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REQUEST FOR THE INCLUSION OF AN ADDITIONAL ITEM IN THE
AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FOURTH SESSION

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF ANGOLA

Note verbale dated 1 December 1989 from the Permanent Mission
of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of
the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of Angola to the United Nations presents its compliments to the President of the General Assembly and, pursuant to rule 15 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, has the honour to request the inclusion of an additional item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly.

An explanatory memorandum is attached to this note verbale in accordance with rule 20 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Memorandum on international assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

1. Since its independence 14 years ago, Angola has been subjected to direct and constant aggression by South Africa. In addition to the loss of life, the aggression has inflicted heavy material damage, with serious consequences for the Angolan population and economy.
2. Angola has always had the benefit of international solidarity in the face of South African acts of aggression, as indicated by the many resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the General Assembly calling for the immediate cessation of such aggressive acts and adequate compensation for the damage caused.
3. The Angolan Government nevertheless has to face up to enormous sacrifices and cope with great difficulties because the various repercussions of the war, which is having a considerable impact on its financial, material and human resources, are jeopardizing the country's economic and social development.
4. The direct damage inflicted on the Angolan economy by the destruction of such basic infrastructures as bridges, electric power-stations, railways, industries, plantations, etc. is estimated at more than \$US 16 billion. Losses for 1988 alone have been estimated at \$4.5 billion, or approximately 90 per cent of actual GDP. In addition to the net disinvestment in the economy resulting from those losses, account should be taken of the mobilization of managerial personnel and skilled manpower for the defence effort.
5. The human tragedy resulting from these acts of aggression is compounded by the presence of more than 50,000 war-disabled, making Angola the country with the world's highest per capita percentage of disabled persons. Moreover, the more than 600,000 displaced persons are a heavy burden on the country's economy, because they no longer work for their own subsistence. The absorption of these persons into the normal production process is encountering difficulties brought about not only by the change of environment but also, and above all, by the lack of material resources for that purpose.
6. The New York accords of 22 December 1988 and the subsequent implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), which offer real prospects for peace in southern Africa, have paved the way for the independence of Namibia and have brought South Africa's direct aggression against Angola to an end.
7. In that context, the international community is called upon to express its solidarity with the Angolan people, the victim of an imposed war, by providing appropriate financial, material and technical assistance which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola.