

55. The liberation struggle in southern Africa had entered upon a decisive phase, and the process of decolonization was following its inevitable course. The international community must therefore intensify its pressures upon racist and colonialist régimes, vestiges of a past era. He paid a tribute to the valiant African peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and to the peoples of Zambia and Mozambique who were applying the sanctions imposed by the United Nations with courage and determination. The international community had a duty to aid those two countries to offset the effects of applying sanctions. In particular, there was a need for greater and more consistent assistance for Zambia, to help it bear the heavy financial and economic burdens entailed by the closure of its southern frontier with Southern Rhodesia, especially since its difficulties as a land-locked country had been considerably aggravated by the recent deterioration of the world economic situation. The document presented by the Co-ordinator on behalf of the Secretary-General (E/5867) evaluated at approximately \$650 million the financial cost borne by Zambia because of the application of mandatory sanctions, but the total compensatory aid provided by the international community was only some \$100 million. Those sums were disproportionate, and the situation should not be allowed to continue.

56. The basic objective of all the United Nations organizations in that field should be to increase Zambia's capacity to apply the policy of mandatory sanctions in full, by giving it vigorous help in achieving its economic and social

aims. OAU therefore strongly supported the request of the Zambian representative that the multiform programme of assistance to Zambia should be continued and even intensified in 1977. To that end the measures set out in the draft resolution before the Council should be applied in full, and he hoped that it would be adopted unanimously. He endorsed the action of the Secretary-General and the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia, but called upon them to mobilize the international community even more strongly on behalf of those countries and ensure that initial enthusiasm was translated into practical measures. Such measures were all the more necessary now that Zambia was the victim of barbaric aggression by the racist and colonialist régimes, the latest and most bloody manifestation of which was the attack on 11 July on the village of Sialola.

57. The international community should give due attention to the specific case of Zambia and Mozambique, but must also take account of the far-reaching changes in the region as a whole. In that connexion he called attention to section VI of document E/5867, which described the effects on eight countries of recent developments.

58. Finally, he thanked the non-African countries which had applied sanctions for their gesture of international solidarity, and urged all countries to apply the sanctions in full.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

2029th meeting

Tuesday, 3 August 1976, at 10.45 a.m.

President: Mr. S. AKÉ (Ivory Coast)

E/SR.2029

AGENDA ITEM 6

Assistance to Zambia (concluded) (E/5867; E/L.1732, E/L.1733)

1. Mr. MYERSON (United States of America) thanked the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia for his comprehensive and informative report. His delegation had also listened with great interest to the statements by the Co-ordinator (2028th meeting) and the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs (2028th meeting).

2. His delegation recognized that Zambia's application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia had caused it severe economic hardship, and his Government had informed the Zambian Government of its willingness to help it to cope with those problems. To that end, it had submitted a request to the Congress for a grant of \$30 million for the fiscal year 1977. It also hoped to be able to provide Zambia with certain essential commodities in the near future, and the United States Import-Export Bank had indicated its

readiness to consider future Zambian applications for credit. Because of its courageous stand, Zambia deserved the support of the entire international community, and the United States would urge other Governments and international organizations to help it overcome its difficulties.

3. Given Zambia's present situation, it was obvious that the need for international assistance would continue for some time to come, and his delegation supported the continuation of the United Nations programme of assistance to Zambia during 1977.

4. It also strongly supported Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1987 (LX), and the efforts being made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations system to assist Mozambique. His Government was taking active steps to implement Mr. Kissinger's statement at Lusaka about the provision of \$12.5 million in economic assistance to Mozambique.

5. Mr. PATTISON (United Kingdom) observed that there was little to be added to the statements by the Co-ordinator

of United Nations Assistance to Zambia and the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. The entire international community was well aware of the hardships that Zambia was suffering as a result of the courageous stand taken by its Government and people. The statement made by the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia on behalf of the Secretary-General (E/5867) rightly emphasized Zambia's transport difficulties and its mounting economic needs, and his delegation was pleased to note that more countries were prepared to offer their assistance. In 1976 his Government had allocated £5 million for assistance to Zambia, over and above the special assistance provided by the EEC countries as a whole.

6. He hoped that United Nations bodies and all international organizations would make assistance available to Zambia on the most generous scale; that was one of the purposes of the draft resolution submitted by Egypt on behalf of the Group of 77 (E/L.1732), which his delegation supported.

7. M. YU Meng-chia (China) said that the African peoples were steadfastly progressing in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, zionism and the pursuit of hegemony by the super-Powers. Many States had already achieved independence, and the armed struggle in southern Africa, in particular Zimbabwe, was becoming more intense and striking powerful blows at the Vorster and Smith régimes. The enemy had not, however, accepted defeat and would not willingly give up the struggle, as the recent Soweto massacre had once again demonstrated, revealing the so-called policy of "reconciliation" in its true colours. But armed repression could only lead to fiercer resistance by the masses of the people and would hasten the collapse of the racist régime in South Africa. Through their fighting spirit, unity and perseverance the peoples of Africa would assuredly win independence and liberation for Africa as a whole.

