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REPORT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AD HOC COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED
UNDER RESOLUTION 455 (1979), CONCERNING THE COMPLAINT BY
ZAMBIA, TO ASSIST THE SECURITY COUNCIL IN THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE RESOLUTION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

31 January 1980

On behalf of the Security Council Ad Hoc Committee established under resolution 455 (1979), concerning the complaint by Zambia, to assist the Security Council in the implementation of the resolution, I have the honour to transmit herewith the full report of the Ad Hoc Committee, adopted at its 6th meeting, held in New York on 31 January 1980.

(Signed) Per AASEN
Chairman

Security Council Ad Hoc Committee
established under resolution 455 (1979),
concerning the complaint by Zambia, to
assist the Security Council in the
implementation of the resolution

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INTRODUCTION

A. Establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee

1. By a letter dated 22 November 1979 (S/13636) addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations requested the convening of an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the escalating and intensified acts of aggression committed against Zambia by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.

2. In response to that request, the Security Council considered the item entitled "Complaint by Zambia" at its 2171st meeting, held on 23 November 1979, and adopted resolution 455 (1979).

3. Resolution 455 (1979) reads as follows:

"The Security Council,

"Taking note of the letter from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia contained in document S/13636,

"Having considered the statement of the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zambia,

"Gravely concerned at the numerous hostile and unprovoked acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia violating the sovereignty, air space and territorial integrity of the Republic of Zambia,

"Gravely concerned also at the continuing collusion by South Africa in the repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia by the rebel forces of the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia,

"Grieved at the tragic loss of human life and concerned about the damage and destruction of property resulting from the repeated acts of aggression committed by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia against the Republic of Zambia,

"Convinced that these wanton acts of aggression by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia form a consistent and sustained pattern of violations aimed at destroying the economic infrastructure of the Republic of Zambia and weakening its support of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for freedom and national liberation,

"Recalling its resolution 424 (1978) of 17 March 1978, in which, inter alia, it strongly condemned the armed invasion perpetrated by the illegal minority régime in the British Colony of Southern Rhodesia, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia,

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"Reaffirming that the existence of the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and the continuance of its acts of aggression against Zambia and other neighbouring States constitute a threat to international peace and security,

"Conscious of the need to take immediate and effective steps for the prevention and removal of all threats to international peace and security,

"1. Strongly condemns the illegal régime in the British Colony of Southern Rhodesia for its continued, intensified and unprovoked acts of aggression against the Republic of Zambia, which constitute a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Zambia;

"2. Strongly condemns also the continued collusion by South Africa in repeated acts of aggression launched against the Republic of Zambia;

"3. Commends the Republic of Zambia and other front-line States for their continued support of the people of Zimbabwe in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence and for their scrupulous restraint in the face of unwarranted armed provocations by the Rhodesian rebels in collusion with South African armed forces;

"4. Calls upon the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering authority to take prompt and effective measures to ensure that the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia desist from committing repeated acts of aggression and provocation against the Republic of Zambia;

"5. Further calls for the payment of full and adequate compensation to the Republic of Zambia by the responsible authorities for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression;

"6. Furthermore calls upon all Member States and international organizations urgently to extend material and other forms of assistance to the Republic of Zambia in order to facilitate the immediate reconstruction of its economic infrastructure;

"7. Decides to establish an ad hoc committee composed of four members of the Security Council, to be appointed by the President, after consultation with members, in order to assist the Security Council in the implementation of this resolution, in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof, and report to the Security Council by 15 December 1979;

"8. Decides to remain seized of the matter."

4. In a note dated 30 November 1979 (S/13669), the President of the Security Council stated that, following his consultations with the members of the Council, agreement had been reached, according to which the Ad Hoc Committee established under paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979) would be composed of the following four members of the Council: Jamaica, Kuwait, Nigeria and Norway. At its 1st meeting, held in New York on 3 December 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee elected Norway Chairman.

