

“(b) Fourth report of the Committee established in pursuance of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) (S/10229 and Add.1 and 2).”⁵⁰

At its 1603rd meeting, on 30 November 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1604th meeting, on 2 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Zambia

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-sixth Year, Special Supplement No. 2* and *Special Supplement No. 2 A*.

and Ghana to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the same meeting, the President stated that, after consultations, it had been decided to invite Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Ndabaningi Sithole, the leaders of the two main political parties in Southern Rhodesia, to appear before the Council to state their views on the proposals on Southern Rhodesia, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

At its 1623rd meeting, on 30 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Uganda, Nigeria, Algeria and India to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

THE SITUATION IN THE INDIA/PAKISTAN SUBCONTINENT⁵¹

Decisions

At its 1606th meeting, on 4 December 1971, the Council, in accordance with Article 32 of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to invite the representatives of India and Pakistan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1607th meeting, on 5 December 1971, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Tunisia and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

⁵¹ The Security Council adopted this formulation of its agenda at the 1614th meeting on 14/15 December 1971. Prior to that meeting, the Council had discussed the question, starting at the 1606th meeting, on 4 December 1971, under a number of sub-headings, which read as follows: “Letter dated 4 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Somalia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10411)” [See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-sixth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1971*]; “Report of the Secretary-General (S/10410)” [*ibid.*]; “Report of the Secretary-General on the situation along the cease-fire line in Kashmir (S/10412)” [*ibid.*]; and “Letter dated 12 December 1971 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10444)” [*ibid.*].

Resolution 303 (1971)

of 6 December 1971

The Security Council,

Having considered the item on the agenda of its 1606th meeting, as contained in document S/Agenda/1606,⁵²

Taking into account that the lack of unanimity of its permanent members at the 1606th and 1607th meetings of the Security Council has prevented it from exercising its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Decides to refer the question contained in document S/Agenda/1606 to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, as provided for in Assembly resolution 377 A (V) of 3 November 1950.

Adopted at the 1608th meeting by 11 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (France, Poland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

⁵² The item on the agenda of the Council (S/Agenda/1606) read as follows:

“(a) Letter dated 4 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Belgium, Burundi, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Somalia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10411);

“(b) Report of the Secretary-General (S/10410).”