8. The Chinese people, the Zambian people and all African peoples were united in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemony. As in the past, China would do its best to help the Zambian people through bilateral economic and technical co-operation, which it regarded as an international duty.

9. He hoped that United Nations bodies would scrupulously apply the United Nations resolutions on Zambia, and would provide effective assistance to meet the needs of the Zambian Government and people.

10. Mr. KANAZAWA (Japan) thanked the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia and the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for their statements, to which his delegation had listened with great interest. Japan, which had consistently opposed any form of racial discrimination in any country, had strongly supported Zambia's struggle against the Smith régime and had supplied it with substantial assistance in response to Security Council resolution 329 (1973).

11. The Zambian problem was only one aspect of a broader issue, the decolonization of all southern Africa, which increasingly required the support of States Members

of the United Nations. Sustained assistance to Zambia was one of the most effective measures by which the international community could promote a just and permanent solution of the problem of southern Africa. His country had constantly supported resolutions calling upon Member States to help Zambia meet the urgent needs which had arisen from its implementation of the mandatory sanctions, and it was prepared to support any proposal that would strengthen the appeal to all Member States.

12. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation had been interested to study the contents of document E/5867 and had listened carefully to the statement by the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. It had frequently stated its position in various international bodies: its policy was to assist all African peoples and Governments in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and *apartheid*. The African countries were well acquainted with that position, and a number of them, including Zambia, had recently concluded political agreements with his Government. The Soviet Union maintained relations with Zambia in many fields and was very willing to extend them.

13. He supported the draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77 and wished to emphasize that responsibility for Zambia's present economic difficulties lay entirely with international imperialist monopolies and certain Governments which were assisting the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and encouraging it to commit further acts of aggression. The resulting situation was paradoxical: on the one hand, admirable resolutions were adopted by the United Nations on behalf of Zambia, and, on the other, some Member States continued to maintain close relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa, some even providing them with military assistance. Only co-ordinated, sustained assistance could make it possible for Zambia to overcome its serious difficulties, and his Government accordingly supported the appeal for continued assistance to Zambia in 1977.

14. Mr. BRUCE (Canada) said that document E/5867 gave a lucid, concise account of Zambia's difficulties and made it clear that the international community should provide it with even greater assistance than in the past. His Government had become aware of Zambia's tragic situation in 1973, when Southern Rhodesia had closed their common frontier, gravely disorganizing the Zambian economy and cutting off its main access to the sea. Zambia had been forced to undertake a fundamental reorientation of its traditional economic, transport and trade contacts, and was to be commended for sticking to that policy when Southern Rhodesia had reversed its position. Zambia should not be asked to carry a disproportionate share of the burden of applying United Nations sanctions.

15. Canada had responded to the 1973 emergency with loans to Zambia totalling approximately \$6 million for the procurement of railway rolling stock, and, during the period 1970 to 1975, it had provided \$4 million to enable Zambia to obtain management assistance from Canadian National Railways for the Zambian railway system and was at present financing the provision of advisory assistance to the system. His Government had increased the quantity and

raised the quality of its aid and had approved for the fiscal year 1976/77 total aid of \$17.4 million to Zambia, \$7 million of which was grant aid. In recognition of Zambia's urgent need to increase employment opportunities and raise the level of incomes in the rural sector, and to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency, the long-term orientation of his Government's aid was towards agriculture.

16. His delegation supported the draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77 and considered that the Council should continue to consider the issue in order to encourage both United Nations bodies and Member States to respond further to Zambia's pressing need.

17. Mr. AHMAD KHAN (Pakistan) said that he had listened with interest to the statements by the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia and the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, from which it was clear that if the international community wished to eliminate the last existing pockets of racism by non-violent means it had a duty to support Zambia's economy so as to enable it to apply the sanctions imposed against Southern Rhodesia. In the past, unfortunately, sanctions' policies decided upon by the United Nations had hardly had any effect, for various reasons; it was to be hoped that things would be different in the present case.

18. The specialized agencies, and particularly the financial bodies, should, like Member States, do their utmost to help Zambia. Pakistan fully supported the draft resolution which was before the Commission.

19. Mr. SIMON (Romania) thanked the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia and the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for their statements, which had enabled the Council to appreciate the courage shown by Zambia in overcoming the difficulties it had encountered following its decision to apply the mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. Romania regarded that decision as an indication of the attachment of the Zambian people and Government to the principles of the United Nations Charter and as an active contribution to the struggle of peoples to eliminate all traces of colonialism.

