic and social disruption and the need to reorder Government priorities.

7. The Mission's report indicated the types of goods, materials and equipment urgently needed and estimated the trade deficit over the next two years at more than \$275 million, not including the costs of imports required for emergency and developmental projects necessitated by sanctions. Substantial financial assistance would also have to be provided to meet a balance of payments deficit over the same period estimated at between \$175 and \$200 million. In the report it was further suggested that the transport equipment and accessories which would figure among the priority needs

and the emergency power, water and telecommunications projects as well as food production projects to replace imports, which would have to be implemented now that Mozambique could no longer depend on Southern Rhodesia for food imports. The Government of Mozambique had provided the Mission with a long list of projects and programmes which would eventually form part of an integrated national development plan (see E/5812/Add.1).

8. The manpower situation in Mozambique was extremely critical. Prior to independence most skilled and semi-skilled posts in commerce, industry and Government had been filled by expatriates. They had now left the country and the educational system had not been designed to produce local replacements. Preliminary estimates for a small number of ministries and agencies totalled more than 650 professionals and technicians. The international community would have to respond effectively to the Government's appeal for help in recruiting the required personnel.

9. For the purpose of co-ordinating offers to contribute to the programme of financial, material and technical assistance to Mozambique, the Government was establishing a unit in its Ministry of Economic Development and Planning and a counterpart unit would operate in New York. Information and documentation on programmes and projects would be available through those two units. Furthermore, the Mission reported that the fiscal and banking system in Mozambique would be inadequate to the task of mobilizing local resources in the years to come and some assistance would therefore have to be in the form of budget support.

10. It was fully in keeping with the spirit and letter of the United Nations Charter that Mozambique should look to the international community, including the United Nations system, to lessen the burden it had assumed in meeting its international obligations. The international community could not expect it as a developing country to bear a disproportionate share of the cost of defending a cause which the United Nations had proclaimed to be just. Limited assistance was already being provided by the Organization but much more must be done, and the Secretary-General had therefore issued an urgent appeal for such assistance. He hoped that Governments would respond generously.

11. The PRÉSIDENT, acting under rule 72 of the rules of procedure, invited the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique to address the Council.

12. Mr PANGUENE (Mozambique) thanked the Secretary-General for the concern he had shown for the people of Mozambique by dispatching a mission to study their needs for international assistance arising from the strict application of sanctions against the illegal Smith régime. His prompt response confirmed his interest in the national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and gave cause for confidence that he would implement any concrete decisions which the Council might adopt on the item before it. He also wished to thank publicly each member of the Mission for the competent work they had accomplished under difficult circumstances and for their excellent report. Finally, he expressed appreciation of the support given Mozambique by the United Nations, OAU, the Commonwealth, the League of Arab States and the countries that had made pledges of support.

13. In severing all relations with the racist régime of Ian Smith and applying full sanctions in order to

hasten its liquidation, the people of Mozambique had not only discharged a responsibility incumbent on the whole international community but had acted in self-defence, because Mozambique's own liberation was incomplete and threatened so long as it had a common border with a country ruled by a régime which constituted a threat to peace and security in Africa and in the world. In view of recent developments in Southern Rhodesia and the growing intransigence of the Smith régime, armed struggle was the only option left for the people of that country in their quest for respect for their human rights and dignity. International support designed to offset the effects of sanctions should be seen in that context.

14. Mozambique's economic dependence on Southern Rhodesia was rooted in history and the inability of the Portuguese colonialists to exploit its wealth owing to the low level of Portugal's economic development prior to the 1960s. As a result, the colonialists exported what they could to the metropolitan country, placed all economic development in the hands of foreign interests and used the Mozambican people as a compulsory labour force which was denied the benefits of that foreign exploitation. The rail transport system had been geared to the colonialists' need to export the wealth of the country, but had later been adapted to the needs of the countries bordering upon it. Foreign exchange had been derived from rail and port services to those neighbouring countries and had accounted for 25 per cent of total foreign exchange earnings per year: \$100 million, including \$40 million from Southern Rhodesian traffic. Moreover, some 80,000 migrant workers from Mozambique had worked in Southern Rhodesia and their families had depended for survival on the remittances in cash or kind derived from that labour. The Portuguese colonialists had blocked all economic development that did not benefit their own interests, had created a food deficit by favouring export crops and had forced the country to depend on food imports from Southern Rhodesia. That situation had been aggravated as a consequence of the enforcement of sanctions against that neighbouring country and had made it imperative for Mozambique to restructure its economy, replace imports and gain access to alternate markets at competitive prices.

