

the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, to assist Zambia in the fields identified in the report of the Special Mission and the annexes thereto;

5. *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 Zambia to enable it to carry out its policy of economic

independence from the racist régime of Southern Rhodesia.

6. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council to consider periodically the question of economic assistance to Zambia as envisaged in the present resolution.

Adopted unanimously at the 1694th meeting

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST¹⁸

Decisions

At its 1705th meeting, on 12 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled: "The situation in the Middle East: Letter dated 12 April 1973 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10913)".¹⁹

At its 1706th meeting, on 13 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Algeria and the Syrian Arab Republic to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1708th meeting, on 17 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1710th meeting, on 20 April 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Jordan to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

Resolution 331 (1973)

of 20 April 1973

The Security Council,

Having heard the statement of the Foreign Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt,²⁰

¹⁸ Resolutions or decisions on this question were also adopted by the Council in 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

¹⁹ See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June, 1973.*

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Twenty-eighth Year, 1710th meeting.

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Security Council as early as possible a comprehensive report giving full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967;

2. *Decides* to meet, following the submission of the Secretary-General's report, to examine the situation in the Middle East;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to invite Mr. Gunnar Jarring, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, to be available during the Council's meetings in order to render assistance to the Council in the course of its deliberations.

Adopted at the 1710th meeting²¹

Resolution 332 (1973)

of 21 April 1973

The Security Council,

Having considered the agenda contained in document S/Agenda/1705,

Having noted the contents of the letter of the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations (S/10913)

Having heard the statements of the representatives of Lebanon and Israel,²²

Grieved at the tragic loss of civilian life,

Gravely concerned at the deteriorating situation resulting from the violation of Security Council resolutions,

Deeply deploring all recent acts of violence resulting in the loss of life of innocent individuals and the endangering of international civil aviation,

²¹ In the absence of objections, the President declared the draft resolution adopted unanimously.

²² See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-eighth Year, 1705th meeting.*

Recalling the General Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon of 23 March 1949 and the cease-fire established pursuant to resolutions 233 (1967) of 6 June 1967 and 234 (1967) of 7 June 1967,

Recalling its resolutions 262 (1968) of 31 December 1968, 270 (1969) of 26 August 1969, 280 (1970) of 19 May 1970 and 316 (1972) of 26 June 1972,

1. **Expresses deep concern** over and condemns all acts of violence which endanger or take innocent human lives;

2. **Condemns** the repeated military attacks conducted by Israel against Lebanon and Israel's violation of Lebanon's territorial integrity and sovereignty in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations, of the Armistice Agreement between Israel and Lebanon and of the Council's cease-fire resolutions;

3. **Calls upon** Israel to desist forthwith from all military attacks on Lebanon.

Adopted at the 1711th meeting by 11 votes to none with 4 abstentions (China, Guinea, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America)

Decisions

At its 1717th meeting, on 6 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Chad, the Syrian Arab Republic, Nigeria and Algeria to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the item entitled:

"The situation in the Middle East:

"(a) Security Council resolution 331 (1973)

"(b) Report of the Secretary-General under Security Council resolution 331 (1973) (S/10929)"²³

At its 1718th meeting, on 7 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Somalia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1719th meeting, on 8 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Guyana and Mauritania to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

²³ *Ibid.*, *Twenty-eighth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1973.*

At its 1720th meeting, on 11 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Qatar, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1721st meeting, on 11 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Lebanon to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At its 1722nd meeting, on 12 June 1973, the Council decided to invite the representatives of Iran and Bahrain to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question.

At the close of the 1726th meeting, on 14 June 1973, the President read the following statement:

"Some tentative suggestions have been made to me concerning the desirability of suspending for a reasonably short period the formal Security Council meetings dealing with the examination of the situation in the Middle East. Among delegations which have informed me that they think such a suspension might be appropriate are those of Austria, France and the United Kingdom.

"The exchange of views on this matter with the members of the Security Council has revealed a common view that such a suspension would be useful. It can be used for further pondering on the results of the discussion of the question in the Security Council by both the members of the Council and the representatives of the States participating in the consideration of this question. In the light of the report of the Secretary-General on the efforts undertaken by his Special Representative and the statements made by all States participating in the present debate, the suspension could also be used for further unofficial consultations among the members of the Security Council as to the next steps of the Council.

"There is a general understanding that the Security Council would resume its examination of the situation in the Middle East, for which purpose a meeting of the Council will be convened in the middle of July on a date to be determined following consultations among the members of the Council."

At its 1734th meeting, on 25 July 1973, the Council decided to invite the representative of Tunisia to participate, without vote, in the discussion of the question entitled "Examination of the situation in the Middle East", in addition to those representatives similarly invited during the period between 6 and 12 June.