

Chapter I

International peace and security

The United Nations continued in 1989 to safeguard international peace and security. The General Assembly, noting that conflicts and hostilities were giving way to negotiations and co-operation, stressed the need to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in maintaining international peace and security as well as its preventive role, authority and enforcement capacity (resolution 44/126). The Assembly also reaffirmed its support for the validity and relevance of the Charter of the United Nations and encouraged Member States to implement and strengthen the principles of international peace, security and international co-operation (44/21).

During the year, new peace-keeping operations were established in Namibia and Central America and others were being actively considered. The Assembly adopted the recommendations of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations for strengthening peace-keeping operations and making them more effective (44/49).

The Assembly expressed concern at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and urged States to co-operate in reducing tension and promoting peace and security (44/125). It also called on States to promote the objectives established in its 1986 declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from actions that might create or aggravate tension and potential conflict in the region (44/20).

The Assembly expressed concern over attempts by mercenaries to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States and urged the Secretary-General to monitor the security of those States and to bring such attempts to the attention of the Security Council (44/51).

In other action, the Assembly recognized the important contribution of the 1986 International Year of Peace and supported the efforts of the international community in strengthening the United Nations as an instrument of peace (44/11).

Strengthening of international security

Implementation of the 1970 Declaration

In December 1989, the General Assembly reaffirmed the validity of the 1970 Declaration on

the Strengthening of International Security(1) and urged States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to promote and use effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter.

In February,(2) responding to a 1987 Assembly invitation,(*) Chile submitted its views on the implementation of the Declaration. In November,(4) the Secretary-General transmitted the views received from seven Member States in response to a 1988 Assembly request.(5)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 December 1989, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/126 by recorded vote.

Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security
The General Assembly,

Conscious that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible, but at the same time also for its many obstacles, old and new, to the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Considering that events of significant bearing on international security are taking place, including a wide-ranging dialogue between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, with their positive effect on world developments and establishment of new trends in international relations,

Noting with satisfaction that conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiations, understanding and co-operation in a number of instances,

Mindful that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth,

Stressing the need for the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints on the qualitative and quantitative escalation of the arms race.

Expressing its expectation that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, of 8 December 1987, would be a precursor to the adoption of further concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons,

Emphasizing that the existing sombre contrast between enormous military expenditures and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development,

Stressing also that disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, especially

the principles of the sovereign equality of States and the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of use of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; respect for human rights, and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other,

Expressing its support for all efforts towards a successful resolution of hotbeds of crisis in the world, irrespective of their historical or contemporary causes, ensuring that the solutions are not imposed by outside Powers to the detriment of the interest of the parties directly concerned,

Expressing its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted,

Considering that a détente devoid of economic content is unlikely to endure, and that if economic imperatives, particularly the requirements of developing countries, are not accommodated, the resulting strains may very well undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony,

Considering also that the economic situation in the vast majority of the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, especially in the least developed ones, and that the fruits of development should benefit the largest segments of population,

Stressing that the present asymmetry in economic and technological development can only be redressed through a balanced development of the entire international community and through efforts aimed at the broadest possible democratization of international relations,

Stressing also the need for structural adjustments in all spheres, in accordance with the development objectives and priorities of the countries concerned, in order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, especially the technology of tomorrow,

Noting with satisfaction that the important process of decolonization from which a large number of sovereign States have emerged is entering a decisive stage,

Concerned over the growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind and testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations,

Stressing further that the promotion of freedom and human rights is one of the basic objectives of the world community,

Deeply concerned that racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised,

Strongly emphasizing that apartheid is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity,

Reaffirming that the United Nations is an irreplaceable instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems and that its main organs, particularly the Security Council, are responsible for the maintenance and effective promotion of international peace and security,

1. Reaffirms the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and calls upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation;

2. Urges once again all States to abide strictly, in their international relations, by their commitment to the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Emphasizes that, until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, the achievement of disarmament and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means continue to be the first and foremost task of the international community;

4. Calls upon all States to refrain from the use or threat of use of force, intervention, interference, aggression, foreign occupation and colonial domination or measures of political and economic coercion which violate the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of other States, as well as the permanent sovereignty of peoples over their natural resources;

