

of friendships and good neighbourliness with Somalia and was prepared at any time to enter into talks with the authorities in Mogadiscio.<sup>1066</sup>

The representative of Somalia pointed out that his Government had requested to postpone the Council's meeting<sup>1067</sup> because it had been approached by a third-party state which offered its good offices with respect to the dispute. His Government had welcomed the offer and promptly accepted it in principle. But in the absence of any encouraging signs of progress within a reasonable time-limit and also taking into account the increasing tension in the area of the dispute, it had finally decided to renew the request for an urgent meeting of the Council. He also informed the Council that his Government was ready to agree to any initiatives towards serious and meaningful negotiations. He then charged that on 4 February French troops supported by armoured cars, positioned along the border of French Somaliland and the Somali Democratic Republic, launched an unprovoked attack on the Somali customs post and village of Loyada, resulting in the death of one child and several other casualties.

The Somali representative added that throughout the years, France had resisted demands by the General Assembly for the dispatch of observers to French Somaliland. In view of the threatening situation which existed there and in view of the conflicting descriptions of the Loyada incident, the Security Council should arrange for the dispatch of a fact-finding mission to the area to ascertain the truth and assess the extent of the damage to life and property at Loyada to determine the compensation to be paid by France.

He also requested the Security Council to take particular note of the Assembly's finding that the situation in French Somaliland had become a threat to the peace and stability of the region and could have adverse effects on international peace and security.<sup>1068</sup>

In the course of the meeting the representative of France spoke several times on a point of order requesting the representative of Somalia to confine himself to the subject on the agenda and not to enter into consideration of France's policies pertaining to the Territory of the Afars and the Issas.<sup>1069</sup>

The President assured the French representative that the Council had taken note of his objections. Stating that there was a certain latitude in Council debate, he suggested however that the representative of Somalia spoke without prejudice to the agreed agenda.<sup>1070</sup>

The representative of France read parts of a statement of the French Government dated 31 December 1975 confirming that the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas was destined for independence and stipulating the ways and means of obtaining that end.<sup>1071</sup>

#### REQUEST BY MOZAMBIQUE UNDER ARTICLE 50 OF THE CHARTER IN RELATION TO THE SITUATION WHICH HAS ARISEN AS A RESULT OF ITS DECISION TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTHERN RHODESIA

##### INITIAL PROCEEDINGS

By telegram<sup>1072</sup> dated 10 March 1976 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mozambique requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council under Article 50 of the Charter to consider the situation which had arisen as a result of Mozambique's decision to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in full implementation of the relevant decisions of the United Nations. He also drew attention to acts of aggression committed by the racist minority régime which constituted a threat to peace and security in Mozambique, in Africa and in the world. He appealed to the Security Council to take the necessary steps to help Mozambique to defend itself.

By notes dated 8 March 1976<sup>1073</sup> and 15 March 1976,<sup>1074</sup> the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had received information concerning the situation which had arisen as a result of the decision of Mozambique to impose sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

By letter dated 8 March 1976<sup>1075</sup> addressed to the Secretary-General, the Foreign Minister of Mozambique transmitted a statement made on 3 March by the President of Mozambique proclaiming the imposition of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

At the 1890th meeting on 16 March 1976 the Security Council adopted the agenda<sup>1076</sup> and considered the item at its 1890th, 1891st and 1892nd meetings held on 16 and 17 March 1976. The representatives of Egypt, Jamaica, Kenya, Mozambique and Zambia were invited, at their request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.<sup>1077</sup>

**Decision of 17 March 1976 (1892nd meeting): resolution 386 (1976)**

At the 1890th meeting the representative of Mozambique said that the decision by his Government to apply the sanctions fully was not, as claimed in some quarters, a result of aggressions of which Mozambique had been a victim but was in line with his Government's determination to fulfil its international obligations. The application of economic sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, the closure of the borders and the suspension of all forms of communication with that country had heavy effects on some fundamental sectors of the economy of Mozambique. He went on to say that Mozambique's manpower had been exported to labours, under degrading conditions, in the mines and on the farms of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia constituting one of the main sources of foreign exchange

<sup>1066</sup> 1889th mtg., paras 6-24

<sup>1067</sup> See footnote 1061

<sup>1068</sup> 1889th mtg., paras. 27-44, 48, 52, 56-57, 70-71, and 78-97

<sup>1069</sup> *Ibid.*, paras 46, 50, 59, 61 and 75

<sup>1070</sup> *Ibid.*, para 54

<sup>1071</sup> *Ibid.*, paras 98-100

<sup>1072</sup> S/12009, *OR. 31st yr. Suppl. for Jan.-March 1976*, pp. 117-118

<sup>1073</sup> S/12004, *ibid.*, pp. 112-113

<sup>1074</sup> S/12004 Add 1, *ibid.*, p. 113

<sup>1075</sup> S/12005, *ibid.*, pp. 113-116

<sup>1076</sup> 1890th mtg., para. 2

<sup>1077</sup> For details, see chapter III

earnings for Mozambique. The overall effects of the sanctions on the economy of Mozambique would be great, he stressed, and it needed material support to convert its economy within the general plan of national reconstruction.

