

addition to its programme of bilateral assistance provided through normal channels.

52. Mr. AMIRDZHANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Soviet Union had always given moral and material assistance to the people of Mozambique, both directly and through OAU, and was continuing to do so. In February 1976 his country had signed a number of agreements with the People's Republic of Mozambique providing for economic, technical and other assistance.

53. The Soviet Union based its relations with Mozambique on non-interference in internal affairs and full respect for the sacred right of that country to pursue its own path of development. It sharply condemned the direct acts of aggression carried out by the illegal Rhodesian régime against Mozambique and expressed its support for and solidarity with Mozambique and its extensive plans for carrying out social and economic changes.

54. Mr. DONNELLY (United Kingdom) said that the Secretary-General's report on the Mission to Mozambique was a very thorough and painstaking piece of work and would be of invaluable assistance in identifying areas where assistance to that country was most urgently needed. The decision by the Government of Mozambique fully to implement United Nations sanctions against the illegal régime in Rhodesia had been a courageous one and the United Kingdom Government fully recognized the enormous implications of that decision for the Mozambican economy, as well as the need for international assistance to promote Mozambique's normal economic and social development. It had therefore offered to provide Mozambique with a total of £15 million in financial assistance over the next few years, of which £5 million would be in the form of an immediate soft loan for rapid disbursement. A team from the Ministry of Overseas Development would soon be discussing details regarding technical assistance with the Government of Mozambique. The United Kingdom

Government also hoped that the Commonwealth would be able to mount a programme of technical assistance to complement the activities of bilateral Commonwealth donors and the efforts of the United Nations system; it would be prepared to support such a programme. His Government hoped that close contact between the United Nations and the Commonwealth could be maintained for the benefit of Mozambique. It endorsed Security Council resolution 386 (1976) and would continue to co-operate in efforts to help the Government of Mozambique.

55. Mr. COSTA LOBO (Portugal) recalled that at the thirtieth session of the General Assembly Portugal had supported the implementation of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia but had also drawn the international community's attention to the losses and sacrifices that their enforcement would impose upon the neighbouring States of Mozambique and Zambia. It would therefore whole-heartedly support any initiative directed at setting up a specific programme of assistance to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to compensate it for the enormous financial, economic and social losses which it would inevitably suffer as a result of the total application of sanctions. His Government was also most gratified by the adoption of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), containing an appeal to all States and to the United Nations system to provide immediate assistance to Mozambique. His delegation was confident that the data and conclusions regarding the difficulties faced by Mozambique contained in the report of the Secretary-General would enable Member States to assess the negative effects on the economy of Mozambique resulting from the implementation of sanctions and therefore to provide that country with suitable assistance through either bilateral or multilateral channels. His Government was already giving bilateral assistance to Mozambique and would fully support the action of the Council in that matter.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.

1997th meeting

Monday, 10 May 1976, at 11.15 a.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1997

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (*continued*) (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1)

1. Mr. LINDENBERG SETTE (Brazil) said that although the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique faced the normal difficulties of a developing country and the special difficulties of a newly independent country at the end of a 10-year struggle for liberation, it had, in accordance with Security Council resolution 253 (1968), taken measures with regard to Southern Rhodesia which had seriously affected the Mozambican economy. It was vital for the international community to support such measures. His Government was therefore prepared, in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 386 (1976), to provide all possible financial, technical and

material assistance that might be requested of it and to support any concerted international action decided upon by the Economic and Social Council.

2. Mr. RAE (Canada) said that the report of the Mission sent to Mozambique by the Secretary-General (see E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) would be extremely useful in helping Governments to establish a co-ordinated programme of assistance to Mozambique. At their Meeting at Kingston (29 April-6 May 1975), the Commonwealth Heads of Government had unanimously approved the immediate provision of financial assistance to the Government of Mozambique in order to assist it in applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and had endorsed the establishment by the United Nations of a programme of assistance for Mozambique in accordance with Articles 45 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. Since then, the

Commonwealth Sanctions Committee had decided that a special technical assistance programme for Mozambique should be established through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. On 30 April 1976, the Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs had announced that, in accordance with the decision of the Commonwealth Meeting and Security Council resolution 386 (1976), his Government would provide the Government of Mozambique with an amount up to \$Can 3 million in grant funds for Canadian food aid. Such moneys would include shipping and other related costs. Canada could provide certain food commodities, namely, wheat, wheat flour, skim-milk powder, fish, beans, rape-seed oil and egg powder, some of which had been identified in document E/5812 and Corr.1 as being urgently required.