5. Also calls upon all States to seek, through more effective utilization of the means provided for in the Charter, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the elimination of the focal points of crisis and tension, which constitute a threat to international peace and security;

6. Urges all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, to take immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system of collective security as envisaged in the Charter, as well as halting effectively the arms race with the aim of achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control, and implementing the recommendations and decisions contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly;

7. Stresses that there is a need further to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal responsibility of maintaining international peace and security and to enhance the preventive role, authority and enforcement capacity of the Council in accordance with the Charter;

8. Emphasizes the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of international peace and security and in economic and social development and progress for the benefit of mankind;

9. Considers that the management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all countries and groups of countries and to evolve policies which can be supported by all, as well as that the current economic and social problems and the needs of the future are such that no single nation or group of nations can solve them in isolation;

10. Emphasizes also that there can be no lasting peace and security in the world without the solution of the international economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries, and the ensuring of the sustained growth and development of the world economy;

11. Reaffirms that the total eradication of colonialism and the economic emancipation of all peoples as an indispensable pre-condition for maintaining and strengthening their political independence remain priority tasks;

12. Considers that the protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world, which calls for urgent co-operative measures and a global compact ensuring a sustainable and environmentally sound development;

13. Considers also that respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in their civil,

political, economic, social and cultural aspects, on the one hand, and the strengthening of international peace and security, on the other, mutually reinforce each other;

14. Reaffirms also the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples under colonial domination, foreign occupation or racist regimes and their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

15. Reaffirms further that the democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity enabling, under the conditions of interdependence, the full development and independence of all States, as well as the attainment of genuine security, peace and co-operation in the world, and stresses its firm belief that the United Nations offers the best framework for the promotion of these goals;

16. Emphasizes the role that the United Nations has to play in promoting respect for international law as a basis of peace and security;

17. Invites Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the replies received;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

General Assembly resolution 44/126

15 December 1989 Meeting 81 128-1-24 (recorded vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/44/821) by recorded vote (98-1-23), 30 November (meeting 52); 14-nation draft (A/C.1/44/L.71/Rev.1); agenda item 72.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Pakistan, Romania, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 44th session: 1st Committee 46-52; plenary 81.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Enhancing international peace and security

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, at its March/April 1989 meetings,(6) considered working papers submitted

by Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand and Spain(7) and by Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic,(8) on fact-finding activities by the United Nations in the context of the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Special Committee was of the opinion that States should consider the proposals submitted by Romania(9) on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations as useful guidance when resorting to such measures to settle disputes, and recommended that the General Assembly bring those proposals to the attention of States.

The Assembly, in resolution 44/37, asked the Special Committee to give priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen United Nations fact-finding activities and to examine the Secretary-General's report on the elaboration of a draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States,(10) In resolution 44/32, the Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue work on elaborating a draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind.

On 29 September, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the five permanent members of the Security Council met with the Secretary-General to exchange views and review developments on a wide range of international issues. In a statement following their meeting, (11) the Ministers agreed that at the current time of positive change in the international political climate, from confrontation to relaxation and interaction among States, the United Nations had an important role to play. They placed particular emphasis on efforts to resolve current regional conflicts, noted with satisfaction the trend towards dialogue and peaceful settlement of disputes which had developed in recent years and welcomed the active involvement of the United Nations in that process. They commended United Nations peace-keeping operations in preventing and resolving regional disputes and underlined the importance of their effective functioning. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the improved working relations within the Security Council and with the Secretary-General and expressed their determination to continue to work together and in co-operation with him for the prevention and resolution of international conflicts.

On 3 November,(12) the USSR and the United States jointly requested inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of an item on enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter. They explained that recent developments offered renewed prospects for international co-operation to-

wards common goals and new importance to the further strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security through respect for its Charter and better international co-operation in resolving international problems of a political, social, cultural or humanitarian character.

Appended to the request was a draft resolution which the two States said reflected a commitment to a renewed relationship in the United Nations based on enhanced consultation and co-operation to implement and strengthen the principles and system of peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter. In that connection, it was particularly relevant to intensify co-operative efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in accordance with the Charter, and to consult and co-operate within the framework of the United Nations, particularly through the Security Council, the General Assembly and the appropriate subsidiary bodies.

