

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.*

(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 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

### 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

(E/5876), 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 resolution: report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its fourth session*

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

## AGENDA ITEM 15

### Natural resources

#### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE (E/5874)

4. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 6 of the report before it (E/5874), 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 resolution: Strengthening of United Nations information services in the natural resources field*

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

5. Mr. POOLE (United States of America) said that, since the statement by his delegation in the Economic Committee (767th meeting) had not been reflected in the Committee's report, he wished to reiterate his delegation's view that the exercise of the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources must be compatible with the principles of international law.

6. Mr. DAVIS (Australia) said that his delegation had been able to support the adoption of the draft resolution in the Economic Committee. At the same time, it felt that, although operative paragraph 2 implied that the information to be collected would be largely of a statistical nature, it was important to bear in mind also the need for non-statistical information, such as information on trade policies and trends and questions of market access. Those matters also had a bearing on the handling of natural resources and the structure and operation of industries; in his delegation's view, therefore, they were to be seen as part of the "relevant economic data" called for in operative paragraph 2 and should be given due attention in the secretariat's work.

7. Mr. HUPPKE (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his delegation also, although able to support the adoption of the draft resolution by consensus, wished to reiterate its Government's view that though every State had the right to exercise its sovereignty over its natural resources, that right must be exercised in accordance with the rules of international law.

8. Mr. TERADA (Japan) said that his delegation had supported the adoption of the draft resolution in the Economic Committee, but had at the time (767th meeting) made a statement which it hoped would appear in the official records of the present session of the Council.

9. Miss TYERMAN (Canada) said she wished to associate herself with the Australian representative's comments.

10. Mr. BARCELÓ (Mexico) said that his delegation had accepted amendments to the original text of the draft resolution on the understanding that the "relevant economic data" referred to in operative paragraph 2 would include data not only on the export and sales of natural resources but also on their conversion into other goods for use in the country of origin.

## AGENDA ITEM 20

### Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

#### REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5871)

11. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 5 of the report before it (E/5871), which had been approved by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do the same.

*Draft resolution: Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations.*

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

12. Mrs. DERRE (France) said that in the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee her delegation had stated (592nd meeting) that, if a vote had been taken on the draft resolution, it would have been obliged to abstain. She was surprised that the report before the Council contained no reference to that statement, and she hoped that such a reference would be included in the final version, since the point was important.

13. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said it had been formally decided that reports of sessional committees should not include references to individual statements by delegations, unless the inclusion of a reference were specifically requested. If the French delegation so wished and the Council so decided, a reference to the French delegation's statement in the Committee could be inserted.

14. The PRESIDENT said that the report before the Council had been prepared entirely in accordance with established practice. However, in the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council agreed to the inclusion of a statement that certain delegations had expressed reservations with regard to the draft resolution.

*It was so decided.*

15. Mr. MATTESON (United States of America) said that, although his delegation had joined the consensus on the draft resolution, it had expressed reservations concern-

ing certain paragraphs. He referred to his delegation's observations at the 591st meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee.

16. Mr. Jun-ici NAKAMURA (Japan) said he hoped that the reservations expressed by his delegation at the 592nd meeting of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee would also be reflected in the report.

### AGENDA ITEM 21

#### Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations

#### REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5875)

17. The PRESIDENT drew the Council's attention to the draft resolution in paragraph 7 of the report before it (E/5875), which had been approved by the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

*Draft resolution: Assistance in cases of natural disaster and other disaster situations*

*The draft resolution was adopted.*

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

### AGENDA ITEM 22

#### Medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981

#### REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5881)

18. The PRESIDENT said that, as was indicated in paragraph 12 of the report before the Council (E/5881), the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee had adopted the three draft resolutions without a vote. In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council wished to do likewise.

19. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) requested the Council to note that in the English version of operative paragraph 2 of draft resolution III the word "concertation" was replaced by the words "joint planning", and the words "at the planning state" were deleted.

*Draft resolution I: Secretariat units for international narcotics control*

*Draft resolution I was adopted.*

*Draft resolution II: Budgeting and planning for development*

*Draft resolution II was adopted.*

*Draft resolution III: Medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981*

*Draft resolution III, with the amendments to the English version, was adopted.*

20. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation wished to reserve its position, until the thirty-first session of the General Assembly on resolutions and decisions adopted on agenda item 22 – and on other items – which had financial implications. It felt that any additional costs entailed in the implementation of those resolutions should be met from existing funds and resources, and within the existing United Nations budget. In the expenditure of funds it was essential to observe the principle of maximum possible economy; the resources of existing organs should be used for undertaking new tasks; and extensive use should be made of voluntary contributions. The above-mentioned reservation applied also to resolutions and decisions of the present session of the Council containing recommendations for the establishment of new organs.