Organization of work

3. Mr. CORDOVEZ (Secretary of the Council), referring to the question of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, recalled that the Council was expected at the current session to undertake a review of its subsidiary machinery; a review of the agreements between the

United Nations and the specialized agencies; a review of the rules of procedure of the functional commissions; and a review of the list of subsidiary bodies which received meeting records.

4. In connexion with the negotiation of a relationship agreement between the United Nations and IFAD, he said that the Secretary-General had convened a conference of plenipotentiaries to be held at Rome on 10 and 11 June 1976, which was expected to set up a Preparatory Commission with the authority to negotiate a relationship agreement. It would therefore be necessary for the Council to appoint the Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies which would conclude an agreement with IFAD. The Council might also wish to review the arrangements for the negotiation process.

5. Referring to agenda items 2, 10 and 11, he said that the Secretariat had been informed that Yemen would have liked to become a sponsor of draft resolutions E/L.1715, E/L.1711 and E/L.1712 but had been unable to do so for reasons beyond its control.

The meeting rose at 11.35 a.m.

1998th meeting

Monday, 10 May 1976, at 3.35 p.m.

President: Mr. Siméon AKE (Ivory Coast).

E/SR.1998

AGENDA ITEM 12

Assistance to Mozambique (*continued*) (E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1, E/L.1716)

1. Mr. BENHOCINE (Algeria) said that, when the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique had taken its courageous decision to close its frontier with the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia, Algeria had reaffirmed its active solidarity with that fraternal African country and thus carried out its duty as current head of the non-aligned movement. The report of the Secretary-General's Mission to Mozambique (see E/5812 and Corr.1 and Add.1) gave a full picture of the economic consequences of the closing of the frontier and the magnitude of the efforts Mozambique had to make to carry out its development programme. The international community must provide assistance commensurate with those efforts to Mozambique in its twofold task of reconstructing and restructuring the economy in accordance with its aspirations and of dealing with the short-term consequences of the application of sanctions. Such assistance was not merely a gesture of human solidarity but a political duty, since Mozambique had implemented measures advocated by the international community and must not, therefore, be left to bear the burden of that obligation alone. His delegation hoped that draft resolution E/L.1716 would not only be adopted unanimously but be speedily implemented by all States, so that Mozambique could achieve economic and social recovery.

2. The definitive solution to the economic problems of Mozambique was clearly political, as it would come with the accession of the people of Zimbabwe to self-

determination and independence. Meanwhile, as that people's struggle for freedom redoubled, certain countries continued to support the illegal racist régime of Southern Rhodesia indirectly or directly; that raised the problem of the full and effective application of the sanctions and the question what action should be taken against countries violating them, especially South Africa. South Africa continued to support Southern Rhodesia and enable it to evade the sanctions, and the two régimes were closely allied. The situation called for action by the international community, and the least it could do would be to extend sanctions to South Africa. He assured the Mozambican delegation of Algeria's complete solidarity; Mozambique's action formed part of the struggle for a just and liberated Africa, to which Algeria would continue to lend resolute support.

3. Mr. KOCH (Federal Republic of Germany) said that his Government would study the report of the Mission to Mozambique and would base its decision concerning bilateral assistance to offset the economic effects of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia on its study of the report. His delegation would support draft resolution E/L.1716.

4. Mr. SEIFMAN (United States of America) said that the United States position on Southern Rhodesia had been explained by the Secretary of State in his speech at Lusaka on 27 April 1976, when he had said that the United States was totally dedicated to seeing that the majority became the ruling power in Southern Rhodesia; that the United States did not recognize the Rhodesian minority régime and was committed to Security Council resolutions 221 (1966), 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) imposing mandatory