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5. The delegations serving on the Ad Hoc Committee were represented as follows: Norway -- Mr. Per Aasen (Chairman) and Mr. Johan Ludvik Løvald; Jamaica -- Mr. Stafford Oliver Neil; Kuwait -- Mr. Abdulmohsen Nasir El-Jeean; Nigeria -- His Excellency Mr. Ampim Darku Jim Blankson.

B. Terms of reference and organization of work

6. Between 3 and 6 December, the Ad Hoc Committee held three further meetings, in the course of which it examined its terms of reference, determined the procedure to be followed in the conduct of its work and established a schedule of activities.

7. The Ad Hoc Committee noted that its mandate derived specifically from paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979), under which it was established by the Security Council to assist the Council in the implementation of the resolution, in particular, paragraphs 5 and 6 thereof.

8. By a note dated 10 December 1979 addressed to Member States and a letter of the same date addressed to international organizations, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 455 (1979), informing them of the composition of the Ad Hoc Committee established under paragraph 7 of the resolution and drawing attention in particular to its paragraph 6.

9. In order to fulfil its mandate effectively, the Ad Hoc Committee decided, after consultations with the representatives of Zambia, as a first step, to visit Zambia, in order to acquaint itself at first hand with the situation. It was also decided that the visit would take place between 11 and 15 December 1979.

10. In the light of the above-mentioned decisions, the Ad Hoc Committee further decided to submit a first interim report to the Security Council, in which the Security Council was requested to grant an extension of the date for submission of the report called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979), stating that it expected to be able to complete its work and present a full report by 31 January 1980. The interim report (S/13681) was submitted on 6 December 1979.

11. On 12 December, the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/13685), in which he stated that, following informal consultations on the matter, it had been found that no member of the Security Council had any objection to the request of the Ad Hoc Committee and that its Chairman had been so informed.

12. In accordance with the decisions indicated in paragraph 9 above, the Ad Hoc Committee visited Zambia from 11 to 14 December 1979.

13. At its 5th meeting, held in Lusaka on 14 December 1979, the Ad Hoc Committee adopted a second interim report (S/13694), which it submitted to the Security Council on 17 December 1979 (see sect. I G below).

14. In a note dated 22 January 1980 (S/13755), the President of the Security Council stated that following consultations among members of the Security Council on the matter, it had been agreed that for the purpose of the presentation of the

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present report the Ad Hoc Committee would continue to be composed of the States mentioned in paragraph 3 of document S/13669.

15. In the view of the Ad Hoc Committee, the response of Member States and international organizations to the appeal by the Security Council for material and other forms of assistance to Zambia (see para. 50 below) has been most encouraging, in particular when related to the target of 14,618,000 kwachas 1/ laid down by the Zambian authorities for assistance to restore the damaged bridges. That target has been achieved.

16. At its 6th meeting, held in New York on 31 January 1980, the Ad Hoc Committee approved the present report, called for in paragraph 7 of resolution 455 (1979).

1/ At present 1 kwacha equals \$US 1.28.

I. VISIT TO ZAMBIA

A. Summary of the visit to Zambia

17. The Ad Hoc Committee left New York on 9 December 1979 and arrived in Lusaka on 11 December. It was welcomed by His Excellency the Honourable Mr. Wilson Chakulya, M.P., Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Peter Kasanda, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other officials of that Ministry.

18. On the same day, the Foreign Minister gave a briefing on the situation resulting from the blowing up of the bridges. The meeting was attended by the Minister of Works and Supply, the Minister of State for Finance, the Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet and other senior officials representing several Ministries. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee made a statement and details of the programme for the visit were considered.

