

Resolution 327 (1973)

of 2 February 1973

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations,¹³

Recalling its resolutions on the question of Southern Rhodesia, in particular resolution 232 (1966) of 16 December 1966, in which it determined that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constituted a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling further resolutions 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 and 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 imposing mandatory sanctions against Southern Rhodesia, particularly the respective provisions therein requesting the international community to extend assistance to Zambia in view of such special economic problems as it may be confronted with arising from the carrying out of the decisions of the Security Council,

Taking into account the decision of the Government of Zambia to sever immediately all remaining trade and communication links with Southern Rhodesia in compliance with the decisions of the Security Council and in strict observance of economic sanctions,

Recognizing that such a decision by the Government of Zambia will entail considerable special economic hardships,

1. *Commends* the Government of Zambia for its decision to sever all remaining economic and trade relations with Southern Rhodesia in compliance with the decisions of the Security Council;

2. *Takes cognizance* of the special economic hardships confronting Zambia as a result of its decision to carry out the decisions of the Security Council;

3. *Decides* to entrust the Special Mission, consisting of four members of the Security Council, referred to in paragraph 9 of resolution 326 (1973), assisted by a team of six United Nations experts, to assess the needs of Zambia, in maintaining alternative systems of road, rail, air and sea communications for the normal flow of traffic;

4. *Further requests* the neighbouring States to accord the Special Mission every co-operation in the discharge of its task;

5. *Requests* the Special Mission to report to the Security Council not later than 1 March 1973.

Adopted at the 1691st meeting by 14 votes to none with 1 abstention (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

Decisions

In connexion with the implementation of Security Council resolution 326 (1973), the President of the Security Council issued a note (S/10880)¹⁴ on 5 Feb-

ruary 1973 indicating that following consultations with the members of the Council agreement had been reached that the Security Council Special Mission to Zambia would be composed of the representatives on the Security Council of Austria, Indonesia, Peru and the Sudan.

On 21 February 1973, the President of the Security Council issued a further note (S/10886)¹⁵ indicating that after consultations with the members of the Council it had been agreed that the time-limit fixed in resolutions 326 (1973) and 327 (1973) for the submission of a report by the Security Council Special Mission to Zambia had been extended to 8 March 1973.

At its 1694th meeting, on 10 March 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Spain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question entitled "Complaint by Zambia: Report of the Security Council Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973) (S/10896 and Corr.1 and Add.1)."¹⁶

Resolution 328 (1973)

of 10 March 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Security Council Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973) of 2 February 1973 (S/10896 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Having heard further the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations,¹⁶

Recalling its resolutions 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970 and 326 (1973),

Reaffirming that the situation in Southern Rhodesia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Gravely concerned at the persistent refusal of the régime of South Africa to respond to the demands contained in resolutions 277 (1970) and 326 (1973) for the immediate withdrawal of its military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and convinced that this constitutes a serious challenge to the authority of the Security Council,

Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for putting an end to the illegal racist minority régime and for transferring effective power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of the principle of majority rule,

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1973.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, Special Supplement No. 2 (S/10896/Rev.1).

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1692nd meeting.

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of 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 their right as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Endorses* the assessment and conclusions of the Special Mission established under resolution 326 (1973);

2. *Affirms* that the state of tension has been heightened following the recent provocative and aggressive acts committed by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia against Zambia;

3. *Declares* that the only effective solution to this grave situation lies in the exercise by the people of Zimbabwe of their right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

4. *Strongly condemns* the racist régime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw its military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia;

5. *Reiterates* its demand for the immediate withdrawal of South African military and armed forces from Southern Rhodesia and from the border of that Territory with Zambia;

6. *Urges* the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia to expedite the preparation of its report undertaken under Security Council resolution 320 (1972) of 29 September 1972, taking into account all proposals and suggestions for extending the scope and improving the effectiveness of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe);

7. *Requests* all Governments to take stringent measures to enforce and ensure full compliance by all individuals and organizations under their jurisdiction with the sanctions policy against Southern Rhodesia and calls upon all Governments to continue to treat the racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia as wholly illegal;

8. *Urges* the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power, to convene as soon as possible a national constitutional conference where genuine representatives of the people of Zimbabwe as a whole would be able to work out a settlement relating to the future of the Territory;

9. *Calls upon* the Government of the United Kingdom to take all effective measures to bring about the conditions necessary to enable the people of Zimbabwe to exercise freely and fully their right to self-determination and independence including:

(a) The unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees;

(b) The repeal of all repressive and discriminatory legislation;

(c) The removal of all restrictions on political activity and the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights;

10. *Decides* to meet again and consider further actions in the light of future developments.

Adopted at the 1694th meeting by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America)

Resolution 329 (1973) of 10 March 1973

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968 requesting assistance to Zambia as a matter of priority,

Recalling further its resolution 277 (1970) of 18 March 1970, as well as resolutions 326 (1973) and 327 (1973) of 2 February 1973 by which it decided to dispatch a special mission to assess the situation in the area and the needs of Zambia,

Having considered the report of the Special Mission (S/10896 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Having heard the statement of the Permanent Representative of Zambia,¹⁷

Affirming that Zambia's action to divert its trade from the southern route reinforces Security Council decisions on sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia,

1. *Commends* the Government of Zambia for deciding to abandon the use of the southern route for its trade until the rebellion is quelled and majority rule is established in Southern Rhodesia;

2. *Takes note* of the urgent economic needs of Zambia as indicated in the report of the Special Mission and the annexes thereto;

3. *Appeals* to all States for immediate technical, financial and material assistance to Zambia in accordance with resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970) and the recommendations of the Special Mission, so that Zambia can maintain its normal flow of traffic and enhance its capacity to implement fully the mandatory sanctions policy;

4. *Requests* the United Nations and the organizations and programmes concerned, in particular the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, as well as the specialized agencies, in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization and

¹⁷ *Ibid.*