

assistance fields formerly dealt with exclusively from Headquarters. He personally would try to promote those various forms of action by the regional commissions. The success of the efforts made would to a large extent depend on support from Governments, which, in some cases, would have to resist the temptation to short-circuit the regional commissions, a thing they sometimes did on the — correct — grounds that the commissions were still not competent enough in some fields. Governments should ensure that the attitudes of their national departments were in certain respects brought into line with the wishes and recommendations formulated at the international level regarding an increase in the responsibilities of the regional commissions. During the transitional phase it might be desirable for delegations to make a special effort to encourage that process and thus speed up the practical realization of a needed change, on the principle of which there now seemed to be clear agreement.

42. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report of ECE for the period 30 April 1974 to 24 April 1975 (E/5651), of the views expressed during the Commission's discussions, and of the resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session contained in part IV of the report; and, further, endorse the programme of work and priorities contained in parts V and VI of the report.

It was so decided.

43. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report of ESCAP for the period 7 April 1974 to 7 March 1975 (E/5656) and of the recommendations and resolutions contained in chapters II and III of the report; endorse the programme of work and priorities contained in chapter IV of the report; and amend the wording of paragraph 2 of the Commission's terms of reference by replacing the term "Continental Australia" by the word "Australia".

It was so decided.

44. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report of ECLA for the period 10 March 1974 to 6 May 1975 (E/5608/Rev.1) and of the resolutions contained in part III of that report; decide to endorse the programme of work and order of priorities contained in part V of the report; and take note of the report of the

Committee of the Whole of ECLA on its ninth extraordinary session (E/5608/Add.1) and of the resolutions contained in part II of that report.

It was so decided.

45. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to adopt the draft resolution recommended by the Conference of Ministers of ECA and reproduced in part IV of the annual report of ECA (E/5657 and Corr.1 and 2).

It was so decided.

46. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report of ECWA on its second session (E/5658) and of the resolutions contained in the report; and endorse the programme of work and priorities set out in chapter IV of the report.

It was so decided.

47. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the annual report on the meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions (E/5700).

It was so decided.

48. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should take note of the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations export promotion and development efforts (E/5619) and on an excerpt from the report of the Trade and Development Board on the second part of its fourteenth session on the subject of export promotion efforts (E/L.1665).

It was so decided.

49. The PRESIDENT pointed out that, under its resolution 1819 (LV), the Council should have had before it a report of the Joint Advisory Group on the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre. Since that report had not yet been received, however, he suggested that the Council should request the Secretary-General to submit it to the Council at its sixty-first session, together with the comments and suggestions of the Trade and Development Board thereon.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.

1972nd meeting

Wednesday, 23 July 1975, at 10.45 a.m.

President: Mr. I. A. AKHUND (Pakistan)

E/SR.1972

AGENDA ITEM 6

Economic assistance to Zambia
(E/L.1671, E/L.1672)

1. The PRESIDENT invited the Council to consider agenda item 6. It had before it draft resolution E/L.1671

on assistance to Zambia and a statement submitted by the Secretary-General of programme budget implications of the draft in document E/L.1672.

2. Sir Robert JACKSON (Under Secretary-General and Co-ordinator of United Nations Assistance to Zambia) said that since his last report to the Council almost a year earlier

(1913th meeting), great political changes had taken place, and would undoubtedly continue to take place, in southern Africa. During that period the great majority of countries in the world had been plagued by serious inflation and major recessions. Zambia had been no exception and, in addition, had had to bear an exceptional burden represented by the cost of re-routing its exports and imports.

3. Nearly 10 years had passed since the unilateral declaration of independence by the régime in Southern Rhodesia; in the succeeding years Zambia, by closing its southern border, had made enormous sacrifices to implement the United Nations policy of sanctions against that régime. It was one of his responsibilities to ensure that all Member States were made aware of the cost of that action to Zambia; it should be considered not only in financial terms but in the light of its effect on national development and the lives of the people of Zambia.