19. On 11 and 14 December, the Ad Hoc Committee held meetings with senior Government officials, at which the following were present: His Excellency the Honourable Mr. Haswell Mwale, M.P., Minister for Works and Supply; Mr. Evans Wallima, Secretary to the Cabinet; Mr. Francis Walusiku, Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet; Mr. Peter Kasanda, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ian Sikazwe, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence; Mr. Basil Monze, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications; Mr. Aldridge Adamson, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Works and Supply; Mr. M. Liswaniso, Chief of Protocol; Mr. Kalenga Kangwa, Under-Secretary for International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Gibson Zimba, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Nedson Nyoni, Director of Contingency Planning; Mr. Marcus Mhlanga, Acting Director of International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Kasuka Mutukwa, Deputy Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations. The Government officials described in detail the nature of the damage to the bridges and the economic losses suffered by Zambia as a result of repeated acts of aggression by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, backed by South Africa, and provided estimates of the costs of restoring the bridges.

20. On 12, 13 and 14 December, the Ad Hoc Committee, accompanied by the Minister of State for Works and Supply and senior Government officials, visited the damaged rail and road bridges over the Chambeshi and Lunsenfwa rivers, the Kaleya road bridge and the Chongwe road bridge.

21. On 13 December, the Ad Hoc Committee met with representatives of United Nations agencies and had the opportunity to meet on an informal basis with representatives of some countries which either had already pledged assistance to Zambia or could be considered potential donors, in order to explain its mandate under Security Council resolution 455 (1979) and to hear what they were doing or planning to do.

22. In the evening of 13 December, the Ad Hoc Committee called on His Excellency Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia. The President, in welcoming the members of the Ad Hoc Committee, made a statement regarding the

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situation in southern Africa. The Chairman, on behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee, thanked the Government of Zambia for the reception accorded it.

23. On 14 December, the Ad Hoc Committee held a formal meeting and adopted its second interim report.

24. In the evening of 14 December, the Ad Hoc Committee, after holding a press conference, departed for New York.

B. Call on the President of the Republic of Zambia

25. During the Ad Hoc Committee's call on His Excellency, Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, the President made a statement and invited questions from members of the Ad Hoc Committee. He affirmed once again Zambia's faith in the United Nations and stated that he viewed the speedy reaction by the world Organization to his country's most recent complaint as a sign that Zambia's confidence was justified. Zambia had carried out sanctions against Southern Rhodesia loyally and faithfully not for reasons of expediency but out of its commitment to the principles of the United Nations Charter. The recent destruction of numerous rail and road bridges was part of the punishment Zambia had suffered for its loyalty to the United Nations. The response of the Member States of the United Nations in setting up the Ad Hoc Committee filled Zambia with pride in the world Organization and strengthened its faith and hope in mankind.

26. President Kaunda welcomed the ongoing negotiations at Lancaster House for a constitutional settlement in Southern Rhodesia but warned that even if the Rhodesian problem were solved the battle in southern Africa would continue because the struggle for human rights had not yet been won. Big tasks, he said, were still before the world community in Namibia and South Africa.

27. President Kaunda stressed that South Africa constituted the principal danger to the region: it intended to create puppet régimes in the southern part of Africa and gave support to and trained reactionary forces trying to upset the Governments in Angola, Zambia and Mozambique. The recent destruction of Zambian bridges, he said, was the latest in a long series of such attempts to interfere in neighbouring African countries which follow an anti-racist policy. The blowing up of the bridges was designed to make Zambia economically and politically dependent on South Africa in an attempt to compel Zambia to turn to South Africa for trade and supplies, to support the racists politically and to forget about apartheid and Namibia. South Africa's goal of the creation of a constellation of puppet States around it was, he said, the gravest danger to peace and security in southern Africa.