20. He paid a tribute to the spirit of solidarity shown by the international community towards Zambia in its struggle to safeguard its independence. His delegation also appreciated the efforts made by United Nations bodies to assist the Zambian people, but felt that the system should aim at a better mobilization of the resources available to it so as to bring the Zambian people all the financial, technical and material assistance they required.

21. In accordance with its policy of international solidarity, Romania was giving material support to Zambia, with which it maintained friendly and co-operative relations. He hoped that the Council would unanimously adopt the draft resolution submitted to it, so that Zambia could continue its policy of independence.

22. Mr. HUPPKE (Federal Republic of Germany) thanked the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia and the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for

their statements, which his delegation had found most interesting. His Government had been engaged in co-operation with Zambia for quite a number of years and attached great importance to it. It had accordingly followed the events in and around Zambia with the greatest attention, and had tried to give it active support as far as it was able. In 1975 and 1976 six technical assistance projects, covering agriculture, infrastructure and transport, had been agreed upon by the two Governments and were now being executed; the Federal Republic of Germany had made available a grant of DM6.8 million to Zambia for that purpose. As far as financial aid was concerned, the Federal Republic of Germany and Zambia had signed agreements in 1973 and 1975, under which DM26.5 million had been made available to Zambia for priority development purposes on very favourable conditions; more recently, in February 1976, a new agreement had been signed for a similarly favourable loan of DM50 million. In its programme of co-operation, the Federal Republic of Germany took account of Zambia's priorities and its special economic and political situation, and also of the appeals by the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, hoping in that way to lighten the burden which Zambia had to bear as a result of the deplorable events in Southern Rhodesia.

23. Lastly, he shared the views expressed in section VI of document E/5867; it was vital to take account of the adverse effects that events in Southern Rhodesia had had on Zambia's neighbours. In its co-operation with them, the Federal Republic of Germany was taking those factors into consideration.

24. Mr. MCGILCHRIST (Jamaica) associated himself with the speakers who had thanked the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia for his introduction of the report and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Zambia for the explanations he had given.

25. The Jamaican Government endorsed the Security Council's appeal to the international community to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia, in order to counter the adverse effects of the sanctions which Zambia was applying at the cost of its own economic and social development. Jamaica congratulated Zambia on its policy of economic independence from the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. In its modest way, Jamaica had been giving assistance to Zambia ever since its historic decision in 1973 to close its frontier with Southern Rhodesia. However, the response of the international community had been vastly insufficient. His delegation therefore joined in the appeal to the United Nations and the specialized agencies to do all in their power to assist Zambia. It was true that Zambia had already received some assistance from those bodies, but it should be greatly increased.

26. Jamaica also supported the request to the United Nations Special Fund to give special consideration to the needs of Zambia, and to the Secretary-General to continue the programme of co-operation between Zambia and the United Nations until the end of 1977. Jamaica supported the draft resolution before the Council. It appealed to all Governments to take the political decisions necessary to give or to increase assistance to Zambia to the maximum

extent possible, and thus demonstrate their solidarity with the Zambian Government and people.

27. Mr. MUTOMBO TSHITAMBWE (Zaire) said that his delegation was pleased to find a man it could deal with in Sir Robert Jackson, Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia. It also thanked the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Zambia for his statement. Zambia and Zaire were neighbours whose solidarity in the face of common problems had never been in doubt. Zambia being a land-locked country, the difficulties it faced through the existence of the rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia had repercussions on its neighbours, including Zaire. Following the recent attack by South Africa on a Zambian village near the border with Namibia and the Security Council's condemnation of that barbarous act, it was reasonable for the international community to want assistance to Zambia to be prolonged until the end of 1977. His delegation associated itself with all those who had called for mandatory sanctions against South Africa in order to bring the rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia to its knees.

28. Mr. SODHI (Observer for India), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that his delegation wished to thank Sir Robert Jackson for his lucid account of the situation in Zambia. It also thanked the Zambian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for his statement. It gave its full support to the draft resolution on assistance to Zambia, which had been engaged in a heroic struggle and was in the front line of the fight for the liberation of southern Africa. Zambia was valiantly applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia at the cost of heavy sacrifices in its own development. In addition to moral support, the international community should therefore give Zambia financial, technical and material support to enable it to deal with a particularly serious situation.

29. India had already given drugs and pharmaceuticals worth \$50,000 to Zambia. It had also given bilateral assistance through technical co-operation programmes and had sent Indian experts to Zambia. India re-affirmed its solidarity and co-operation with Zambia, to which it would continue to give assistance.