15. The most acute shortage, for purposes of national reconstruction, was the shortage of intermediate-level personnel to replace the Portuguese nationals, accomplices of colonial policy, who had left the country. In particular, Mozambique lacked technical personnel to train Mozambican workers, deprived by the colonialists of opportunities to improve their technical qualifications, and urgently required financial aid so that it could recruit them, preferably from countries with experience similar to that of Mozambique. Financial aid was also required to cope with the widespread unemployment resulting from the decline of economic activity, which had been heavily dependent on Southern Rhodesia, and to establish an alternative to the system of communications to Southern Rhodesia which had now been disrupted.

16. The effects of sanctions on the economy of the People's Republic of Mozambique could only be offset by grants, which should not be regarded as compensation for identifiable losses. The economic independence of the country and its economic growth could only be assured by strategically selected investments. He expressed the hope that, in accordance with the suggestions contained in the Mission's report, the international

community would respond generously and the Council would adopt resolutions which would effectively help to relieve the most urgent needs. Finally, he hoped that assistance would be provided in the form of bilateral and multilateral grants wherever possible.

17. The PRESIDENT suggested that the list of speakers on the item under consideration should be closed at 3 p.m. on Friday, 7 May, and that a time-limit of Monday morning, 10 May, should be set for submission of draft resolutions on the item.

18. Mr. SILWIZYA (Zambia) said he considered it appropriate that the Economic and Social Council should take up the question of international assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique following the latter's courageous decision to impose sanctions against the illegal minority Smith régime in Southern Rhodesia in full compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 253 (1968). Consideration of the item at the current session of the Council was a necessary and logical step toward the implementation of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) adopted unanimously on 17 March 1976.

19. Zambia took the question of international assistance to Mozambique very seriously and was convinced that it was crucial for the international community to respond urgently and generously to the needs of Mozambique, as detailed in the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique and the excellent report of the Secretary-General containing the report of the Mission sent in pursuance of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) to ascertain the immediate and long-term assistance needs of that country. He commended the Secretary-General and the members of the Mission and said that the report of the Mission would doubtless greatly facilitate the work of the Economic and Social Council as it sought methods of assisting Mozambique.

20. Zambia, as a neighbour of Southern Rhodesia, was paying a heavy price in fostering the birth of Zimbabwe. To date his country had sacrificed nearly \$500 million in the area of sanctions alone and had received the modest sum of approximately \$22 million from the international community. Since Zimbabwe had not yet been born, that high price would surely soar and the hardships imposed on the people of Zambia were bound to increase. Such too would be the plight of Mozambique unless the international community treated the question of assistance with the seriousness it deserved. As should be clear to all, Mozambique and Zambia were carrying the burden on behalf of the international community. Since sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia were United Nations policy, Mozambique, in applying sanctions, was being faithful to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. Moreover, the liberation of Zimbabwe was consistent with the United Nations Charter.

21. In considering the item before it, the Council was not debating an ordinary issue of assistance to a given country but rather the effectiveness of the key to the liberation of Zimbabwe. The Council was dealing not simply with the closing of the border between Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia but with the reaffirmation of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. In fact, the debate was and must be about liberation in Zimbabwe and the rest of southern Africa. The international community had an obligation to strengthen

the tools of liberation. One of the most important of those tools was Mozambique. The accession to independence of any African country in that region lessened the danger of a conflagration. The independence of Mozambique was important not only to its people but also to the international community, which must now confirm its commitment to help. In that spirit, Zambia had given assistance to Mozambique in order to strengthen its capacity to act as the key to liberation in southern Africa. That assistance, rendered despite Zambia's own economic problems, took many forms, including the provision of 100,000 bags of maize, the services of a number of doctors and nurses and help by the Air Force in air-lifting people and food to and from flooded areas of Mozambique.

22. Zambia, which shared a common border with Mozambique, had a genuine concern for the peace and stability of that country and for its economic and social development. Its assistance to Mozambique was more than assistance to a neighbouring country; it was an international commitment to assist a partner in the struggle for the liberation of the rest of southern Africa.