Mozambique, he continued, was asking the Security Council to give the Secretary-General the necessary authority to study with Mozambique the technical and financial means of implementing projects that would create new structures and new employment.<sup>1078</sup>

The representative of Jamaica pointed out that the 1975 meeting of Commonwealth Heads of Government at Kingston among other things had emphasized the importance of taking immediate practical steps to assist Mozambique on its attainment of independence in applying sanctions against Southern Rhodesia in terms of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. He welcomed the decision of the Government of Mozambique and said that it was the duty of the entire international community to render assistance to Mozambique.<sup>1079</sup>

The representative of Kenya, speaking as current Chairman of the African Group of States, said that the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia had never been effective because many Members of the United Nations, through one pretext or another, had never applied them. Because of this the Southern Rhodesian régime had grown more defiant and the pain of applying sanctions hurt only a few Members, notably Zambia and Mozambique. Since the sanctions were openly ignored, particularly by Southern Rhodesia's immediate neighbours, the African states called for widening the sanctions to include those who defied the United Nations. He appealed to the United Nations to mobilize all its agencies, in particular, the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, all other specialized agencies and individual Member States and organizations to assist Mozambique in its present economic difficulties.<sup>1080</sup>

The representative of Zambia, citing what he called an inadequate response to Zambia's own earlier request for assistance in similar circumstances, expressed the hope that concrete and effective measures of assistance to Mozambique could be spelt out.<sup>1081</sup>

At the same meeting the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania emphasized that the Council was not called upon to give charity or disinterested assistance to Mozambique but to fulfil the obligations under Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter. He then introduced the draft resolution sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Republic, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania.<sup>1082</sup>

The representative of the United Kingdom said that his Government was committed to giving assistance to

Mozambique, in conformity with the decisions taken at the Commonwealth Conference at Kingston.<sup>1083</sup>

The representative of Egypt noted that any assistance to Mozambique should not be viewed as support to Mozambique, but rather as mutual assistance in carrying out measures decided upon by the Security Council in accordance with Articles 25 and 49 of the Charter. He called on the Council to condemn all acts of aggression by the Southern Rhodesian régime against Mozambique and to request the Secretary-General to appoint a co-ordinator of the United Nations assistance in Mozambique.<sup>1084</sup>

At the 1891st meeting on 17 March 1976 the representative of Sweden praised the decision of the Government of Mozambique and emphasized that the Charter did in that context impose clear obligations on the Members of the United Nations. Just as all Members under Articles 24 and 25 of the Charter had accepted the obligation to accept and carry out the decision of the Security Council to apply the system of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, the Members were called upon under Articles 49 and 50 to provide mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Council.<sup>1085</sup>

At the same meeting the representative of China said that his Government and people sympathized and firmly supported the Mozambican people in their just struggle and strongly condemned the Smith régime's aggression against Mozambique. The United Nations should give assistance to the Mozambican people in their just struggle, solemnly condemn the Southern Rhodesian white racist régime for its aggression against Mozambique, expand and strengthen the sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, and take all measures to guarantee the implementation of the United Nations resolution on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.<sup>1086</sup>

At the 1892nd meeting on 17 March 1976, the representative of France assured Mozambique of France's total support in its efforts to render more effective the decisions of the United Nations. He emphasized that the problem with which the Council was confronted was political. It concerned the authority of the international community and the dignity of Africa.<sup>1087</sup>

The representative of the USSR stressed that a number of representatives, primarily those of African countries, had convincingly demonstrated that the racist régime of Ian Smith was perpetrating armed aggression against a member of the Organization of African Unity and a Member of the United Nations. The draft resolution before the Council quite properly pointed out that the Security Council was gravely concerned at the situation created by the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and territorial integrity of