30. Mrs. EL-TALAWI (Egypt) thanked the Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia for the work he had done and the Zambian representative for his statement. The document before the Council (E/5867) indicated the gravity of the economic situation in Zambia, the reasons for which were well known to members of the Council, and followed from the implementation of several Security Council resolutions on mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. In applying those sanctions, the people and Government of Zambia had accepted very substantial sacrifices in their economic and social development, which were adding to the tremendous difficulties encountered by Zambia since its independence and since the unilateral declaration of independence by Southern Rhodesia, with which it had previously had close economic relations. Moreover, Zambia was a land-locked country. The real cost to Zambia of closing its southern border could not, therefore, be expressed just in money terms: the economic and social development that had been sacrificed to emergency operations had to be taken into consideration.

31. Zambia had complied with the decisions of the United Nations in an exemplary fashion and it was the duty of the international community not only to help it to face its serious difficulties but also to put an end to the illegal régime which was the cause of the situation.

32. Mr. DAVIS (Australia) thanked Sir Robert Jackson for his statement and the Zambian representative for his account of the difficulties facing his country. The Australian Government fully supported the draft resolution submitted to the Council. As a modest contribution towards assistance to Zambia, Australia had supplied it with materials-handling equipment. Its programme of technical assistance to Zambia for 1975-1976 included, in particular, aid and feasibility studies related to the beef cattle industry.

33. Mr. SAADI (Jordan) said that Zambia, by applying the decisions taken by the United Nations, had been as it were an "agent" acting on behalf of the international community. The whole international community should therefore bear the economic consequences of the sanctions applied by Zambia. Jordan fully supported the draft resolution before the Council.

34. Miss FAROUK (Tunisia) said that the draft resolution submitted to the Council clearly indicated the international community's serious concern at the difficulties facing Zambia and demonstrated its intention to help overcome them. However, it was not enough to give assistance to Zambia; the situation which was the source of those difficulties must also be borne in mind and a solution found to it.

35. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should adopt the draft resolution on assistance to Zambia submitted by the Group of 77 (E/L.1732) without a vote.

Draft resolution E/L.1732 was adopted.

36. Sir Robert JACKSON (Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia), speaking on behalf of the Secretary-General, thanked members of the Council for their favourable comments on the statement on assistance to Zambia, presented on behalf of the Secretary-General, who would continue to follow closely the development of the situation in southern Africa and assist the countries which were bearing the brunt of the burden resulting from the application of the mandatory sanctions decided upon by the Security Council.

37. Mr. SILWIZYA (Zambia) expressed the thanks of his Government and delegation to members of the Council, and in particular to the Governments which had given material assistance and moral support to Zambia. He assured the Council that the assistance had been greatly appreciated and fully utilized.

38. The PRESIDENT thanked the Zambian representative for attending the Council and observed that the unanimous adoption of the draft resolution on assistance to Zambia showed that the international community would continue its efforts to remedy a situation that was at the root of the serious difficulties facing Zambia.

AGENDA ITEM 23

Assistance to Mozambique (E/5872; E/L.1735)

39. Mr. FARAH (Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions), introducing the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to Mozambique (E/5872), said that, since the publication of the report, the Secretariat had received additional information from the Government of Mozambique which necessitated the following amendments to the report. In paragraph 20 the figure "\$98 million" should be amended to read "\$88 million".

40. In paragraph 21, subparagraph (a) (8), referring to the German Democratic Republic, should be deleted because the agreement referred to concerned development assistance and not assistance in the context of sanctions. In subparagraph (a) (33), referring to the United States of America, the Government of Mozambique had requested that the existing text should be replaced by the words: "The Government of the United States has offered food aid valued at \$4.5 million". At the last session of the Council, the United States delegation had announced an additional offer of \$10 million in financial assistance, but there had been some problems in processing the assistance and the availability of the funds had not yet been confirmed. There should be a new subheading, "Yugoslavia", in paragraph 21, under which a pledge of \$500,000 in material assistance should be shown.

41. In paragraph 22, under the heading "UNHCR", the number of people still to be repatriated from Tanzania should read 50,000 to 55,000, and not 30,000 to 35,000 as stated.

42. Finally, paragraph 23 should be replaced by the following text:

A number of countries have had relations of economic co-operation and assistance with Mozambique prior to and since the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia; these arrangements have included grants and loans and technical and material assistance in fields such as agriculture and livestock development, geology and mining, fisheries, health and education. Although the United Nations Secretariat does not have all the particulars, it is known that such countries include Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, United Republic of Tanzania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia.

43. He requested the secretariat, through the President, to issue a revised version of the report.¹

44. The report submitted to the Council gave details of the action taken in response to Council resolution 1987 (LX) on assistance to Mozambique. In addition to a description of the co-ordinating machinery established in New York and at Maputo, in accordance with the arrangements entered into by the United Nations and the Government of Mozambique, the report contained information communicated to the United Nations on offers of assistance up to mid July, and outlined further steps to help Mozambique carry on its normal development and over-

come the difficulties arising from the imposition of sanctions.