23. The existence of a white minority and racist régime in Southern Rhodesia constituted the root cause of the problems of Mozambique. That arrogant and intransigent régime posed a serious threat to peace and security in the region. The people of Zimbabwe now had no alternative to armed struggle for the liberation of their country. In fact, they had already taken up arms and were waging a gallant struggle. Predictably, the illegal Smith régime had intensified its brutality and its repression of the people of Zimbabwe, and was mobilizing large armies and interning the people of Zimbabwe in concentration camps reminiscent of the Nazi era. To demonstrate its utter contempt for Zimbabwe nationalism, the Smith régime had shamelessly included in its so-called cabinet African traitors who were puppets and stooges masquerading as representatives of the African people. Such manoeuvres would deceive no one and merited condemnation by the international community. In addition the Smith régime was seeking to provoke a direct confrontation with the neighbouring independent African countries and was bracing itself for a war in which it would engage in hot pursuit across the borders of front-line countries. Those countries could not be expected to stand aloof, for they had a duty to defend the cause of freedom and justice in southern Africa as well as to protect their own citizens. He repeated the statement of the President of Zambia that any attack against Mozambique was an attack against Zambia.

24. The need for the international community to act in order to remove the main obstacles to peace and security in southern Africa could not be over-emphasized. The time had come for concrete action by the United Nations, for the numerous appeals made to the Smith régime had gone unheeded. The international community must now rally solidly behind the front-line States and the liberation movements. The assistance sought for Mozambique was important as it would strengthen its hand in the struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

25. The international community was fortunate that at that critical juncture in the history of southern Africa Mozambique was led by able, dedicated, mature and visionary men and women who had taken bold and gallant action in closing the border with Southern Rhodesia.

26. Under that leadership, Mozambique had embarked on a policy of positive non-alignment and the building of a non-racial society. The high principles and ideals of FRELIMO (*Frente de Libertação de Moçambique*) would turn Mozambique into an oasis of peace and tranquillity in troubled southern Africa. The international community could ill afford to turn its back on that promising young nation and should grant it rapid and generous international assistance. The failure of Mozambique would be a failure of Africa and the progressive nations of the world.

27. He noted that some States situated far from Southern Rhodesia were, despite their sound economies, systematically violating United Nations sanctions against the illegal Smith régime. It was to be hoped that those Member States would re-examine their position and join Mozambique and the rest of the international community in tightening sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. In the light of the unanimous Security Council action expanding the scope of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, it was important that the momentum generated should be maintained and that universally applied sanctions should complement the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to liberate their country. The Smith régime must be under total siege.

28. The case of South Africa, a Member of the United Nations, which openly and arrogantly refused to impose sanctions against the illegal Smith régime, was most disturbing. Its attitude showed blatant contempt for United Nations decisions and, more than the attitude of any other country, had prevented the full effectiveness of the policy of sanctions. In choosing that course, South Africa had in effect opted for violent change in Southern Rhodesia, for the sanctions had been intended as a peaceful means of quelling the rebellion in the British colony.

29. His delegation hoped that the Council would unanimously adopt a meaningful resolution on assistance to Mozambique and that concrete forms of assistance to that country would be undertaken at both bilateral and multilateral levels. Any delay would only aggravate the problems of Mozambique.

30. Mr. KAISER (Bangladesh) recalled that at the Meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government held at Kingston from 29 April to 6 May 1975, it had been decided that positive action should be taken at the international level for the reinforcement and extension of sanctions against the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia, and the importance of immediate practical steps to assist Mozambique in applying those sanctions had been emphasized. As a member of the Commonwealth, his Government had actively supported that important decision by the Commonwealth Heads of Government and the subsequent decision of the Commonwealth Sanctions Committee to extend immediate assistance to Mozambique following its decision to impose those sanctions.

31. His delegation had welcomed the Security Council's adoption of resolution 386 (1976) calling for the provision of immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it to carry out its development programme and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions.

32. He noted that the Security Council's original actions establishing mandatory sanctions against the minority régime of Southern Rhodesia had been taken nearly a decade previously but implementation had

been less than perfect. It was therefore most admirable for a newly independent developing country like Mozambique, already burdened with serious economic problems inherited from a colonial system, to take the difficult decision to close its border with Southern Rhodesia, acting fully in accordance with the decisions of the Security Council and the Charter of the United Nations. His Government applauded that brave decision, which demonstrated the deep and abiding commitment of the Government and the people of Mozambique to the cause of freedom and justice and provided a shining example for others to emulate.