C. Briefing by the Foreign Minister of Zambia

28. On 11 December, during a meeting attended by members of the Government and senior officials from various Ministries, His Excellency Mr. Wilson Chakulya, M.P., Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia, emphasized that the visit by the Ad Hoc

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Committee was of economic and political value to Zambia as it faced the challenges of economic reconstruction in the aftermath of the damage resulting from the raids. The Security Council's action, he said, also contributed to the furtherance of the cherished principles of the United Nations, including national independence and the right to self-determination. Zambia, he stated, had been subjected to acts of aggression, provocation and sabotage perpetrated by Southern Rhodesia and South Africa because it continued to uphold those noble principles.

29. The Foreign Minister stressed that never before had Zambia been the victim of such grave acts of aggression directed primarily at its basic economic infrastructure. Zambia, he said, had remained calm in the face of incalculable loss of life and destruction of property, although an emergency situation had been created as a result of the attacks on its main links with the outside world. Using Zambia as a scapegoat, the Southern Rhodesian rebels had caused tremendous losses in terms of industrial disruption, import and export dislocation and social deprivation. The Foreign Minister recalled the figure of approximately 900 million kwachas shown in the most recent report by the Secretary-General on assistance to Zambia 2/ and gave estimates for the losses incurred after the dislocation of the bridges. He stated that as a result of the disruption, tens of thousands of tonnes of urgently needed cargo, including coke, wheat, maize and vegetable oil had piled up; the Tanzania-Zambia railway (TAZARA), linking Zambia with Dar es Salaam, could not handle more than 44,000 tonnes after the bridges were blown up, resulting in losses of 70,000 kwachas per day. Minerals also were stranded on TAZARA and had had to be brought back to base for reconsignment, causing extra freight costs of about 500 kwachas per tonne. The Southern Rhodesian rebels had also blocked maize imports paid for by Zambia on the southern route. Zambia's industries had suffered considerably as the result of the recent acts of aggression. As a result of huge tonnages of imports being tied up at the various ports, Zambia's industries could not produce at capacity and either had to lay off a sizable portion of the labour force or incur high expenses by keeping idle labour. As a further consequence of the industries not producing at full capacity, Zambia now faced inevitable shortages of essential commodities.

30. The Foreign Minister stated that in view of the gravity of the damage, Zambia had not only sought assistance from outside sources but had initiated a system of voluntary contributions from all sectors in Zambia towards the cost of repairing the damaged bridges. The offers from international sources were, he said, complementary to the national programme of self-help. The Foreign Minister concluded by expressing his Government's appreciation for the assistance and pledges of support already received from friendly countries and international organizations and stated that it was his hope that Zambia, in the end, would recover sufficiently to resume the implementation of its internal development plans.

2/ A/34/407.

D. Meetings with other members of Government and senior officials

31. During its meetings with representatives of the Government and senior officials, the Ad Hoc Committee had the opportunity to explore the pertinent facts concerning economic losses and losses in terms of industrial disruption, as well as social deprivation, suffered by Zambia as a result of political and economic problems arising from the southern African situation. The Zambian officials stressed that Zambia had incurred further heavy losses, especially from September to December 1979, when Southern Rhodesian rebels, backed by the South African racists, had embarked on the wanton disruption of Zambian economic installations.

32. At the outset of the discussion, the Secretary to the Cabinet, who presided at the meeting on 11 December, presented a detailed description of the over-all damage incurred and estimates for the cost of repairing the blown-up bridges and vital arteries of Zambia's infrastructure. ^{3/} To repair the direct physical damage, without any expansion or other improvement of the 11 bridges, Zambia needed, at current costs, 14,618,000 kwachas, including consultancy expenses and allocations for contingencies.