45. The mobilization of assistance had been a joint effort by the United Nations and the Government of Mozambique. The United Nations had been responsible for starting discussions with various Governments and international and regional organizations and had taken part in joint missions with representatives of the Government of Mozambique. Because of their interest in the matter, the support and co-operation of OAU, the League of Arab States and the Commonwealth Secretariat had been enlisted; he had informed permanent representatives to the United Nations of the needs of Mozambique and the efforts being made by the Organization. He had also visited several European capitals and had met representatives of EEC and the specialized agencies.

46. Those contacts had made it possible to discuss areas of possible assistance and to consider a number of specific projects. It should be re-emphasized that Mozambique required three types of financial assistance: grants to meet emergency needs; grants and soft loans for development projects to reduce the impact of sanctions; and loans and investments for development projects and programmes.

47. The initial response had been encouraging: since the application of sanctions, some 32 countries had pledged contributions totalling \$60 million, for which the approximate breakdown was \$37 million in food, materials and money, \$1.6 million for technical assistance and \$22 million for development projects. In addition, the League of Arab States and OAU, through the Arab Fund for African Development, had already contributed \$6 million, and OAU had earmarked a further \$20 million for Mozambique from the same fund. EEC had offered some \$1.6 million in food and medicines under its emergency programme.

48. Results still fell short of requirements, however, and many Governments had yet to respond to the Secretary-General's appeal. He hoped countries would make every effort to assist Mozambique, which, in addition to some \$35 million for emergency projects, would require between \$175 million and \$200 million for the next 12 months alone.

49. The agencies and organizations of the United Nations system were also assisting Mozambique. Although UNHCR was meeting much of the cost of repatriating Mozambican refugees, the country would nevertheless have to resettle and re-establish the people in productive activities. Refugees from Zimbabwe were also arriving at the rate of over 1,000 a month and their number might increase considerably in the future.

50. The report referred only to assistance offered to Mozambique in the context of sanctions and not to financial, material or technical assistance furnished bilaterally before their application. The report also indicated that an up-to-date assessment of requirements and of the impact of sanctions on the economic development of the country was to be made before the end of 1976; he expected to join the Joint Co-ordinator of the United Nations International

¹ Subsequently circulated as document E/5872/Rev.1.

Programme for Assistance to Mozambique when he visited Maputo for the purpose in August. Information on food and material requirements for the rest of 1976 and 1977 was also to be assembled and made available to interested Governments and organizations, taking offers of assistance into account. Lastly, the United Nations would have further discussions with potential donors, either alone or together with the Government of Mozambique, with which it would hold further discussions with a view to expediting assistance and ensuring effective co-ordination of assistance programmes.

51. A feature of the operation had been the close co-operation and consultation between the Government of Mozambique and the United Nations. At the highest level, the Secretary-General had had the opportunity, during his visit to Maputo on 1 July, of discussing the economic situation in Mozambique and the assistance being provided by the international community with the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mr. R. Rivas (Colombia), Vice-President, took the Chair.

52. Mr. MAINA (Kenya) observed that when the Security Council had considered Mozambique's request for assistance in March 1976, he had made a statement as Chairman of the African Group. When, on the previous day, he had introduced, on behalf of the Group of 77, the draft resolution on assistance to Zambia, he had made certain comments which applied with equal force to Mozambique.

53. The collapse in 1974 of the Portuguese colonial régime, which economically had been inextricably tied to Southern Rhodesia and the former Northern Rhodesia and had been allied to the racist régime in South Africa, had changed the position of Southern Rhodesia overnight. But in view of the close dependence of Mozambique's economy on Southern Rhodesia, the latter had not believed that it would impose the United Nations mandatory sanctions. It had therefore been a great shock to the rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia, where the economy was beginning to feel the effects of the imposition of sanctions even though they were far from producing the results hoped for.

54. It was against that background that the Security Council had considered Mozambique's request for assistance. By imposing the United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, Mozambique had shown that they were to be taken seriously. If sanctions, which were a humane weapon, were not effectively applied, there was a danger that weapons of destruction would be resorted to. Mozambique was therefore to be greatly commended for deciding at the beginning of the year to live up to its obligations under the United Nations Charter.

55. According to the Secretary-General's report and the statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, the Secretary-General and the United Nations system as a whole had responded promptly to the Security Council's appeal for assistance to Mozambique. The report was a good response to the call made by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1987 (LX) and it indicated the magnitude of the problem, what was being done and what remained to be done in the following year. However, the results were in no way commensurate with

the needs and the Economic and Social Council must make a strong appeal to all to respond to the Security Council's request. The draft resolution (E/L.1735) which he was introducing on behalf of the Group of 77 followed the same lines as previous resolutions on the subject. It was therefore to be hoped that it would be unanimously supported by the members of the Council. In conclusion, he said that at the end of operative paragraph 10, the words "sixty-second session" should be replaced by "sixty-third session".