4. He had come to Geneva direct from Lusaka and was therefore able to give the Council an immediate report on the present situation. In the statement made to the Council two years earlier, the financial cost to Zambia had been divided into three parts: direct capital costs, the cost of the additional borrowing necessary to cover the part of the capital costs not covered by grants, and recurrent expenditure. In the most recent review it had been possible not only to analyse the operation up to 30 June 1975 but also to make reasonable projections to the end of 1975. Direct capital costs over the three years 1973, 1974 and 1975 could now be estimated at 41.9 million kwachas,* or about \$64 million – an increase of K.7.3 million over the figure estimated a year earlier. Additional borrowing was estimated to cost Zambia K.4.13 million, or about \$6.3 million; that figure remained unchanged from earlier estimates. Recurrent costs continued to be the heaviest burden for Zambia; up to 30 June 1975, recurrent costs, including the cost of additional borrowing, had amounted to K.136.5 million and were estimated to amount to a further K.26 million up to the end of the year. A realistic estimate of the total cost to the people of Zambia resulting from the closure of the southern border was now K.204.4 million, or \$315 million, until the end of the year. That estimate was K.25.4 million higher than that made a year ago and was yet another example of the extent to which higher energy prices and inflation had influenced the cost of all forms of transport and still further increased the burden on Zambia's financial resources.

5. The situation with regard to prices of imports and exports was even more serious than in the preceding year: the cost of imports in general had increased almost in direct proportion to the rate of inflation in exporting countries. The cost of oil and lubricants was, of course, a problem in itself; not only had prices within Zambia more than trebled compared with conditions at the time of the closing of the southern border but they had also had an additional and direct effect on Zambia's economy resulting from the substantial increases in the cost of transport from overseas. Of even greater relative importance to Zambia than the increase in the cost of imports was the major decrease in copper prices. A year earlier the price of copper had been

over \$3,300 a ton; it had recently fallen to just over \$1,200 a ton.

6. The Secretary-General appreciated the endless calls made on Governments of Member States to provide assistance to countries affected by man-made and natural disasters, to the countries hardest hit by recent global economic developments, and for many other worthy international causes, but wished to point out once again that Zambia did not fall into any of those categories. It was a special case – a Member State asking not so much for financial assistance as for other Member States to share the cost of implementing the policy of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia that they themselves had pledged to support. The cost to Zambia of closing the southern border would amount to \$300 million by the end of the year; a relatively small number of Member States had contributed \$68.5 million towards that cost. Zambia continued to bear a totally disproportionate share of the burden of implementing one of the most important policy decisions of the United Nations. The Secretary-General had done, and would continue to do, everything in his power to mobilize assistance for Zambia.

7. The United Nations system as a whole had continued to provide Zambia with a wide range of co-operation. Over 100 officials drawn from virtually all the specialized agencies were serving the Zambian Government in various capacities; the work of many of them was related, directly or indirectly, to the solving of problems arising from the closure of the southern border. The Administrator of UNDP had, for the third year in succession, waived Zambia's assessed programme costs, representing a saving to that country of nearly \$1 million, and both he and his staff had continued to provide indispensable help. The Secretary-General was grateful to the Administrator of UNDP and his officials, and to the heads of the specialized agencies and their staff who had been helping Zambia.

8. There were three specific developments to be noted: firstly, the studies of the port of Dar-es-Salaam and of East African shipping were receiving careful consideration by the executing agencies concerned and it was hoped that they would ultimately lead to action of benefit to Zambia. Secondly, the World Bank, with the co-operation of UNDP and FAO, had completed a survey of Zambia's vitally important agricultural sector. Thirdly, a World Bank mission had recently visited Zambia to survey the economy; it was anticipated that its report would be available towards the end of the year.

9. Whether or not Zambia's southern border was closed, its lines of communication to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans were of critical importance to its national security and its future development. That fundamental factor had been fully recognized by the President and the Government ever since Zambia had achieved independence, and during the last decade the infrastructure had been greatly strengthened.

10. Much had been done to expand and improve the facilities provided by the ports of Dar-es-Salaam, Lobito and Nacala. The maintenance of the vitally important Great North Road had continued and additional budgetary

* 1 kwacha = \$US 1.54.

provision to meet the cost of that work had been made by the Government of Zambia. Zambia's trucking fleet would shortly be reinforced and later in the year some vehicles would be re-allocated to other essential work as more and more exports and imports were moved by rail. The railway project TAZARA undertaken by the Governments of the People's Republic of China, Zambia and Tanzania would be completed some two years ahead of schedule. Track laying had been completed on 7 June 1975; it had been announced that the railway would be officially opened on 24 October 1975 and would thereafter progressively come into full operation. Zambia's eastern artery to the Indian Ocean would then be greatly strengthened. Significant improvements had been made to the Benguela railway in recent years and more would be made in the future. Additional locomotives and rolling stock had been provided and all those improvements would undoubtedly strengthen Zambia's western artery to the Atlantic Ocean. Zambia's own railway system had been strengthened in terms of locomotive power and specialized rolling stock, and the training of local personnel was progressing satisfactorily.