33. The Government officials gave the following statistics regarding the losses in imports due to disruption of Zambia's economic installations: as of December 30,000 tonnes of general cargo, 14,000 tonnes of coke, 15,000 tonnes of wheat and 15,000 tonnes of maize were tied up in Dar es Salaam, with a further 29,000 tonnes from Kenya awaiting dispatch for lack of storage facilities there; 5,000 tonnes of crude vegetable oil were also tied up in Dar es Salaam, while a further 1,930 tonnes were being diverted to another port because of inadequate storage capacity at Dar es Salaam. Any tonne overstaying in port attracted storage charges of 1.20 kwachas per day. The above tonnage did not include several thousand tonnes of cargo that were stranded along TAZARA due to the blowing up of Chambeshi Bridge. Imports on the southern rail route had been sharply reduced since the blowing up of the Kazungula pontoon in April 1979. Rhodesia Railways operated only during daylight hours because of fear of freedom fighter attacks. The Rhodesian rebels, he said had imposed a maize blockade and impounded 54 wagonloads in Southern Rhodesia. As a result, Zambia had been unable to get 40,000 tonnes of fertilizers stranded in Johannesburg and East London; 200,000 tonnes of maize; 40,000 tonnes of wheat in Durban; 1,000 tonnes of crude vegetable oil in Durban and about 50,000 tonnes of general cargo in various ports and towns of South Africa, which were awaiting transportation. On the Malawi/Mozambique routes, movement of imports had come to a halt due to the blowing up of the Beira/Moatize and Beira/Malawi railway connexions. Eight thousand tonnes of fertilizers and about 5,000 tonnes of general cargo were still marooned in Beira. One thousand tonnes of imports that reached the Lilongwe railhead remained stranded because the Rufunsa and Chongwe bridges had been blown up.

34. Heavy losses were incurred also in exports. Normally, around 60,000 tonnes of minerals per month were shipped through the port of Dar es Salaam. After the destruction of the bridges only around 44,000 tonnes were being shipped through

^{3/} See the second interim report, S/13694, paras. 5 and 6 and annex I.

emergency routes which were being maintained at high cost. As a consequence, TAZARA was losing 70,000 kwachas per day. Due to the blowing up of the rail bridges, about 20,000 tonnes of minerals had been stranded on TAZARA and had to be brought back to the mines and reconsigned to other routes, forcing the mining companies to pay extra freight costs of 400 kwachas per tonne. When the southern rail route had been reopened in October 1978, Zambia could export an average of 40,000 tonnes of copper per month through that route. Since the Rhodesian raids, barely 20,000 tonnes per month were being transported.

35. Under those circumstances, the effects on the Zambian industries were very serious. Because huge tonnages of imports were tied up at the various ports, Zambia's industries were unable to produce to capacity and consequently, either had to lay off a large number of workers or maintain the labour force at its regular level and continue to incur considerable and, unjustifiable expense as a result of keeping idle labour. Furthermore, Zambia was facing inevitable shortages of essential commodities, since none of the industries was producing at full capacity. Especially harsh was the shortage of maize, a staple food for Zambia.

36. In view of the gravity of the situation and owing to the severe shortage of funds, the Zambian Government had decided to focus on the immediate task of restoring the bridges and had not yet prepared a detailed analysis of the total losses arising from the destruction of the rail and road bridges for the economy as a whole. The Government experts estimated that the restoration of the bridges would take an average of six months, with a few exceptions, on account of the rainy season. Zambia would be flexible as to who should carry out the needed repairs, as long as it had assurances that the work would be completed in not more than a few months.

37. Turning to the international assistance sought by Zambia in this emergency, the Government officials indicated that a few countries had already pledged some financial or technical assistance.

38. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee informed the Zambian officials about steps that the Committee had taken to seek more aid from United Nations Member States and from international organizations. He also consulted with the officials as to the specific countries and agencies to be approached after returning to Headquarters. The officials emphasized in that connexion that donors should be requested to make their allocations from special funds rather than from funds already allocated to Zambia, for the country could not divert any funds from regular aid for purposes of the current crisis.

39. The Government of Zambia regarded the speedy restoration of the damaged bridges as an absolute necessity for the survival of the national economy. Even if the Rhodesian rebels returned and destroyed the reconstructed bridges again, Zambia would have no choice but to start rebuilding them once again. The Government and the people of Zambia were determined to meet that task as their highest priority. That was also the reason for mobilizing the Zambian population at large to make voluntary contributions to the emergency programme of restoring the bridges and the transport system.