56. Mr. SIDKY (Observer for the Organization of African Unity), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that in carrying out his task the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions would continue to enjoy OAU's trust and support. The co-ordinating machinery was functioning satisfactorily and was beginning to show results. OAU itself kept in close touch with the office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions and also valued the successful contacts which he had made at the governmental and intergovernmental level and with the organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations.

57. Mozambique's decision to impose the sanctions prescribed by OAU and the United Nations against Southern Rhodesia had shaken the racist minority régimes in southern Africa to their foundations. The President of Mozambique had stated, just before his country became independent: "We are ready to accept the sacrifices which our international duty imposes on us. The international dimension makes us part of the vast and powerful mainstream of world-wide solidarity which has been an important element in our victory." On becoming independent on 25 June 1975, Mozambique had inherited a chaotic situation owing to the colonial war: in addition to the many victims of the war of liberation and the tens of thousands of refugees, Mozambique had been almost completely without doctors, economists, sociologists, engineers and lawyers, and had been economically bankrupt. In spite of its difficulties, the country, in its determination to fulfil the obligations laid down in the United Nations Charter and OAU's charter, had taken a decision which compelled admiration and encouraged the people of Zimbabwe to fight for their independence.

58. Although the international community had already given assistance to Mozambique, the aid received was still insufficient to meet the immediate needs of the country, which had since been the victim of bombing attacks and acts of aggression on the part of the rebel régime in Southern Rhodesia. The economic and social position in Mozambique had therefore deteriorated still further and Member States must grant it enough financial and material assistance to overcome the difficulties caused by its courageous decision and to help it continue with its development and reorganize its economy. It was stated in the Secretary-General's report that Mozambique's projected balance-of-payments deficit was between \$175 million and \$200 million annually, while the implementation of emergency projects would cost about \$35 million (E/5872, para. 19). Although the assistance pledged to Mozambique in the past four months was of the order of \$88 million, a still more sustained effort was required in anticipation of the critical period during the last quarter of 1976 and the

year 1977. The food problem was particularly pressing and OAU hoped that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Co-ordinator of the United Nations International Programme for Assistance to Mozambique would redouble their efforts in that field in co-operation with the Governments and organizations concerned. OAU congratulated the Assistant Secretary-General on his positive action with regard to co-ordination and asked that the necessary administrative and budgetary measures should be taken to continue mobilizing assistance.

59. In the context of development assistance, the amount and type of assistance to be provided must be determined and the documents relating to development projects must be prepared without delay and distributed to potential donors. In view of Mozambique's critical situation, it was particularly important that financial assistance should take the form of gifts, in order to meet immediate needs for development projects and programmes. During its summit conference in Mauritius, OAU had considered the question of assistance to Mozambique and decided to make it a gift of \$20 million out of the Arab Loan Fund for Africa in order to increase its ability to impose sanctions and enable it to give effective support to Zimbabwe in its struggle for freedom.

60. The draft resolution submitted on behalf of the Group of 77 was in keeping with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and he was confident that it would be adopted unanimously.

61. Mr. McGILCHRIST (Jamaica) reminded members that the Heads of Governments of the Commonwealth countries, in the final document issued at the end of their Jamaica meeting in 1975, had stressed the need to take practical steps to aid Mozambique in applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. They had also unanimously approved the principle of immediate financial assistance to Mozambique and had decided to take steps at the United Nations to launch programmes of assistance to Mozambique, in accordance with Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter. Recent events showed that in so doing the Heads of Governments of the Commonwealth countries had been well advised. One of the direct consequences of their decision had been the establishment at the Commonwealth Secretariat of a special fund for technical assistance to Mozambique, to which, as the Secretary-General had noted in his report, many Commonwealth countries, including Jamaica, had contributed.

62. Since Jamaica strongly condemned *apartheid* and all forms of racism it could not but approve of Mozambique's decision, which was in full conformity with Articles 25 and 41 of the United Nations Charter. But that was not enough. The international community had to put more pressure on the minority régime in Zimbabwe. In March 1976, Jamaica had been the only non-African State to request the Security Council to increase financial assistance to Mozambique, and the Council had unanimously agreed to that request (resolution 386 (1976)). But there still remained a great deal to be done, and all Member States of the United Nations had a duty to provide greater bilateral and multilateral assistance to Mozambique, in accordance with Article 49 of the Charter.