11. The present infrastructure facilities were capable of handling Zambia's exports and imports and their capacity would be increased considerably in the future. The Government of Zambia and the Governments of the other countries concerned had always been conscious of the operational problems associated with certain ports, the maintenance of trunk roads and the management of the various trucking fleets. Since the closure of the border it had been possible, by the exercise of constant vigilance, political initiatives and technical co-operation, to preserve the flow of Zambia's essential imports and exports. For many reasons, including circumstances not within Zambia's control, it was now clear that the most careful supervision of the over-all infrastructure would be essential until at least the end of 1976. The Government of Zambia had accordingly decided to maintain its Contingency Planning Secretariat. As a natural corollary of that decision, it wished the present United Nations programme of assistance to be continued throughout 1976 and hoped that the Council would endorse that request as part of its periodic review of assistance to Zambia in accordance with Security Council resolution 329 (1973).

12. He reminded the Council that some of Zambia's neighbours were continuing to experience financial hardship as a result of the re-routing of Zambia's imports and exports. The Secretary-General hoped that Member States sympathetic to the needs of those countries would endeavour to increase the assistance they were providing.

13. There were five main conclusions to be drawn from the foregoing report. Firstly, more than ever before, Zambia was bearing a disproportionate share of the burden arising from the implementation of the United Nations policy of imposing sanctions against the régime of Southern Rhodesia. The burden was not only financial, it was also a major impediment to Zambia's national development. Secondly, Member States had a clear obligation to do much more to share that burden and to respond to Council resolution 1832 (LVI). Thirdly, although the over-all infrastructure, of vital importance to Zambia, had been substantially improved, major impediments – many of

which were outside Zambia's control – continued to impede its effective operation. Fourthly, in view of present conditions and possible developments in the future, the Government of Zambia had decided to maintain its Contingency Planning Secretariat. Fifthly, as a corollary of that decision, the Government of Zambia wished the United Nations programme of assistance to be continued throughout 1976.

14. The events of the past twelve months had demonstrated all too clearly the wisdom of the warning he had given in his last statement to the Council about making the dangerous assumption that the future conduct of the operation would be easier than in the past. Zambia was if anything in greater need of assistance from Member States and the United Nations system than it had been in March 1973, at the time of the adoption of Security Council resolution 329 (1973). The Secretary-General trusted that all Member States would do everything in their power to co-operate with Zambia and help to safeguard its economic security in the difficult months that lay ahead.

15. Mr. SAKALA (Zambia) said that the report presented orally by the Co-ordinator of United Nations assistance to Zambia was not only informative but an accurate reflection of his Government's views on the situation resulting from the closure of Zambia's southern border. It was characteristic of the continuing close co-operation between his country and the United Nations in implementing the sanctions policy unanimously endorsed by Member States against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

16. The root cause of Zambia's difficulties was the continued existence of racist minority régimes in the neighbouring areas of Zimbabwe, South Africa and the international territory of Namibia. The only permanent solution to Zambia's problems lay in the achievement of respect for the fundamental and inalienable rights of the majority populations of those territories. In that context, he welcomed the attainment of independence by Mozambique and the prospect of independence for Angola in the near future. Zambia had continued to advance the goal of majority rule through a combination of means deemed most effective in the prevailing circumstances: in the case of Zimbabwe, for instance, Zambia advocated a double-edged strategy for putting an end to the current political impasse, namely, through a negotiated peace settlement if possible, or through an intensified united armed struggle, if necessary. Zambia was also continuing its efforts to implement the United Nations policy of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia at great cost to itself. He hoped that, in spite of their own considerable economic difficulties, Member States would provide additional assistance so as to share that burden with Zambia.

17. Like many other countries, Zambia had been faced with substantial increases in the price of essential imports from developed countries, in particular oils and lubricants, to which must be added considerable increases in transport costs, which were a major factor in the case of a land-locked country like Zambia. The situation had been further worsened by the current depressed condition of the world market in copper, which was Zambia's major source of foreign exchange earnings. The Government had re-

sponded by launching a massive rural development programme, to which the highest priority was accorded. It was also adopting a more vigilant approach in its import reduction policy, which had been in force since Southern Rhodesia's unilateral declaration of independence in 1965.