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E. Meeting with representatives of United Nations agencies

40. During the meeting with representatives of United Nations agencies on 13 December, the following organizations were represented: the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Industrial Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Labour Organisation (ILO), United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (UNCN), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

41. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee informed the representatives about the establishment of the Ad Hoc Committee and its mandate. He stressed the urgency of providing immediate financial and other material assistance to Zambia and appealed to the assembled officials to do everything possible to support Zambia's appeal for assistance.

42. The representatives responded to the Chairman's appeal by pointing out that the agencies stood ready, wherever financially feasible and within the broad parameters of their scheduled programmes, to consider Zambian requests for aid during the crisis.

F. Trips to the sites of damaged bridges

43. The Government of Zambia arranged for the Ad Hoc Committee to visit six blown-up bridges during its stay in Zambia. On 12 December, the Ad Hoc Committee, accompanied by the Minister of State for Works and Supply and other senior officials, inspected the rail and road bridges over the Chambeshi River in northern Zambia and the rail and road bridges over the Lusenfwa River in central Zambia. The Minister of State guided the members of the Ad Hoc Committee to the four major bridges, explaining in detail the nature of the massive damage and the consequences for the rail and road traffic along the main link with Tanzania. On 13 December, the Ad Hoc Committee visited the Kaleya road bridge on the Lusaka-Livingstone Road in the southern province, which had also suffered extensive damage. On 14 December, the Ad Hoc Committee visited the damaged Chongwe road bridge on the Great East Road linking Zambia and Malawi, another vital artery in Zambia's infrastructure. The Minister of State for Works and Supply, together with other senior officials, also accompanied the members of the Ad Hoc Committee on those two trips.

44. The Ad Hoc Committee saw the degree of destruction brought about by the Rhodesian raids and the hardships caused to the people of Zambia. It also witnessed the determination with which the people of Zambia were pursuing the task of rebuilding the bridges, even with insufficient resources.

G. Second interim report

45. In the light of the information gathered during the four days of its visit to Zambia, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to submit a second interim report to the Security Council, urgently drawing its attention to the need, as stated by the Government of Zambia, for immediate large-scale material and other assistance for the reconstruction of the bridges. Accordingly, the Ad Hoc Committee, at its fifth meeting held at Lusaka, Zambia, on 14 December, adopted its second interim report (S/13694). The report gave detailed information concerning the estimated damages and cost of restoration for the 11 bridges. Included as an annex was the brief prepared for the Ad Hoc Committee by the Government of Zambia.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE AFTER THE VISIT TO ZAMBIA

A. Contacts with Member States and international organizations to secure assistance for Zambia

46. By a note dated 31 December, the Secretary-General transmitted the second interim report of the Ad Hoc Committee (S/13694) to Member States, pointing out that the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee had stated in his letter of transmittal that, as was shown in the report, the difficulties brought about by the recent destruction of vital rail and road bridges throughout Zambia were so great that, in the view of the Ad Hoc Committee, only urgent material and other forms of assistance from Member States and international organizations would enable the Government of Zambia to carry out its emergency programme of restoring the bridges, which were crucial to the functioning of the Zambian economy.

47. By a letter dated 31 December, the Secretary-General transmitted the second interim report of the Ad Hoc Committee to the following organizations and offices: the Commonwealth Secretariat, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, European Economic Community, Food and Agriculture Organization, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Labour Organisation, Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, International Monetary Fund, International Telecommunications Union, League of Arab States, Office of Technical Co-operation, Organization of American States, Organization of African Unity, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Universal Postal Union, World Bank, World Food Programme, World Health Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization and World Meteorological Organization.