On 9 November, the Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided in decision 44/402 A to include the additional item.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/21 without vote.

Enhancing international peace, security and international co-operation in all its aspects in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Desiring to strengthen further the role and effectiveness of the United Nations in maintaining international peace and security for all States on the basis of full and universal respect for the Charter of the United Nations and through better international co-operation in resolving international problems of a political, economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,

Mindful of the potential of the United Nations to be even more effective in achieving international co-operation,

1. Calls upon all States to intensify their practical efforts towards ensuring international peace and security in all its aspects through co-operative means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

2. Reaffirms its support for the validity and relevance of the Charter and urges all States to abide by it and, in particular, to respect the principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of States and non-intervention in internal affairs, refrain from the threat or use of force inconsistent with the Charter, settle disputes peacefully, adhere to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and co-operation among States, and comply in good faith with their obligations assumed in accordance with the Charter;

3. Encourages Member States to consult and co-operate within the framework of the United Nations, the Security Council, the General Assembly and their appropriate subsidiary bodies in order to find multifaceted approaches to implement and strengthen the principles and the system

of international peace, security and international co-operation laid down in the Charter.

General Assembly resolution 44/21

15 November 1989 Meeting 56 Adopted without vote

43-nation draft (A/44/L.38 & Add.1); agenda item 158.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yugoslavia.

On 14 November, (14) Argentina, in requesting that it be added to the sponsors of the draft resolution, said that in the new international climate of trust and co-operation, the Assembly was able to take up again ideas and concepts that constituted the foundations of the United Nations, which now had before it reasonable prospects of building a world in which democracy, freedom and human rights would prevail.

The First Committee considered the item on a comprehensive approach to strengthening international peace and security in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations from 22 to 30 November. It had before it several communications, including a Soviet aide-mémoire on strengthening the preventive functions of the United Nations and related international organizations in an interdependent world. (15)

The Committee reported to the Assembly that it had considered the item jointly with those on strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (see below) and review of the implementation of the 1970 Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (see above), but had not taken any action.

On 15 December, by decision 44/433, the Assembly took note of the First Committee's report.

On 4 December, by resolution 44/31, the Assembly had called on Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1970, p. 105, GA res. 2734(XXV), 16 Dec. 1970.
 (2)A/44/121. (3)YUN 1987, p. 114, GA res. 42/92, 7 Dec. 1987.
 (4)A/44/722 & Add.1. (5)YUN 1988, p. 20, GA res. 43/88, 7 Dec. 1988. (6)A/44/33. (7)A/AC.182/L/60. (8)A/AC.182/L.62.
 (9)A/AC.182/L.52/Rev.2. (10)A/AC.182/L.61. (11)S/20880.
 (12)A/44/245. (13)A/44/250/Add.4. (14)A/44/727. (15)A/44/602.
 (16)A/44/822.

Review of peace-keeping operations

In 1989, two new peace-keeping operations were established: the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia (see PART FOUR, Chapter III) and the United Nations Observer Group in Cen-

tral America (see PART TWO, Chapter II). There were also other potential new missions under active consideration.

The Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations held four meetings between 10 April and 1 June.⁽¹⁾ It had before it a March report with later addenda⁽²⁾ of the Secretary-General, containing replies from 22 Governments to a 1988 General Assembly request⁽³⁾ for their views on United Nations peace-keeping operations. The Committee recommended that the Assembly request the Secretary-General to provide Member States with information on personnel, material and technical requirements for peace-keeping operations; invite them to identify the resources they would, in principle, contribute to those operations and establish a registry of potential contributions based on their replies; and undertake a study of those tasks and services that could be performed by civilian personnel. The Committee also recommended that States exchange experiences and establish national training programmes for military and civilian personnel for the operations and that the Secretary-General prepare the necessary training manuals. It recommended full support of host countries to the operations; the conclusion of status-of-forces agreements; that Member States pay assessed contributions in full and on time; and that voluntary contributions be encouraged.

On 22 May,⁽⁴⁾ Sweden transmitted the 14 April final statement of the Palme Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues containing, among other things, suggestions for improving United Nations peace-keeping capabilities.