33. The report of the Mission which had visited Mozambique the previous month had given some indication of the problems currently faced by that country as a result of its decision to close its border with Southern Rhodesia and the extent of the assistance it would require to enable it to confront the situation in which it found itself. In the estimate of the Mission, the direct cost to Mozambique of applying sanctions might be as high as \$156 million for the next 12 months and \$132 million annually thereafter. The high level of economic dependence of Mozambique on Southern Rhodesia, a legacy of the colonial past, created special difficulties. In such situations, underestimation of the extent of the losses was extremely likely. As a newly independent developing country, Mozambique had every right to expect a substantial measure of assistance for development from the international community. That normal assistance must be augmented by the additional assistance required in view of the very heavy cost to Mozambique of applying the sanctions. The report described the scope of the material, technical and financial assistance required by Mozambique.

34. Obviously it could not be expected that Mozambique alone would bear that heavy cost. The Government and people of that country had taken a bold but difficult decision in pursuance of an obligation which the international community shared. The responsibility to end the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia and to bring about majority rule there was not that of Mozambique alone but of all States, particularly those that bore responsibility for the current situation and that were in a better position to help change it. It was, therefore the obligation of the international community to come to the assistance of Mozambique quickly and effectively.

Mr. Smíd (Czechoslovakia) took the Chair.

35. Mr. LUCHTERHAND (German Democratic Republic) noted that his Government had participated actively in the programmes of assistance to Ethiopia, Guatemala and Madagascar. In the case of drought-stricken Ethiopia, his Government had made four direct consignments of high-quality medicines, children's and baby foods, blankets, tents and clothing. The Red Cross Committee of his country had sent medical supplies, especially high-quality medicines and bandaging material, to help the victims of the earthquake in Guatemala. Madagascar, which had recently suffered cyclones, had received a special plane-load of clothes and food from his Government.

36. In his delegation's view, measures for economic assistance to Mozambique could not be considered in isolation from the political events in southern Africa. Massacres by Southern Rhodesian racists and savage attacks against the People's Republic of Mozambique were further proof of the dangerous policy of the Smith régime which, in violation of international law, was

endangering peace and security in southern Africa and in the entire world.

37. The appeal of the Government of Mozambique to the United Nations for solidarity with its people in the struggle against the aggressive acts of the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia had been received with sympathy by all those Member States which truly and sincerely sought the elimination of that colonial and racist régime. His Government, together with other States, had, in various organs of the United Nations and elsewhere, expressed its unreserved support of the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for the final elimination of all forms of colonialism, racism and the policy of *apartheid*. That also applied to the People's Republic of Mozambique, to which his Government had given support by training skilled workers, sending consignments of medical equipment, providing direct medical assistance, and supporting it in the field of information and education. In 1975 an agreement had been concluded between his Government and the Government of Mozambique providing for economic, technical, scientific and other assistance. In addition his Government would, according to its possibilities and in appropriate ways, grant future political, moral and material assistance to Mozambique.

38. His delegation welcomed the discussion of the item and hoped that the Council would adopt decisions designed to guarantee effective assistance and support to the people of Mozambique in that just political and economic struggle against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

39. That political, moral and material support of colonially and racially oppressed peoples in their struggle for national and social self-determination and independence would continue to be an integral part of the national policy of his Government.

40. Mr. ALGARD (Norway), speaking on behalf of the delegations of Denmark and Norway and the observer delegations of Finland and Sweden, said that the decision of the People's Republic of Mozambique to close its border with Southern Rhodesia and to apply fully the system of sanctions was, like the decision taken previously by the Government of Zambia, an outstanding example of solidarity among the nations of Africa.

41. The Nordic delegations would carefully study the comprehensive report submitted by the Mission dispatched to Mozambique by the Secretary-General. Those delegations considered the adoption, by the Security Council of resolution 386 (1976) an expression of a view they had long held, namely that it was the joint responsibility of the world community to bring to an end the remnants of colonialism and racist minority régimes which still maintained a foothold in southern Africa. It followed that the independent African States in the area would, by virtue of their geographical proximity, have to bear the brunt of the burden. When, however, they lived up to their responsibilities as courageously as Mozambique had, they deserved the support of the world community.