48. On 14 January 1980, the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee addressed letters to the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, the Netherlands and Sweden and to the head of the delegation of the Commission of the European Communities to the United Nations. In his letter, the Chairman recalled, inter alia, the meeting by the Ad Hoc Committee during the course of its visit to Zambia with potential donor countries represented at Lusaka to inform them about the Committee's mandate and the assistance required by Zambia and requested information about any decisions that had been made regarding contributions to Zambia.

49. On 28 December 1979 and 14 January 1980, respectively, the Chairman addressed letters to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Fund for Economic Development and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, in which he appealed urgently to them to consider the possibility of a contribution to assist Zambia in overcoming the current crisis.

50. To date, replies to the communications by the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee have been received from Austria, Benin, Burma, Denmark, the European Economic Community, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of,

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the International Monetary Fund, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, the Organization of American States, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Austria, Denmark, the European Economic Community, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland provided information, as follows, regarding contributions:

(a) The Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations stated that the Austrian Government, as an immediate response to the request contained in paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 455 (1979), had made available AS 3,685,500 (approximately \$US 300,000) for bilateral aid to the Government of Zambia.

(b) The Acting Permanent Representative of Denmark stated that the Danish Government was actively and positively considering making an urgent extraordinary contribution of 5 million Danish kroner from Danish development assistance funds to the Government of Zambia, with a view to assisting that Government in its efforts to carry out its emergency programme of restoring the vital rail and road bridges recently destroyed, and that formal notification of the proposed Danish contribution would be forwarded upon the conclusion of the necessary administrative and budgetary procedures.

(c) The head of the delegation of the Commission of the European Community to the United Nations stated that the Commission of the European Community had decided to provide 1.7 million European Units of Account (EUA) (about \$2 million) from the regional chapter of the European Development Fund towards the reconstruction of the damaged Tazara rail bridges, for the following projects:

- (i) Permanent reconstruction of the Lunsemfwa rail bridge, the total cost of which had been estimated by the Commission's service at about 500,000 EUA (over \$600,000);
- (ii) Permanent reconstruction of the Chambeshi rail bridge, the total cost of which had been estimated at 1.7 million EUA, of which 1.2 million EUA (about \$1.4 million) would be provided for works by EEC and bridge materials plus site erection (estimated value 500,000 EUA) by the People's Republic of China.

He further stated that the Commission was also considering a possible provision of up to 300,000 EUA (about \$360,000) as exceptional aid under article 59 of the Lomé Convention and that that aid might be extended for the provision of emergency bridge materials.

(d) The Acting Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations stated that the Government of Finland intended, subject to approval at its meetings to be held in the very near future, to contribute 1.5 million Finnish marks (Fmk) towards the reconstruction of bridges in Zambia and to donate medical supplies to Zambia at the value of 1 million Fmk.

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(e) The Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations stated that as soon as the destruction of the bridges became known, the Federal Government had dispatched a group of experts to Zambia to look into possibilities of improving the traffic situation. In the light of the results of that investigation, the Federal Government had agreed in negotiations with the Zambian Government to supply a 40-ton pontoon ferry as an emergency measure. The ferry had been shipped to Zambia by air on 10 January 1980 and, at the same time, technical experts had been dispatched to assemble it and train the Zambian crew. The experts would remain in the country for some months for the purpose of giving further instruction on the operation and maintenance of the ferry. He stated that the cost of the project, which was not included in the Federal Government's regular development assistance programme for Zambia during 1979/80, would amount to some 1.8 million deutsche marks and that, in addition, the Federal Government had offered to supply the Zambian Government with several bridges within the near future, to be assembled on the spot, in order to help restore an adequate transport infrastructure. 4/

(f) The Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations stated that the Netherlands Government had already decided to grant Zambia, in addition to aid already provided, 5 million guilders (approximately \$2.5 million) for the repair and reconstruction of bridges destroyed during the recent air attacks.

