

Somalia had the largest number of refugees of any country in the world.

40. The Ethiopian attempt to deny the evidence not only insulted the intelligence of the Council but also shamefully challenged the credibility of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and other high officials of United Nations agencies. It was their integrity that Ethiopia was impugning.

41. Moreover, the four resolutions adopted by the Council concerned refugees in four different countries in the Horn of Africa. How did the representative of Ethiopia explain the refugees in the other three countries? They too were obviously escaping the persecution and reign of terror that was the official policy of the Ethiopian Government. In certain provinces, particularly the Ogaden and Eritrea, the indigenous populations had been singled out for extermination. That policy had been attested to by such independent sources as Victor Perry, the noted authority on East Africa, who had reported that refugees fleeing the Ogaden had declared that they had been driven out by the Ethiopians and their lands resettled by non-Somalis; Professor Arthur Lewis, who had written in *The Guardian* that Ethiopia appeared to be engaged in clearing the Ogaden of its indigenous population and in the process had deprived a million Somalis of their traditional homeland; and *Le Monde* and *The New York Times*, which had recently reported that the Ethiopian Government, with Soviet and Cuban help, was making the Ogaden uninhabitable and over a million ethnic Somalis homeless. Even within Ethiopia itself, the extermination of 15 prominent figures, among them the head of the Coptic Church, had just been verified by Amnesty International. He was citing such objective corroborations to counter the distortions of the representative of Ethiopia.

42. Mr. IBRAHIM (Ethiopia) said it was not Ethiopia but Somalia that was discrediting the report of the United Nations interagency mission by not including in its draft resolution any reference to the fact, brought out in that report, that two thirds of Somali territory was suffering

under a severe drought. He commended the observer for Djibouti for having put the issue in its proper light.

43. His Government totally rejected any pressure that might be brought to bear on its conduct of its domestic affairs, which would continue to be determined by the Ethiopian people in a manner that met their needs and safeguarded their interests. Nothing could be farther from the truth than the charge that his Government was resettling people. There had been no refugee problem until the Somali aggression of 1977. Ethiopia was a rich agricultural country, with no shortage of land. All settlement projects had been and would continue to be on uninhabited, virgin lands; not a single person had been uprooted. In the Ogaden, the Government was little by little re-establishing development projects that had been mercilessly destroyed by the Somali invasion, assisting the nomads there to settle so that they could lead more stable and secure lives. Once the nomads were settled, they would be better equipped to defend themselves against the Somalis. As for the alleged atrocities in the area, an OXFAM team had reported in *The Observer* of London that it had not seen any sign of current or recent activity directed against the civilian population generally.

44. Mr. ADAN (Observer for Somalia) said it was not the OXFAM team that had made the statement cited by the representative of Ethiopia but rather its one dissenting member, Conor Cruise O'Brien, who, unlike the others, had chosen not to move about privately in the territory without official Ethiopian guides. Even O'Brien, it should be noted, did not deny the plight of the Ogaden refugees.

45. Mr. ELFAKI (Observer for the Sudan) expressed his delegation's appreciation to the Council for the adoption of draft resolution E/1980/L.24/Rev.1. The adoption of the four resolutions by consensus reflected a humane regard for humanitarian issues and augured well for future action in that field.

46. The PRESIDENT declared that the Council had concluded its consideration of agenda item 15.

The meeting rose at 1.20 p.m.

15th meeting

Monday, 28 April 1980, at 3.50 p.m.

President: Mr. Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS (Cyprus).

E/1980/SR.15

AGENDA ITEM 1

Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters (*continued*)*

PARTICIPATION OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL (E/1980/52)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider the note by the Bureau (E/1980/52) regarding the applications received from four intergovernmental organizations, namely, the Asian Productivity Organization, the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, the Latin American Energy Organization and the Latin American Economic System (*ibid.*, annex), requesting, in accord-

ance with rule 79 of the rules of procedure, designation by the Council to participate in its deliberations. The Bureau had examined the applications and recommended that those organizations be designated to participate on a continuing basis in the deliberations of the Council on questions within the scope of their activities.

2. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Council adopted the Bureau's recommendation.

It was so decided (decision 1980/114).