18. As a result of the improvement and expansion of facilities both in Zambia and in friendly neighbouring countries, over-all transport facilities were now in a position to handle Zambia's foreign trade. Thanks to the generous assistance of the Government and people of China, the construction of the TAZARA railway would be completed two years ahead of schedule. In his delegation's view, however, international assistance was still required by friendly neighbouring countries whose roads, railways and ports had been generously placed at Zambia's disposal, to enable them to overcome the difficulties occasioned by Zambia's re-routing exercise. He paid a tribute to the continued solidarity and co-operation shown by those countries, whose facilities had been strained by the sudden expansion in the volume of traffic resulting from the closure of Zambia's southern border.

19. His Government had decided to maintain the Contingency Planning Secretariat, at least over the next year, in order to ensure careful surveillance of the over-all operation of the infrastructural facilities. That Secretariat included technical personnel from organizations in the United Nations system, who had continued to make a commendable contribution. His Government hoped that the Council would approve its request for continued United Nations assistance in that regard. His Government was most appreciative of the efforts of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, including ECA, and of other international bodies concerned with the re-routing exercise both in Zambia and in friendly neighbouring countries.

20. In reiterating his Government's gratitude for the assistance rendered so far and expressing the hope that additional assistance would be forthcoming, he stressed that the ultimate objective was not to assist Zambia for its own sake, but to achieve respect for the fundamental rights and human dignity of the majority populations still oppressed by racist minority régimes in southern Africa.

Mr. Longerstaele (Belgium), Vice-President, took the Chair.

21. M. KEITA (Guinea) said that, before introducing draft resolution E/L.1671 on behalf of the sponsors, which now included Gabon, he wished to thank the Co-ordinator of the United Nations assistance to Zambia for his detailed and illuminating statement, which had undoubtedly made the magnitude of the problems facing Zambia abundantly clear to the Council.

22. Draft resolution E/L.1671 constituted an appeal for international solidarity to help a country which was doing everything in its power both to promote its economic and social development and to liberate the peoples of southern Africa. The courage, determination and self-denial of the Zambian people, who had been the victims of the racist policy of an illegal régime, was well known. The Govern-

ment of Zambia had shown itself ready to make every sacrifice and had acted in conformity with the decisions taken by the United Nations with respect to the régime which had usurped power in Southern Rhodesia to the detriment of the majority of the population.

23. The key paragraph in draft resolution E/L.1671 was operative paragraph 4, which endorsed the request of the Government of the Republic of Zambia that the United Nations programme of assistance for Zambia should be extended throughout 1976, but perhaps equally important was the appeal made in the second part of operative paragraph 2 to Member States in a position to do so to render additional assistance to supplement Zambia's own efforts.

24. He hoped that the Council would adopt the draft resolution unanimously; by helping Zambia the international community was helping itself.

25. The PRESIDENT said that Jamaica and Norway had asked to be included in the list of sponsors of the draft resolution.

26. Mr. DORUM (Norway) said that his country fully supported Zambia in its struggle to overcome the serious economic effects of the closure of the border with Southern Rhodesia. It appeared from document E/L.1672 that the budget implications of the draft resolution would not exceed \$75,000.

27. His delegation wished to express its appreciation of the Co-ordinator's services to the programme of assistance to Zambia and to thank him for his oral report, from which it was clear that further assistance was required. Norway had demonstrated its solidarity with Zambia, which was making greater sacrifices than any other country to implement the United Nations sanctions against the illegal Salisbury régime, by a cash grant of \$2 million made at a time of most pressing need. It intended to widen the close co-operative relationship with Zambia that it had enjoyed since 1967 under a comprehensive technical assistance agreement by making additional assistance available in support of Zambia's development effort, which had been seriously hampered by the country's resolute adherence to the United Nations sanctions policy. As the Co-ordinator had said, it was the responsibility of other Member States to share the burden Zambia had assumed on behalf of freedom and justice for the oppressed African peoples.

28. Mr. OKELLO (Kenya) said that in sponsoring draft resolution E/L.1671 his delegation wished to stress the importance which his Government attached to the urgent need to change the political scene in southern Africa, so that the peoples at present ruled by minority racist régimes could achieve majority rule.