42. The Nordic countries had extended moral, humanitarian and economic support to movements striving for national independence and struggling against racial discrimination in southern Africa and had welcomed steps taken towards the attainment of their goals. The most encouraging recent development in that respect had been the dismantling of the Portuguese colonial empire which had resulted in the independence of

Mozambique and other States. The Nordic countries, which had supported FRELIMO in the past, would extend support to the Government of Mozambique in its efforts to transform an economy tailored to the needs of the colonial Power into an economy meeting the needs and expectations of the inhabitants themselves. As in the case of Zambia, they would support the efforts of the United Nations and its various programmes and agencies to come to the effective assistance of Mozambique, relieving it of the extra burden it had placed upon its people by implementing fully United Nations decisions to apply sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia. Those countries had sent fact-finding missions of their own to Mozambique to discuss further assistance to that country. It was to be hoped that bilateral assistance programmes would emerge and would constitute important contributions to the development of Mozambique.

43. The Nordic delegations fully subscribed to the appeal contained in Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and hoped that all countries would assume their share of the burden which Mozambique had taken upon itself in the name of international solidarity and in deference to United Nations decisions. A positive response by the world community would be a contribution to strengthening the role of the United Nations in putting an end to colonialism and racial discrimination.

44. Mr. HSING Sung-yi (China) said that with the speedy and vigorous development of the national liberation movement in southern Africa, the victorious advance of the armed struggle of the Zimbabwe people and the strengthening of the blockade and sanctions against Southern Rhodesia by its neighbours, the Southern Rhodesian racist régime now found itself in a situation of unprecedented isolation and difficulty. Working hand in glove with the South African racist régime, the Southern Rhodesian racist régime was stepping up its military repression and threats in a desperate last-ditch struggle. Of late, it had even intruded into Mozambique under the pretext of engaging in hot pursuit of guerrillas, thus arousing the indignation of and condemnation by public opinion in Africa and the rest of the world. To defend the fruits of their victory and to support the Zimbabwe people's struggle for liberation, the Mozambican Government and people had waged a blow-for-blow struggle against the racist Smith régime. Despite the heavy losses that might be incurred, President Samora Machel of Mozambique had categorically declared the closure of its entire border with Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the Security Council resolution on sanctions against that country. That righteous act had been welcomed and supported by the African States and all the countries and peoples that upheld justice.

45. The Chinese Government and people fully sympathized with and firmly supported the just action taken by the Mozambican Government and people. In its view, the United Nations had a responsibility which it could not shirk to support the just action of Mozambique and to help it overcome the resulting difficulties. The Economic and Social Council was duty-bound to consider the question of assistance to Mozambique in pursuance of Security Council resolution 386 (1976). The related organizations within the United Nations system should likewise provide Mozambique with various forms of assistance and review that question periodically. His Government was deeply convinced that, by relying on their own efforts and the support of the people of the world, the Mozambican Government and

people would overcome the economic difficulties resulting from the application of economic sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and win even greater victories in combating imperialism, colonialism and racism and in supporting the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa.

46. Mr. ORTIZ DE ROZAS (Argentina) concurred in the views of previous speakers on the item. Rarely had action by the international community in support of one of its members been more justified than in the case of Mozambique, a newly independent African country which had not hesitated to apply full sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

47. The courageous action of Mozambique's President was both a symbol and an example which required unswerving international co-operation and solidarity with his country. Mozambique's action was particularly significant and praiseworthy in the light of its recent accession to independence and the complicated task of reorienting its development programme from that of a dependent to that of an independent economic entity.

48. His delegation commended the Mission that had been sent to Mozambique in implementation of the Security Council resolution and noted that the excellent report prepared by that Mission gave detailed information on the direct costs of the application of economic sanctions in all categories. In addition, indirect costs which would be particularly high during the current year must be considered: they would require extended study, since the international community must give long-range assistance to Mozambique.

49. Accordingly, his delegation agreed that all of the concerns that had been expressed should be reflected in a draft resolution to mobilize all the organizations, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system, particularly UNDP and the international financial institutions, to provide full assistance to Mozambique. He agreed that a truly exceptional situation was involved and that exceptional measures were indicated.

50. His Government would give urgent and serious consideration to participating to the fullest possible extent in action to manifest international solidarity with Mozambique.