3. Mr. BUNC (Yugoslavia) said that the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) had been established as a Yugoslav institution at Ljubljana in 1974 on the initiative of the Yugoslav Government, which had recognized the significant and growing role of public enterprises in the development plans and growth strategies of the developing countries, the need to

* Resumed from the 13th meeting.

improve the performance and effectiveness of those enterprises and the desire of developing countries to evolve co-operative measures for the solution of their economic and social problems.

4. The Center had received its initial impetus from the United Nations seminar on public enterprises held at Herceg Novi in 1969. The concept of the Center had been endorsed at the International Seminar on Planning attended by participants from 32 developing countries in 1974, which had urged that it should be transformed into a joint and co-operative institution of developing countries. In 1975, the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Havana, had recommended that the non-aligned countries examine the possibility of joining the Center. In August 1975, the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Lima, had invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to join the Center and had welcomed the decision to convene a meeting of the developing countries with the objective of adopting a statute for the Center. In pursuance of those initial initiatives, a conference of developing countries had been held at Ljubljana in March 1976. The conference, attended by 39 developing countries and by observers from various United Nations and other international organizations, had adopted the statute of the Center.

5. In 1978, the Center had been transformed into an intergovernmental institution of developing countries. Aware of the need to participate in United Nations activities related to public enterprises and the public sector in general in developing countries, the Center had been able to establish working relationships with corresponding organs and organizations of the United Nations system, particularly those mentioned in its application.

6. Thirty-one developing countries had already ratified the statute and become full members of ICPE. Twenty-three of them had participated in the first session of the Assembly of the Center in July 1978, when that Assembly had adopted a two-year programme (1979-1980) and the Center's budget and had also elected a Council. Membership of ICPE was open to all developing countries.

7. The work of the Center continued to be focused on the basic problems of public enterprises in developing countries. An outline of its activities was given in the application, which also mentioned that ICPE was open to co-operation with developed countries and their institutions interested in public enterprises in developing countries.

8. While the Center had already been the recipient of support and funds from the United Nations system for the implementation of its programme activities, it was interested in taking part in the further development of the concept of the role of public enterprises and the public sector in general in developing countries, within the framework of the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system. That accounted for its interest in establishing a working relationship with the Economic and Social Council, its members and bodies and the committees and bodies of the General Assembly dealing with development strategy and policies, and with appropriate units in the United Nations Secretariat.

AGENDA ITEM 11

Public administration

REPORT OF THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE (E/1980/55)

9. The PRESIDENT suggested that, in considering the reports of the First (Economic) Committee, the Council

should follow the established practice of first taking a decision on all the recommendations before it under each item and then hearing explanations of vote, whether on one or more of the resolutions adopted.

It was so decided.

10. The PRESIDENT noted that the First (Economic) Committee, in paragraph 14 of its report on agenda item 11 (E/1980/55), recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Public administration and finance for development in the 1980s". The Committee had adopted the draft resolution without a vote; if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

The draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 1980/12).

11. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had thus concluded its consideration of item 11.

AGENDA ITEM 12

Tax treaties between developed and developing countries

REPORT OF THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE (E/1980/54)

12. The PRESIDENT noted that the First (Economic) Committee, in paragraph 13 of its report on agenda item 12 (E/1980/54), recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "International co-operation in tax matters". The Committee had adopted the draft resolution without a vote; if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

The draft resolution was adopted without a vote (resolution 1980/13).

13. Mr. SHAPOVALOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had reservations about the draft resolution just adopted by the Council. Those reservations had been expressed in the First (Economic) Committee, but in view of their importance he wished to reaffirm them before the Council.

14. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had concluded its consideration of item 12.

AGENDA ITEM 13

Natural resources

REPORT OF THE FIRST (ECONOMIC) COMMITTEE (E/1980/53)

15. The PRESIDENT noted that the First (Economic) Committee, in paragraph 6 of its report on agenda item 13 (E/1980/53), recommended to the Council the adoption of a draft decision entitled "Water resources policy and planning". The Committee had adopted the draft decision without a vote; if there was no objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

The draft decision was adopted without a vote (decision 1980/115).