In October, the Secretary-General, in a report⁽⁵⁾ on the administrative and budgetary aspects of financing United Nations peace-keeping operations, addressed the issues of the economies of scale, civilian personnel provided by Governments, start-up problems and the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of maintaining a reserve stock of equipment and supply items. He noted the need to maintain a high degree of readiness in the Organization's ability to emplace new peace-keeping operations and proposed measures to cover the financial and physical arrangements for their implementation.

In a December report to the Assembly's Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee,⁽⁶⁾ the Secretary-General proposed the establishment within the Secretariat of a Senior Planning and Monitoring Group, which would also review and make recommendations regarding the Secretariat's organizational structure in relation to peace-keeping matters. He also made proposals for financing (see PART FIVE, Chapter I) and backstopping peace-keeping operations, and for providing additional support for the Office for Special Political Affairs.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December 1989, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/49 without vote.

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 1874(S-IV) of 27 June 1963, 2006(XIX) of 18 February 1965, 2053 A (XX) of 15 December 1965, 2249(S-V) of 23 May 1967, 2308(XXII) of 13 December 1967, 2451(XXIII) of 19 December 1968, 2670(XXV) of 8 December 1970, 2835(XXVI) of 17 December 1971, 2965(XXVII) of 13 December 1972, 3091(XXVIII) of 7 December 1973, 3239(XXIX) of 29 November 1974, 3457(XXX) of 10 December 1975, 31/105 of 15 December 1976, 32/106 of 15 December 1977, 33/114 of 18 December 1978, 34/53 of 23 November 1979, 35/121 of 11 December 1980, 36/37 of 18 November 1981, 37/93 of 10 December 1982, 38/81 of 15 December 1983, 39/97 of 14 December 1984, 40/163 of 16 December 1985, 41/67 of 3 December 1986, 42/161 of 8 December 1987 and 43/59 A of 6 December 1988,

Welcoming the progress made by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations during its session in 1989 and, in particular, the agreement reached on a number of conclusions and recommendations,

Convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations are an integral component of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security,

Taking into account that increasing activities in the field of United Nations peace-keeping require increasing human, financial and material resources for the Organization,

Aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces and of the heavy burden on the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries,

Emphasizing that the current political atmosphere is propitious for achieving further progress in the work of the Special Committee,

Bearing in mind the fact that constructive exchanges of views on various practical aspects of peace-keeping operations can contribute favourably to the smooth and effective functioning of these operations,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee,

1. Takes note of the report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to provide Member States with the relevant information with respect to the requirements for United Nations peace-keeping operations of personnel, material and technical resources and services and, at the same time, to invite Member States, by means of a questionnaire, to identify those personnel, material and technical resources and services which they would be ready, in principle, to contribute to United Nations peace-keeping operations;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the responses by States to the questionnaire, to establish a registry, indicative in nature, of potential contributions by Member States of personnel, material and

technical resources and services, and to invite Member States to bring their responses up to date as necessary;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study to identify those tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations and to inform the Special Committee of the conclusions of the study as soon as possible, taking into account the study requested by the General Assembly in resolution 43/230 of 21 December 1988;

5. Encourages Member States to exchange the experiences acquired through their participation in peace-keeping operations and encourages Member States and interested organizations to hold, in consultation with the Secretariat, as appropriate, regional and international seminars on peace-keeping operations;

6. Also encourages Member States to establish national training programmes for military and civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations and, in this connection, requests the Secretary-General to prepare training manuals, which Member States might wish to use as guidelines for their national or regional training programmes;

7. Emphasizes the need to ensure a secure and sound financial basis for United Nations peace-keeping operations;

8. Urges all Member States to pay their assessed contributions in full and on time and also encourages those States which can do so to make voluntary contributions that are acceptable to the Secretary-General;

9. Urges host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and all directly interested parties to extend all possible support in order to facilitate the deployment and functioning of such operations;

10. Considers that status-of-forces agreements should be concluded between host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation and the United Nations and, to this end, urges host countries of any United Nations peace-keeping operation to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations as soon as possible after the establishment of the operation;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare a model status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and host countries, while maintaining the flexibility needed to encompass different possible operations, and to make the model agreement available to Member States;

12. Welcomes the initiative of the Secretary-General in preparing standard operating procedures, and expresses the hope that this work will be completed as soon as possible and made available to Member States;