21. Mr. DARENKOV (Bulgaria) associated himself with the remarks made by the representative of the Soviet Union.

22. Mr. SCHUMANN (German Democratic Republic) said that his delegation wished to reiterate the reservations it had expressed during the consideration of agenda item 22 in the Committee. It reserved its position until the item was considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session.

23. Mr. CARANICAS (Greece), speaking on a point of order, said that his understanding was that reservations expressed at plenary meetings of the Council were reflected only in the summary records but not normally in the report.

24. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council) said that the procedure normally followed was indeed as described by the representative of Greece. However, if delegations so requested, their reservations would be recorded in the report of Council to the General Assembly.

### AGENDA ITEM 23

#### Assistance to Mozambique (*concluded*) (E/5872/Rev.1; E/L.1735)

25. Mr. DARENKOV (Bulgaria) said that his delegation welcomed the activities outlined in the Secretary-General's report on assistance to Mozambique (E/5872/Rev.1) and in the introductory statement by the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions, and supported the draft resolution submitted by Egypt on behalf of the Group of 77 (E/L.1735). It was regrettable that some countries were still supporting the racist régimes of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa in contravention of United Nations resolutions.

26. Bulgaria had established diplomatic relations with Mozambique as soon as it became independent. It had already provided Mozambique with expert assistance in agriculture, health and education, and was planning to extend its economic co-operation to other fields.

27. Mr. O'BRIEN (United Kingdom) reiterated his Government's support for Council resolution 1987 (LX). In pursuance of its undertaking to provide substantial development assistance for Mozambique, a team from the Ministry of Overseas Development had recently visited Mozambique to negotiate an agreement to be signed shortly between the two Governments providing for a £5 million loan from the United Kingdom on very soft terms for the immediate purchase of essential goods. The matter had been mentioned by the Minister for Overseas Development in the British Parliament on 14 June. A further visit was planned for later in the year to discuss possible longer-term projects which might be supported from the balance of his country's total aid of £15 million.

28. In addition to that bilateral assistance, his Government had offered to provide up to £300,000 for a new special fund of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, which was expected to be co-ordinated with United Nations assistance to Mozambique.

29. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that assistance for Mozambique was fully supported in his country. His delegation was glad to note how well countries – including a number of developing countries – were responding to the appeal for assistance; but at the same time it wished to point out that there was one serious omission in the Secretary-General's report, which failed to mention that some States were providing assistance to Mozambique not just in connexion with sanctions but on a broader basis. His delegation did, however, appreciate the special position in which Mozambique found itself as a result of its decision to apply sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

30. Following negotiations with Mozambique in May 1976 his Government had agreed to provide Mozambique with assistance in the development of certain sectors of the economy, and also of education and health services. Further to earlier Soviet-Mozambique agreements on economic and technical co-operation, a new agreement on cultural and scientific co-operation between the two countries had been signed at the conclusion of those negotiations. The new agreement took account, *inter alia*, of the shortage of professional and technical manpower referred to in paragraph 27 of the Secretary-General's report. It also took account of the special situation of Mozambique which was subject to constant provocation and aggression by the Southern Rhodesian racists.

31. His delegation supported draft resolution E/L.1735 and hoped that the Council would keep the question under review.

32. Mr. BUKHARI (Pakistan) said that his delegation viewed assistance to Mozambique in the very important context of the United Nations Charter, in particular Articles 25 and 41. Sanctions were an essential part of the Charter and gave the United Nations moral and material force; they were the only reasonable way of ensuring the implementation of the United Nations resolutions. Mozambique had set an example. A newly independent country, with very limited resources, it had voluntarily cut itself off from its only sources of trade in order to take a stand of

principle on a matter of world-wide importance. Pakistan therefore gave its total, unqualified support to Mozambique and its people in their action against minority racist domination in southern Africa. It was encouraging that most countries of the world were supporting Mozambique in its stand and were providing material, financial and technical aid; but, as the observer for OAU had pointed out (2029th meeting), that assistance was still not enough in view of Mozambique's special position and geographical situation. He appealed to Governments and organizations to provide even more financial, material and technical aid to Mozambique in its time of need. It was not merely a question of aid to a developing country. It was an issue on which the future of the United Nations depended.

33. He suggested that the Council should keep the problem of assistance to Mozambique under constant review. His delegation strongly supported draft resolution E/L.1735.