63. His delegation was therefore in favour of the draft resolution submitted to the Council. Mozambique must be helped to bear the cost of the fight which it was waging against racism on behalf of the whole world and must be given the means to pursue it.

64. Mr. BRUCE (Canada) said that his Government firmly believed that the end to white minority rule in South Africa was inevitable, and that all reasonable means must be taken to advance the process. Although Canada had supported all positive measures to put pressure on Southern Rhodesia and South Africa, it attached primary importance to the sanctions adopted by the United Nations Security Council. Canada had scrupulously observed the sanctions against Rhodesia and had recently introduced strict control over entry of Southern Rhodesian citizens into Canada.

65. However, it was in some ways easier for a country like Canada to apply sanctions than it was for a neighbouring State. That was why Mozambique was to be congratulated upon its courageous decision, a decision which imposed a very serious burden on its economy because of the previous economic ties between Mozambique and Southern Rhodesia. To help alleviate that burden, the Canadian Government had offered Mozambique \$3 million in food aid and would in addition contribute \$400,000 to the Special Commonwealth Fund for Technical Assistance to Mozambique.

66. As a Commonwealth member, Canada had taken an active part in discussions on the Rhodesian question at meetings of the Commonwealth countries. Canada was happy to note the close co-operation between the United Nations and the Commonwealth Secretariat on assistance to Mozambique, for example by the secondment of an expert from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation to the Secretary-General's mission to Mozambique.

67. His delegation hoped that the draft resolution before the Council, calling upon the United Nations and its Member States to continue their assistance to Mozambique, would be adopted by consensus.

68. Mr. ROSSI (Italy) said that his country admired the courageous action of Mozambique in deciding to apply the sanctions adopted by the United Nations against the minority Salisbury régime. It was now up to the international community to show itself worthy of that action and to make a large-scale effort to assist Mozambique. Italy had been one of the sponsors of resolution 1987 (LX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council in May 1976, and of resolution 386 (1976) adopted in March 1976 by the Security Council, appealing to all countries to provide Mozambique with all possible assistance so as to help it to carry out its development programme and strengthen its capacity to implement the system of sanctions in full. A great many countries had responded favourably to that appeal.

69. Even before its independence, Italy had given Mozambique tangible proof of its solidarity. It had been one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Maputo and to express willingness to extend economic co-operation to Mozambique. That co-operation would include vo-

cational training, the establishment of university faculties, the supply of consultant services for development projects, and participation in feasibility studies for agricultural projects. A comprehensive programme of measures in the field of technical co-operation was being negotiated between Italy and Mozambique, and an Italian mission had recently gone to Maputo to conclude an agreement on a programme of immediate assistance in the medical field. The aim in particular was to make up for the lack of medical staff in hospitals following the departure of Portuguese personnel. Italy would send Mozambique a group of surgeons, nurses and volunteers and would also provide a financial contribution. The total cost of that co-operation was 2,000-3,000 million Italian lire. The Italian authorities were also considering the possibility of supplying food aid to Mozambique.

70. Those measures illustrated the efforts made by Italy to participate in the various programmes of co-operation with African countries. Italy was also contributing to the development of Africa through the services of the several thousand Italians working on that continent. That type of co-operation, as long as it was necessary and requested by the countries concerned, would help promote the process of independent development.

71. In conclusion, he said that his delegation fully supported the draft resolution submitted on behalf of the Group of 77.

72. Mr. VOGEL (German Democratic Republic) said that active solidarity with the forces of progress and liberation in southern Africa was an integral part of the policy of his country, which was pleased that the question of assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique was being considered in the context of its struggle against the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia. One reason why the balance of power had changed in favour of progress and liberation in southern Africa was Mozambique's disinterested struggle to remove the colonial yoke despite the attacks it had recently suffered from the racist Southern Rhodesian régime.

73. The German Democratic Republic shared the view of all peace-loving people that closure of the Mozambique frontier with Southern Rhodesia had been a necessary step to isolate the illegal racist régime, and it felt that all States should step up their political pressure on that régime. It was in the context of the implementation of United Nations resolutions and decisions against racism and colonialism that his country viewed the measures to provide economic assistance to Mozambique.

74. The appeal made to the United Nations by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to demonstrate solidarity with the Mozambican people had received a wide response in the German Democratic Republic, whose Government felt that the measures for economic assistance to Mozambique were not simply a temporary step arising from the mandatory sanctions imposed by the United Nations against the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia but should be a permanent policy. For that reason, his country had given its political, moral and material support to Mozambique from the outset of its

struggle. In 1975, a scientific and technical co-operation agreement with Mozambique had been concluded, providing among other things for the training of national personnel by experts from the German Democratic Republic, some of whom, in the spring of 1976, had started a long-term mission in Mozambique in the fields of agriculture and education. Banking specialists had been working in Mozambique during 1975, at the request of that country's Government, and the German Democratic Republic was increasing the number of Mozambican students admitted to its universities and technical colleges. His country had stated its willingness to concentrate on training medical personnel. Consignments of goods had been sent to Mozambique by sea and air, and further measures were being prepared to show solidarity and provide assistance.