29. The statements made by the Co-ordinator of United Nations assistance to Zambia and the representative of Zambia made the position in Zambia abundantly clear. It should be borne in mind that assistance to Zambia was not being provided for Zambia's sake but in order to ensure the effective implementation of the United Nations policy of sanctions against the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia.

The cost to Zambia of implementing that policy was enormous but if it were shared among Member States of the United Nations it would be only a small sum for each of them. His delegation accordingly hoped that the Council would adopt the draft resolution unanimously and that Member States would provide further assistance to Zambia. It was concerned that no new pledges had been made since June 1974.

30. Mr. CHANG Hsien-wu (China) said that his delegation appreciated the references that the Co-ordinator of United Nations assistance to Zambia and the representative of Zambia had made to Chinese economic and technical co-operation with Zambia.

31. Two years had passed since the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia had closed its border with Zambia in an attempt to strangle Zambia economically and to suppress the African national liberation movements. The heroic people of Zambia, however, with the support of other African States and the people of the world, had taken up the challenge and had brought the scheme to nought.

32. Africans were making rapid progress in their fight against imperialism, colonialism, racism, Zionism and great-Power hegemony. The former Portuguese African territories had at last become independent and it was clear that the African people were ready to fight together to remove the remaining traces of colonialism from the African continent. It was equally clear, however, that racism and colonialism would not disappear unless all progressive people combined against them. The Chinese people, the people of Zambia and all the peoples of Africa were comrades-in-arms fighting on the same front against imperialism, colonialism and great-Power hegemony. The Chinese Government would continue to co-operate with the Government of Zambia in the economic and technical fields in the future as it had done in the past.

33. His delegation hoped that draft resolution E/L.1671 would be adopted unanimously and that all the members of the United Nations family would provide Zambia with the practical and effective assistance which it so badly needed.

34. Count YORK (Federal Republic of Germany) thanked the Co-ordinator of United Nations assistance to Zambia for his enlightening report and expressed his admiration for the courageous and determined stand that Zambia had always adopted in enforcing United Nations resolutions on Southern Rhodesia. He was glad that in his report the Co-ordinator had not overlooked the fact that Zambia's neighbours had suffered hardships and made sacrifices for the same reasons. Zambia had been active on the political scene, too, and Lusaka had been the centre of activities for the purpose of seeking solutions to the problem. Zambia had exercised its great influence with foresight and patience in an effort to find solutions by which violence could be avoided.

35. The Federal Republic of Germany had a programme for the provision of economic assistance to Zambia. In 1974 its commitments for assistance had amounted to \$7.8 million, of which \$1.7 million related to technical assistance on a grant basis, the remainder being soft-term loans.

The programme was executed in close co-operation with the Government of Zambia and carefully observed the latter's priorities. The major part of the assistance was channelled into agriculture and over-all rural development and included a pilot irrigation scheme, the provision of an agricultural extension service, the development of the veterinary services and a feasibility study for another irrigation scheme.

36. His country had not yet made any commitments for 1975, since the budget had only just been adopted, but his Government would continue to co-operate with the Government of Zambia in the field of development and with the aim of mitigating the hardships which it was suffering as a result of the Southern Rhodesian problem.

37. Mr. BOYE (Senegal) thanked the Co-ordinator for his description of the effects on Zambia of the closure of its border with Southern Rhodesia. He had nothing to add to what the representative of Guinea had said in introducing draft resolution E/L.1671, of which Senegal was a sponsor.

38. His delegation was grateful to the Secretary-General for the efforts he continued to make to mobilize and co-ordinate the assistance of Member States and of the United Nations system to Zambia. He hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

39. Mr. KASTOFT (Denmark) said that the Danish Government had decided, shortly after the adoption of Security Council resolution 329 (1973), to assist Zambia in maintaining its transport facilities, thereby helping to maintain its transport links with the outside world after the closure of its border with Southern Rhodesia. In response to the Security Council resolution in question, in 1973 Denmark had allocated 10 million Danish kroner (approximately \$1.7 million) to be used for projects in the transport sector. The Government of Zambia had felt that the need to improve lorry traffic was particularly urgent as a result of the cessation of railway traffic between Zambia and Southern Rhodesia. The Danish grant had therefore been used partly for the establishment of education and training facilities for lorry drivers and mechanics and partly for the establishment and enlargement of lorry repair shops.