13. Requests the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of *The Blue Helmets* and to include therein a summary of the practice of United Nations peace-keeping operations, in time for the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly and, thereafter, to bring it up to date as necessary;

14. Considers it useful to have further discussions, in the appropriate forums, including the Special Committee, on the possible fields for peace-keeping and on the further development of peace-keeping operations;

15. Urges the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in this field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

16. Decides that the Special Committee shall accept the participation of observers of Member States, including in the meetings of its working groups;

17. Invites Member States to submit any further observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General by 1 March 1990 on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, within existing resources, a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1990;

19. Requests the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session;

20. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

General Assembly resolution 44/49

8 December 1989 Meeting 78 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/44/734) without vote. 2 November (meeting 12); B-nation draft (A/SPC/44/L.6 & Corr.1), orally revised: agenda item 78.

Sponsors: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, German Democratic Republic, Japan, Nigeria.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/44/808; S-G, A/C.5/44/23, A/SPC/44/L.7.

Meeting numbers. GA 44th session: 5th Committee 48; SPC 9-12; plenary 78.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/44/301. (2)A/AC.121/36 & Add.1-4. (3)YUN 1988, p. 30, GA res. 43/59 A, 6 Dec. 1988. (4)A/44/293-S/20653. (5)A/44/605 & Add.1,2. (6)A/C.5/44/45.

Regional aspects of international peace and security

Security and co-operation in the Mediterranean

In accordance with a 1988 General Assembly resolution,(1) the Secretary-General submitted in November 1989 a report(2) on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region, in which he presented a summary of the debate on the question during the 1988 Assembly session. Also included were the views of 10 Member States submitted in response to his request.

In related developments, the heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, at their Ninth Conference (Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 4-7 September),(3) reaffirmed their support for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation. They also expressed the hope that the 1990 meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe on the Mediterranean would contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in the region. On 19 September,(4) the

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drew attention to media reports on the launching by Israel (referred to by the Jamahiriya as the Zionist entity) on 14 September of a medium-range missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads, which fell into the Mediterranean north of the Libyan city of Benghazi. The incident, it said, represented a further escalation of tension in the region, endangered air and sea navigation and economic activity, and nullified efforts to strengthen peace and co-operation and to make the region a zone of peace. On 20 October,⁽⁵⁾ the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya referred to military manoeuvres conducted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the western part of the Mediterranean, which it said turned the region into an area of tension and international conflict and which were incompatible with the call to make the Mediterranean a zone of security and co-operation.

On 29 September,⁽⁶⁾ Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia transmitted to the Secretary-General the texts of the Treaty and Declaration creating the Arab Maghreb Union. Signed on 17 February by those five States, the Treaty aimed, inter alia, at achieving progress and prosperity of their societies and the preservation of peace. It entered into force on 1 July.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 15 December 1989, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/125 without vote.

Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/102 of 9 December 1981, 37/118 of 16 December 1982, 38/189 of 20 December 1983, 39/153 of 17 December 1984, 40/157 of 16 December 1985, 41/89 of 4 December 1986, 42/90 of 7 December 1987 and 43/84 of 7 December 1988,

Recognizing the importance of promoting peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and of strengthening further the economic, commercial and cultural links in the region,

Reaffirming the primary role of the Mediterranean countries in the promotion of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region,

Expressing concern at the persistent tension in parts of the Mediterranean region and the consequent threat to peace,

Welcoming the favourable developments in the international situation, and expressing hope that these developments will have a positive impact on the Mediterranean region,

Concerned at the continuing military operations and reports of recent activities in the Mediterranean and the danger that they create for peace, security and general equilibrium in the region,

Reaffirming the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the

Charter of the United Nations, as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming also the need to intensify and promote peace and security and to strengthen co-operation in the region, as provided for in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, signed at Helsinki on 1 August 1975,

Recalling the declarations of successive meetings of non-aligned countries concerning the Mediterranean, as well as official declarations on, and contributions to, peace and security in the Mediterranean region made by individual countries,

Welcoming the efforts realized by the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to strengthen regional co-operation in various fields among themselves and between them and the European countries,

Recognizing the desire of Mediterranean countries that the needs of their region be taken into account in ongoing and future negotiations relating to international security and disarmament,