75. His delegation could not agree to the deletion of paragraph 21, subparagraph (a) (8) in document E/5872, since the measures referred to had been taken in response to the Security Council's appeal.

76. Finally, his delegation supported the draft resolution submitted on behalf of the Group of 77.

77. Mr. GJESDAL (Norway), speaking on behalf of the Danish and Norwegian delegations and of the observers for Finland and Sweden, said that the Nordic countries regarded the decision by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique as a courageous act fully in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and with many of the Organization's resolutions, including Security Council resolution 253 (1968). The action contributed towards the further isolation of the racist minority régime of Southern Rhodesia and was an encouragement to the people of Zimbabwe in their struggle for majority rule.

78. The Nordic countries considered the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 386 (1976) as an expression of the view, long held by them, that the world community had a joint responsibility to bring to an end the vestiges of colonialism and minority régimes in southern Africa. The independent African States which, because of their geographical position, bore the brunt of the burden, should in turn be able to count on the active solidarity of the world community. Mozambique's economy had for centuries been integrated into the colonial system of southern Africa, and the Mozambican Government's decision to apply sanctions against Southern Rhodesia would entail a heavy financial burden on it. Moreover, the closure of the border would lead to loss of revenue from transport and goods transit from Southern Rhodesia amounting to millions of dollars, to which must be added the loss of migrant workers' remittances, the rising prices of imports and the added costs for the construction of new roads and telecommunications systems.

79. The Nordic countries commended the Secretary-General on the actions taken by the Secretariat during and after the United Nations mission to Mozambique. The Secretary-General's report showed that he had spared no effort to mobilize support for the hard-pressed Mozambican people. The international community's response had been favourable, according to the report, but was still far short of Mozambique's needs. A number of countries in a

position to do so had so far failed to offer their help, but the Nordic countries had pledged altogether some \$13 million in response to the Security Council's appeal. They urged other countries to follow that example. Moreover, the Nordic countries, on their own initiative, were providing bilateral assistance to Mozambique and had sent fact-finding missions to the country in preparation for further bilateral programmes.

80. Finally, the Nordic countries hoped that all the measures taken to assist Mozambique would hasten the fall of the minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia, and they wholeheartedly supported the draft resolution before the Council.

81. Mr. SILWIZYA (Zambia) said that his delegation had noted with appreciation the Secretary-General's efforts to assist Mozambique but realized that substantial further assistance was required to enable the country to develop normally and to offset the burden arising from the implementation of sanctions against the rebel and racist colony of Southern Rhodesia. The General Assembly had already appealed for all forms of assistance from the international community. It was right that all Member States of the United Nations should respond to the situation in the same way as they had supported the people of Mozambique in their legitimate struggle against fascism and colonialism.

82. At present Mozambique faced grave difficulties stemming from its decision to close its frontier with Southern Rhodesia and its front-line position in the struggle for freedom and justice in southern Africa. Mozambique was in fact involved in a war waged by the racist minority régimes against its sovereignty and territorial integrity and also in a psychological and economic war calculated to undermine confidence in its economy. The Mozambican people and Government were facing that difficult situation bravely, but their own efforts would not be enough; they needed substantial assistance from Member States if they were to be able to meet the burden arising from the application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia. The political confrontation between Mozambique and the racist minority régimes was draining the new nation's already limited resources and hindering its development.

83. Zambia, for its part, reaffirmed its support for the fraternal people of Mozambique and would continue to co-operate with it in order to assist its development and help it in its struggle for justice and freedom in southern Africa.

84. Finally, he hoped that the draft resolution would be unanimously adopted by the Council.

The meeting rose at 1.10 p.m.

2030th meeting

Tuesday, 3 August 1976, at 3.25 p.m.

President: Mr. S. AKÉ (Ivory Coast)

E/SR.2030

AGENDA ITEM 7

Export promotion

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5866)

1. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft decision in paragraph 4 of the report before it (E/5866), which had been approved by the Economic Committee without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

Draft decision: Export promotion

The draft decision was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 8

Development planning and projections

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5869)

2. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to two draft decisions in paragraph 5 of the report before it

(E/5869), which had been approved by the Economic Committee without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

Draft decision I: Suggestions for pilot projects on the practical application of a unified approach to development analysis and planning

Draft decision I was adopted.

Draft decision II: Report of the Committee for Development Planning

Draft decision II was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 10

International co-operation on the environment

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5876)

3. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 9 of the report before it