

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-

¹³ *Ibid.*

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

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)¹⁴ 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)."¹⁵

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.

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

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