51. Mr. KÄUFMANN (Observer for the Netherlands), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that the newly independent Government of Mozambique had taken an admirable decision in demonstrating its willingness to add to its burdens as a developing nation by closing its frontier with Southern Rhodesia in compliance with international obligations. The report of the Mission to Mozambique had made it clear that Mozambique's national development plan, designed to meet the urgent need for more balanced economic production, could be seriously harmed by the effects of the economic sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The Netherlands Government agreed that the international community could not allow a developing country situated near a country against which sanctions were applied to see its own development struggle disrupted because it was meeting its international obligations, and felt that the international community as a whole must share the burden. His Government therefore wished to announce that in response to Security Council resolution 386 (1976) it would grant Mozambique, on soft terms, a loan of \$4 million in order to help it overcome the severe consequences of applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; that would be in

addition to its programme of bilateral assistance provided through normal channels.

52. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Union had always given moral and material assistance to the people of Mozambique, both directly and through OAU, and was continuing to do so. In February 1976 his country had signed a number of agreements with the People's Republic of Mozambique providing for economic, technical and other assistance.

53. The Soviet Union based its relations with Mozambique on non-interference in internal affairs and full respect for the sacred right of that country to pursue its own path of development. It sharply condemned the direct acts of aggression carried out by the illegal Rhodesian régime against Mozambique and expressed its support for and solidarity with Mozambique and its extensive plans for carrying out social and economic changes.

54. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) said that the Secretary-General's report on the Mission to Mozambique was a very thorough and painstaking piece of work and would be of invaluable assistance in identifying areas where assistance to that country was most urgently needed. The decision by the Government of Mozambique fully to implement United Nations sanctions against the illegal régime in Rhodesia had been a courageous one and the United Kingdom Government fully recognized the enormous implications of that decision for the Mozambican economy, as well as the need for international assistance to promote Mozambique's normal economic and social development. It had therefore offered to provide Mozambique with a total of £15 million in financial assistance over the next few years, of which £5 million would be in the form of an immediate soft loan for rapid disbursement. A team from the Ministry of Overseas Development would soon be discussing details regarding technical assistance with the Government of Mozambique. The United Kingdom

Government also hoped that the Commonwealth would be able to mount a programme of technical assistance to complement the activities of bilateral Commonwealth donors and the efforts of the United Nations system; it would be prepared to support such a programme. His Government hoped that close contact between the United Nations and the Commonwealth could be maintained for the benefit of Mozambique. It endorsed Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and would continue to co-operate in efforts to help the Government of Mozambique.

55. Mr. COSTA LOBO (Portugal) recalled that at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly Portugal had supported the implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia but had also drawn the international community's attention to the losses and sacrifices that their enforcement would impose upon the neighbouring States of Mozambique and Zambia. It would therefore whole-heartedly support any initiative directed at setting up a specific programme of assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to compensate it for the enormous financial, economic and social losses which it would inevitably suffer as a result of the total application of sanctions. His Government was also most gratified by the adoption of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), containing an appeal to all States and to the United Nations system to provide immediate assistance to Mozambique. His delegation was confident that the data and conclusions regarding the difficulties faced by Mozambique contained in the report of the Secretary-General would enable Member States to assess the negative effects on the economy of Mozambique resulting from the implementation of sanctions and therefore to provide that country with suitable assistance through either bilateral or multilateral channels. His Government was already giving bilateral assistance to Mozambique and would fully support the action of the Council in that matter.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

1997th meeting

Monday, 10 May 1976, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1997

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (*continued*) (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

1. Mr. LINDENBERG SETTE (Brazil) said that although the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique faced the normal difficulties of a developing country and the special difficulties of a newly independent country at the end of a 10-year struggle for liberation, it had, in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), taken measures with regard to Southern Rhodesia which had seriously affected the Mozambican economy. It was vital for the international community to support such measures. His Government was therefore prepared, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), to provide all possible financial, technical and

material assistance that might be requested of it and to support any concerted international action decided upon by the Economic and Social Council.

2. Mr. RAE (Canada) said that the report of the Mission sent to Mozambique by the Secretary-General (see E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) would be extremely useful in helping Governments to establish a co-ordinated programme of assistance to Mozambique. At their Meeting at Kingston (29 April-6 May 1975), the Commonwealth Heads of Government had unanimously approved the immediate provision of financial assistance to the Government of Mozambique in order to assist it in applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and had endorsed the establishment by the United Nations of a programme of assistance for Mozambique in accordance with Articles 45 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. Since then, the