40. Apart from that assistance, the Danish Government had since 1965 been co-operating closely with the Government of Zambia in development assistance in the educational sector, mainly by the provision of experts and volunteers. That assistance was expected to continue in the future.

41. Denmark would be happy to become a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1671, which it hoped would be adopted unanimously.

42. Mr. McGILCHRIST (Jamaica) said that, in view of the stand which Jamaica had always taken against racism and colonialism and of its close ties with Zambia, it was happy to become a sponsor of draft resolution E/L.1671.

43. He urged all countries to help Zambia and supported Kenya's appeal for additional contributions so that the

resolutions adopted by the United Nations could be fully implemented.

44. Mr. CHICHIZOLA (Peru) said that his delegation fully supported draft resolution E/L.1671, of which it wished to become a sponsor; it felt that by supporting Zambia it was contributing to the struggle against all forms of discrimination, which ran counter to the order of justice and equity established by the United Nations. It had followed Zambia's struggle with great sympathy and hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously and that the international community would continue to support all efforts to resist racism and colonialism.

45. Mr. ZHUKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that his delegation, which strongly supported all countries struggling against colonialism, wished to reiterate its solidarity with Zambia in its efforts to overcome the difficulties created by its implementation of the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, which was the country that should be held liable for the damage caused.

46. The recent visit by the President of Zambia to the Soviet Union had given fresh impetus to co-operation between the two countries. A long-term agreement on technical, cultural and commercial co-operation had been signed; the Soviet Union was already training Zambian personnel in such fields as energy, geology and public health, and there was to be a considerable expansion of trade between the two countries.

47. Ms. TURNBULL (Australia) said that her Government's abhorrence of racism in all its forms, in particular as practised in Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, did not need to be emphasized. Her Government planned to expand its aid to the independent countries of Africa and was currently discussing ways of assisting Zambia with its development programme, which had been hampered by the closure of the southern border. It commended Zambia in its political struggle for a peaceful settlement to the situation

in Zimbabwe on behalf of the oppressed peoples of Africa. She hoped that the draft resolution would be adopted unanimously.

48. Mr. DINU (Romania) said that it was common knowledge that the economic difficulties that Zambia was experiencing were due to the persistence of certain forms of racism in southern Africa. His Government regarded Zambia's decision to break off economic relations with the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia as evidence of its devotion to the principles of the United Nations Charter. Romania greatly appreciated the solidarity shown by the international community with the struggle of the Zambian people to preserve its independence. The efforts being made by the organizations in the United Nations system to provide financial, technical and material assistance to Zambia should, in his view, be increased by a mobilization of the available resources. Romania had provided material assistance to Zambia and was developing cordial relations with that country.

49. The PRESIDENT said that, in the absence of any objection, he would take it that the Council adopted draft resolution E/L.1671 on assistance to Zambia by consensus.

It was so decided.

50. Mr. SAKALA (Zambia) expressed his delegation's appreciation of the able manner in which the representative of Guinea had introduced the draft resolution, of the constructive way in which the item had been discussed, and of the Council's decision to adopt the draft resolution without a vote. He had been heartened by the generous recognition of his country's efforts to promote peace, freedom and justice in southern Africa.

51. The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had concluded its consideration of item 6.

The meeting rose at 12.5 p.m.

1973rd meeting

Wednesday, 23 July 1975, at 3.30 p.m.

President: Mr. I. A. AKHUND (Pakistan)

E/SR.1973

In the absence of the President, Mr. Longerstaey (Belgium), Vice-President, took the Chair.

AGENDA ITEM 4

Regional co-operation (*concluded*)* (E/L.1670)

1. Mr. MARTÍNEZ (Argentina) introducing draft resolution E/L.1670 on regional co-operation on behalf of the sponsors, said that a number of changes in the draft text had been agreed upon in informal consultations.

2. Argentina, Iran, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Zambia should be added to the list of sponsors. In the second preambular paragraph, the whole of the latter part, from the words "relating to" to the word "co-operation" at the end should be replaced by "in connexion with resolution 1896 (LVII)". In operative paragraph 1, the words "adopted at" should be replaced by "of". In operative paragraph 2, the words "in the framework" should be replaced by "consistent with the aims and objectives"; and the words "those taken at" should be replaced by "the resolutions of". In operative paragraph 4, after the words "to take", the words "at these sessions" should be inserted; the word "identifying" should be

* Resumed from the 1971st meeting.