<sup>1078</sup> 1890th mtg., paras. 9-31

<sup>1079</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 34-51

<sup>1080</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 54-62

<sup>1081</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 65-84

<sup>1082</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 87-105

<sup>1083</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 108-115

<sup>1084</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 118-141

<sup>1085</sup> 1891st mtg., paras. 32-37

<sup>1086</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 71-76

<sup>1087</sup> 1892nd mtg., paras. 4-10

Mozambique. The draft appealed to all States to provide immediate assistance to Mozambique so that it could carry out its economic development programme at the normal pace. He stated that the Soviet Union rendered already the necessary substantial material assistance to Mozambique. The burden of compensation for damage caused, however, should be borne by those States that were, in fact, politically responsible for maintaining the régime in Southern Rhodesia, as well as those States that continued to maintain close economic and other contacts with the territory.<sup>1088</sup>

The representative of the United States expressed his disappointment that the draft resolution contained a number of elements which did not bear on its main objectives. The charges of aggression deserved careful attention. His Government wished to make clear that it did not regard them as related to the appeal which the Council was making on behalf of Mozambique under Article 50. He viewed that appeal as premised solely on Mozambique's compliance with resolutions 232 (1966) and 253 (1968) and the costs which ensued from that compliance. The United States would normally have abstained from voting on that draft because of the insertion of those references. However it would vote in favour, in order to leave no doubt that it supported the principal purpose of the draft resolution.<sup>1089</sup>

At the same meeting the draft resolution was adopted unanimously.<sup>1090</sup>

The resolution reads as follows:

*The Security Council,*

*Taking note of the statement made by the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique on 3 March 1976,*

*Having heard the statement of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique,*

*Gravely concerned at the situation created by the provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia against the security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Mozambique,*

*Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure the enjoyment of such rights, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,*

*Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 imposing sanctions against Southern Rhodesia,*

*Recalling further its resolutions 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 318 (1972) of 28 July 1972,*

*Noting with appreciation the decision of the Government of Mozambique to sever immediately all trade and communication links with Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the decision of the Council and in strict observance of economic sanctions,*

*Considering that this decision constitutes an important contribution to the realization of the United Nations objectives in Southern Rhodesia in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter,*

*Recognizing that the action of the Government of Mozambique is in accordance with resolution 253 (1968),*

*Bearing in mind the provisions of Articles 49 and 50 of the Charter,*

1. *Commends* the Government of Mozambique for its decision to sever all economic and trade relations with Southern Rhodesia,

2. *Condemns* all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions, against the People's Republic of Mozambique by the illegal minority régime of Southern Rhodesia,

3. *Takes note* of the urgent and special economic needs of Mozambique arising from its implementation of resolution 253 (1968), as indicated in the statement by its Minister for Foreign Affairs;

4. *Appeals* to all States to provide immediate financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique, so that Mozambique can carry out its economic development programme normally and enhance its capacity to implement fully the system of sanctions;

5. *Requests* the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and all United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Mozambique in the present economic situation and to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Mozambique as envisaged in the present resolution;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, to organize, with immediate effect, all forms of financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique to enable it to overcome the economic difficulties arising from its application of economic sanctions against the racist régime in Southern Rhodesia

The Secretary-General, in a statement following the adoption of the resolution, said he hoped there would be a prompt and favourable response from all Member States to the Council's appeal for assistance to Mozambique. It was his intention, he said, to send a mission to Maputo, Mozambique, without delay for detailed discussions with the Government on an effective programme of assistance geared to the immediate and long-term needs of the country.<sup>1091</sup>

The representative of Mozambique said that he felt confident that the international community would not fail to pool its efforts to help Mozambique in solving many problems, the quantification of which had not yet been possible.<sup>1092</sup>

**COMPLAINT BY KENYA, ON BEHALF OF THE AFRICAN GROUP, CONCERNING THE ACT OF AGGRESSION COMMITTED BY SOUTH AFRICA AGAINST THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA**

**INITIAL PROCEEDINGS**

By letter<sup>1093</sup> dated 10 March 1976 addressed to the President of the Security Council, the representative of Kenya, on behalf of the African Group, requested a Council meeting to consider the act of aggression committed by South Africa against Angola.

By letter<sup>1094</sup> dated 21 March 1976 addressed to the Secretary-General, the representative of South Africa transmitted the texts of statements made by the Prime Minister of Defence concerning the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola. The Prime Minister, in his statement, said that his Government was considering assurances received through a third party. If it found them acceptable, it would withdraw its forces from the area not later than 27 March.

<sup>1088</sup> 1892nd mtg., paras. 13-24

<sup>1089</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 44-51

<sup>1090</sup> *Ibid.*, para. 80, adopted as resolution 386 (1976)

<sup>1091</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 82-88

<sup>1092</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 91-99

<sup>1093</sup> S/12007, OR, 31st yr., Suppl. Jcr Jan-March 1976, p. 117

<sup>1094</sup> S/12019, *ibid.*, pp. 126-127