16. The PRESIDENT said that the Council had thus concluded its consideration of item 13.

AGENDA ITEM 16**Humanitarian assistance and relief to the Kampuchean people**

17. The PRESIDENT suggested that the list of speakers on item 16 should be closed at 6 p.m. that day and that the deadline for the submission of proposals under the item should be 1 p.m. on the following day.

It was so decided.

18. Mr. MBAPILA (United Republic of Tanzania) recalled that at an earlier meeting, during the discussion on the request for the inclusion of the item in the agenda, his delegation had made a general statement (12th meeting, paras. 42-44) in which it had posed certain questions for the Secretariat to answer at the appropriate moment. He reiterated his request for a reply from the Secretariat in due course.

The meeting rose at 4.15 p.m.

16th meeting

Tuesday, 29 April 1980, at 11 a.m.

President: Mr. Andreas V. MAVROMMATIS (Cyprus).

E/1980/SR.16

AGENDA ITEM 3**Special economic and disaster relief assistance
(concluded)* (A/35/99, E/1980/L.29)**

1. Mr. OLDAEUS [United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)] said that in Lebanon UNICEF had provided co-operation for relief, rehabilitation and long-term development. UNICEF had started its relief operations in 1975, and the total relief assistance provided amounted to approximately \$4.5 million. In addition, UNICEF had drawn on its emergency funds to provide assistance amounting to \$400,000 to displaced mothers and children under the care of Palestinian organizations.

2. In 1976, UNICEF had begun planning rehabilitation assistance to follow the emergency assistance and to restore basic services to the population, particularly services benefiting children and mothers. The priorities had been identified as restoration of drinking water supplies, rehabilitation of primary schools, health services and day-care and social centres. Assistance so far totalled about \$16.4 million.

3. UNICEF intended to provide further services to meet the continuing needs, depending on the availability of financial resources. For the Palestinian children and mothers in Lebanon, further assistance to the value of approximately \$1.5 million was envisaged; for the population as a whole, particularly in the south, plans were under way for a large-scale rehabilitation and extension of piped drinking water supplies. In addition, UNICEF had made available a total of \$4.3 million for a programme for children deprived of normal family life which was being implemented in co-operation with the Lebanese Government.

4. In the preparation and implementation of those programmes, UNICEF had collaborated closely with the United Nations organs and agencies concerned. In the south, the co-operation of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) had been indispensable for the execution of the programme.

5. For the 1980 session of the UNICEF Executive Board, proposals were under consideration for further rehabilitation assistance, including services for drinking water, health and education. Specific-purpose contributions would be used

and an initial amount of approximately \$28 million was being sought. That was in addition to the UNICEF programme in Lebanon funded from regular resources, for which \$2 million was expected to be made available during 1980-1981.

6. Mr. PONCET (France) introduced draft resolution E/1980/L.29, entitled "Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon", on behalf of the sponsors and said that, in view of its purely humanitarian nature, he hoped it would be adopted by consensus.

7. Mr. ALBORNOZ (Ecuador) said that the grievous situation in Lebanon was a matter of concern to Ecuador, where the Lebanese communities integrated into its society for many decades were dynamic and constructive elements in the nation's life. Lebanon had been among the founders of the League of Arab States and of the United Nations and had taken the leading role in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Its generous contribution to the international community should therefore be remembered, now that that same community was being called upon to come to its assistance in its time of trouble.

8. In addition to the contribution to the reconstruction and development of Lebanon made by the United Nations system, with a valuable input from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the form of co-ordination, which was referred to in the Secretary-General's report (A/35/99), it was heartening that co-operation had also been forthcoming from the United Arab Emirates, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development, Kuwait, the European Economic Community and banking circles in Europe and the United States.

9. As had been pointed out, the problem could almost be said to be one of organization rather than of resources; accordingly, as always, the role of UNDP's contribution was to serve as seed money and the co-operation provided, in accordance with the plans drawn up by the Government, was directed to the sectors of agriculture, health, industry, communications, social security, finance and training.

10. Ecuador supported draft resolution E/1980/L.29, as it had supported similar ones relating to other parts of the world, and wished to become a sponsor.

11. Mr. James DROUSHIOTIS (Cyprus) urged the Council to adopt draft resolution E/1980/L.29, of which Cyprus

* Resumed from the 14th meeting.