34. Mr. AN chih-yuan (China) said that in recent years the national liberation movements of southern Africa had grown rapidly and the armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe was pursuing its way to victory and driving the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia into isolation. That régime had intensified its military repression and its threats; it had redoubled its effort to eliminate the armed forces of the Zimbabwe people in an attempt to evade its own downfall; and it had recently sent troops to invade Mozambique and attack Mozambique villages on the pretext of pursuing guerillas. Its action had been strongly condemned by public opinion in Africa and throughout the world. Mozambique's response had been to close its frontiers with Southern Rhodesia in implementation of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) imposing mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and to mobilize the whole population to annihilate enemy invaders. Its actions had been supported by the African and all other justice-loving States.

35. The Government and people of China expressed their warm sympathy and support for the just struggle of the people of Mozambique and strongly condemned the aggressive actions by the Smith racist régime against Mozambique. The United Nations had a duty to support and aid Mozambique and the Council had a duty to consider assistance to Mozambique in pursuance of Security Council resolution 386 (1976). The specialized agencies concerned should also provide assistance of all kinds. He was confident that, through its own efforts and with the support of people all over the world, Mozambique would overcome its current economic difficulties and go from victory to victory in its anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggle.

36. Mr. Jun-ici NAKAMURA (Japan) said that his delegation had been one of the sponsors of Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and at the time of its adoption had expressed its sympathy and support for the Mozambique Government's courageous decision. It had also expressed Japan's readiness to support any proposal calling on Member States to help to meet Mozambique's urgent needs resulting from its implementation of the sanctions imposed

by the United Nations. His delegation reiterated its strong support for Mozambique.

37. It also supported Mozambique's efforts in the general context of the decolonization of southern Africa. Since Mozambique's problems were rooted in the continued illegal domination of Southern Rhodesia by a racist minority régime, the only permanent solution was strict application of the principles of the United Nations Charter to all the areas of southern Africa.

38. The international community had a moral responsibility to help Mozambique overcome the serious economic and financial difficulties that had followed its rupture of economic relations with Southern Rhodesia. Japan was willing to assist Mozambique by all means within its power, and his Government was studying the report of the mission sent by the Secretary-General to Mozambique with a view to preparing an assistance programme in co-ordination with other countries.

39. He hoped that all Member States of the United Nations would combine in making substantial contributions to the solution of the problems of Mozambique and southern Africa as a whole.

40. Mr. SODHI (Observer for India), speaking at the invitation of the President, said that he supported draft resolution E/L.1735. As a Commonwealth country, India had supported and acted on the decision of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments referred to by the representative of Jamaica (2029th meeting). His country deeply appreciated Mozambique's action in joining the fight for the liberation of southern Africa and in applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, to its own cost, so soon after attaining independence. India had pledged assistance in the form of commodities and technical assistance to the value of 900,000 rupees as part of the joint Commonwealth contribution to Mozambique; and it had promised further assistance as soon as it knew what was required. It was also working on a technical and economic co-operation agreement with Mozambique.

41. On the occasion of the first anniversary of Mozambique's independence, the President of India in his message of congratulation to the President of Mozambique had expressed the Government of India's desire to co-operate in the task of the early liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism and to strengthen friendship and co-operation between Mozambique and India.

42. His Government had also given medical and other aid to Frelimo, to the value of 135,000 rupees through the Mozambique Institute.

43. Mr. SIMON (Romania) said that the United Nations should do everything possible to establish an effective international programme, with the active support of the intergovernmental and regional agencies concerned, to help Mozambique endure the heavy burdens resulting from its application of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). His country had already shown its solidarity with the African countries that were fighting for their right to existence and

independence, and had expressed its support for the peoples of southern Africa in their fight for freedom from colonial and racist domination. Romania had already established close co-operation with Mozambique. Unanimous adoption by the Council of the draft resolution before it would be a measure of immediate support to Mozambique in its struggle for economic independence.

44. Mr. BELHOCINE (Algeria) said that he fully endorsed the moving statement made by the observer for OAU (2029th meeting) about the sufferings caused to Mozambique by the situation in southern Africa. He also reaffirmed his country's unshakeable support for Mozambique in its solidarity with the peoples of Zimbabwe and southern Africa in their struggle against racist and colonialist régimes. At the same time, he greatly deplored the fact that certain countries were still failing to comply with United Nations decisions and were not fully applying sanctions against those régimes.

45. The international community should give Mozambique the assistance it needed since, in spite of the many problems it faced at the outset of its independence, it was courageously and self-sacrificingly implementing United Nations decisions. He therefore hoped that the Council would adopt by consensus the draft resolution on the subject, which had been submitted on behalf of the Group of 77.