(g) The Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the United Nations stated that in response to the appeal contained in the second interim report of the Ad Hoc Committee established under Security Council resolution 455 (1979), the Government of Nigeria had approved the donation of the sum of 500,000 naira (equivalent to \$875,000), to the Government of the Republic of Zambia.

(h) The Acting Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations stated that the Norwegian Government had made an extraordinary contribution of 10 million Norwegian kroner to the Government of Zambia, with a view to assisting that Government in its efforts to rebuild its rail and road bridges.

(i) The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations gave the following information regarding contributions by Sweden to Zambia:

(i) Country-programme aid 1979/80	105 million Skr
(ii) Country-programme aid 1980/81 (budget proposal)	130 million Skr
(iii) Additional aid 1979/80	
June 1979 - for the Benguela railway	6 million Skr
July 1979 - to improve the balance-of-payments situation	15 million Skr
Aug. 1979 - for purchase of maize	5 million Skr
Dec. 1979 - special emergency assistance to the Zambian transportation sector	5 million Skr
	31 million Skr

He stated that, in addition, for the budget year 1980/81, Sweden would give a further 15 million Swedish kroner for improvement of Zambia's balance-of-payment situation.

(j) The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations stated that as regards operative paragraph 6, the United Kingdom Government had taken note of the Ad Hoc Committee's preliminary report and the valuable offers of assistance Zambia had already received. The United Kingdom was providing aid to assist Zambia to overcome her present economic difficulties. Despite the United Kingdom Government's commitment to cut public expenditure, including overseas aid, the United Kingdom recognized the special problems Zambia faced as a result of the Rhodesian conflict and had maintained its assistance to Zambia at planned levels. In continuation of its current aid programme, the United Kingdom Government on 24 January 1980 signed a new project loan agreement with the Zambian Government for £10 million. As the United Kingdom representative stated in his explanation of vote on 23 November 1979, 5/ the British Government wished to play their part in assisting Zambia to restore her infrastructure.

B. Implementation of paragraph 5 of resolution 455 (1979)

51. After consideration of the mandate contained in paragraph 5 of resolution 455 (1979), the Ad Hoc Committee, through its Chairman, approached the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Zambia, who reaffirmed their positions, as stated at the 2171st meeting of the Security Council on 23 November 1979. 6/

5/ Document S/PV.2171.

6/ Document S/PV.2171.

III. CONCLUSIONS

52. In the course of its work, especially during its visit to Zambia, the Ad Hoc Committee obtained information showing that Zambia had suffered severe economic losses as a result of repeated acts of aggression by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia.
53. The Government of Zambia and the Zambian people have undertaken urgent measures towards overcoming the losses and material hardships suffered by Zambia, putting the emphasis on the immediate need to restore the damaged bridges, but the prevailing economic situation does not enable the Zambian people to carry this burden by themselves.
54. The Ad Hoc Committee is of the opinion that the difficulties brought about by the economic losses suffered by Zambia, in particular due to destruction of vital rail and road bridges, are so great that only urgent assistance would enable the Government of Zambia to overcome those difficulties and restore the bridges, which are crucial to the functioning of the Zambian economy. For this reason, the Ad Hoc Committee in its second interim report recommended to the Security Council that it call on all Member States and international organizations to extend with immediate effect material and other forms of assistance to the Republic of Zambia.
55. As is shown in paragraph 49 of this report, a number of Member States and international organizations have already responded positively to the appeal by the Security Council for assistance to Zambia in order to enable it to overcome the present crisis. The results to date must therefore be seen as highly encouraging. The Ad Hoc Committee expresses its appreciation for the assistance already made available to Zambia.
56. The Ad Hoc Committee, nevertheless, would like to stress the continued need for further assistance from Member States and international organizations to Zambia in order to facilitate the reconstruction of the economic infrastructure of Zambia.
57. The Ad Hoc Committee wishes to place on record that in the execution of its mandate it received the full co-operation of the Government of Zambia and the Permanent Mission of Zambia to the United Nations.

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