46. Mr. KAWAH (Liberia) said that his Government had always been in the forefront in extending moral and financial support to countries in southern Africa that were faced with the repugnant policy of racism. His delegation reaffirmed its support for the people of Mozambique, particularly in their determination to implement Security Council resolution 253 (1968) at considerable cost to their own economic development. International response to the stand taken by Mozambique must include financial and technical assistance. Mozambique must not suffer unduly from its application of sanctions and from the closing of its borders with Southern Rhodesia. It must be enabled to pursue its development and reconstruction as normally as possible.

47. In conformity with his Government's policy of opposing racism, his delegation fully supported the draft resolution before the Council, which would strengthen Mozambique's resolve to pursue its current policy.

48. Mr. OLIVERI LOPEZ (Argentina) said that in the Security Council and other United Nations bodies his Government had always, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, supported peoples fighting against racial discrimination and *apartheid*. There were few more deserving cases than that of Mozambique, which, like Zambia, was suffering as a result of its full implementation of the sanctions decreed by the Security Council.

49. At the Council's sixtieth session, his delegation had been one of the sponsors of resolution 1987 (LX) in pursuance of which the Secretary General's report on assistance to Mozambique had been prepared. He was gratified to note the assistance which had been given to mitigate Mozambique's difficult situation. He extended his

thanks to all those countries and United Nations organizations which had contributed to what was undoubtedly a priority case for concerted action by the international community.

50. Unfortunately, owing to its serious financial crisis, Argentina had been unable to appear in the list of donor countries given in the Secretary-General's report (para. 21 (a)); but in spite of its difficulties, it hoped to be able to assist by sending experts and technicians to provide development assistance and contribute to the emergency programme. His Government would therefore give careful consideration to the documents relating to development projects, referred to in paragraph 26 of the report.

51. His delegation fully supported the draft resolution which had been submitted on behalf of the Group of 77.

52. Mr. MAINA (Kenya) announced that Sweden had joined the sponsors of the draft resolution.

53. The PRESIDENT pointed out that at the end of operative paragraph 10 of the draft resolution "sixty-second session" should read "sixty-third session". In the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council

wished to adopt the draft resolution on assistance to Mozambique (E/L.1735) without a vote.

*The draft resolution, as orally amended, was adopted.*

54. Mr. FARAH (Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political Questions) thanked the Council on behalf of the Secretary-General for its display of solidarity with the people of Mozambique. He assured the representative of the German Democratic Republic that he would look into the matter of paragraph 21, subparagraph (a) (8) of the Secretary-General's report. He repeated that the report of the review to be held in Maputo would, as requested in operative paragraph 9 of the resolution which had just been adopted, be brought to the attention of the entire international community. Only 32 countries had so far pledged their support, but he was confident that many others would be willing to do so.

55. Mr. MAINA (Kenya), speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the resolution, thanked the members of the Council for their support, which would encourage the Government of Mozambique.

*The meeting rose at 4.50 p.m.*

## 2031st meeting

Wednesday, 4 August 1976, at 3.25 p.m.

*President: Mr. S. AKÉ (Ivory Coast)*

E/SR.2031

### AGENDA ITEM 19

#### Operational activities for development

#### REPORT OF THE POLICY AND PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE (E/5880)

1. Mr. DJERMAKOYE (Commissioner for Technical Co-operation) said that he had not been able to attend the meetings of the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Committee and therefore welcomed the opportunity of saying a few words about the operational activities carried out in the United Nations system, before the Council voted on the draft resolutions.

2. Members of the Council knew about UNDP's financial crisis and the serious difficulties it was causing in the development programmes of many third world countries. Whereas 1975 had been a year of expansion, 1976 was a year of sharp contraction, with the slowing down and curtailment of numerous existing projects and the postponement of many new ones. In the Office of Technical Co-operation the reduction in financial resources meant a 23 per cent cut in the activities planned for 1976, despite recent additional contributions to UNDP, and that would seriously restrict the action programmes in the different sectors of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

3. The crisis would not have been entirely disastrous, though, if it had brought home how essential it was to reform the technical co-operation system and make it better able to meet the needs of the world, particularly the third world. The sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly had marked the world-wide recognition of the urgent necessity of establishing a new economic and social order to take account of the developing countries' requirements.

4. Technical co-operation offered an excellent means of putting into effect the recommendations of the special sessions and preparing the ground for a new and improved type of development. The approval of "new dimensions in technical co-operation", the speeding up of decentralization to the regional commissions, the emphasis on co-operation among developing countries and the decision to give countries greater responsibility for carrying out projects showed a sharp change of direction from the line of thinking that had hitherto governed technical assistance. But those decisions still had to be put into effect and fully integrated into the system. Thought must also be given to ways of helping the developing countries to assume their increased responsibilities, while preserving the benefits of a truly international and universal system of technical co-operation, which, despite certain weaknesses, made it so valuable in present times.