Recognizing also the desire of the non-aligned Mediterranean countries to intensify the process of dialogue and consultations with European-Mediterranean and other European countries aimed at strengthening efforts towards the promotion of peace, security and co-operation in the region, thus contributing to the stabilization of the situation in the Mediterranean,

Noting the results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and the Concluding Document of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, where all the participating States reaffirmed their resolve fully to implement unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally all the provisions of the Final Act and of the other documents of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

Taking note of the debate on this item during its various sessions and, in particular, of the report of the Secretary-General on this item,

1. Reaffirms:

(a) That the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security;

(b) That further efforts are necessary for the reduction of tension and of armaments and for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, security, non-intervention and non-interference, non-violation of international borders, non-use of force or threat of use of force, the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, peaceful settlement of disputes and respect for permanent sovereignty over natural resources;

(c) That just and viable solutions are needed for existing problems and crises in the region on the basis of the provisions of the Charter and of relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence;

2. Takes note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, and in particular paragraph 25 of the final document on international security and disarmament, which, *inter alia*, supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation;

3. Expresses satisfaction that important negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures are currently taking place at Vienna aimed at building upon and expanding the militarily significant and politically binding achievements of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, in relation to the Mediterranean, *inter alia*, confirmed the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

4. Welcomes the agreement reached by the States participating in the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to convene a meeting on the Mediterranean at Palma de Mallorca in 1990, in order to consider ways and means of further enhancing various aspects of co-operation, including the protection and improvement of Mediterranean ecosystems, with the aim of widening the scope of their co-operation with the non-participating Mediterranean States and contributing to the strengthening of confidence and security in the region;

5. Urges all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

6. Encourages once again efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region;

7. Reaffirms the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region;

8. Welcomes any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

9. Also welcomes the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union at Marrakesh, Morocco, on 17 February 1989, and greets this event as a factor of peace, stability, security and development in the region;

10. Invites the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the

Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

11. Renews its invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-fourth session, a detailed report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region".

General Assembly resolution 44/125

15 December 1989 Meeting 81 Adopted without vote

Approved by First Committee (A/44/820) without vote, 30 November (meeting 52); 7-nation draft (A/C.1/44/L.70), orally revised: agenda item 71. Sponsors: Algeria, Cyprus, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 44th session: 1st Committee 46-52; plenary 81.

South Atlantic zone of peace

In 1986,(7) the General Assembly had declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region between Africa and South America, a zone of peace and co-operation,

In 1988,(8) the Assembly called on States to co-operate in promoting the objectives of the declaration and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives. It requested relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations to assist States of the zone in implementing the declaration. The Secretary-General in October 1989 transmitted replies from nine Governments on its implementation.(9)

The Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela, at the Third Meeting of the Permanent Mechanism for Consultation and Concerted Political Action (Ica, Peru, 11 and 12 October) issued a declaration(10) in which they expressed satisfaction at the imminent resumption of negotiations between Argentina and the United Kingdom, which would promote the objectives of the declaration.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 14 November 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/20 by recorded vote.

Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its resolution 42/16 of 10 November 1987, in which it urged States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration, especially through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes for this purpose, and its resolution 43/23 of 14 November 1988, in which it commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that co-operation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential to promote the objectives of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of States of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the declaration,

1. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 43/23;

2. Calls upon all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation established in the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives, particularly actions which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. Welcomes the beginning in April 1989 of the implementation of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and looks forward to receiving Namibia very soon as a member of the community of the States of the zone;

4. Emphasizes the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region and urges all States to take the necessary measures in order to ensure its protection from environmental damage;

5. Urges all States to abstain from transferring to and disposing in the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes;

6. Welcomes the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme are extending towards the convening by the States of the zone of two seminars, to be held in the Congo in 1990 and in Uruguay in 1991, devoted to the review of the development and implementation of the legal régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

8. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic".

General Assembly resolution 44/20

14 November 1989 Meeting 55 146-1-2 (recorded vote)

22-nation draft (A/44/L.24); agenda item 33.

Sponsors: Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Uruguay, Zaire.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Kampuchea, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

Against: United States.

Abstaining: Canada, Japan.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1988, p. 27, GA res. 43/84, 7 Dec. 1988. (2)A/44/676. (3)A/44/551-S/20870. (4)A/44/542-S/20854. (5)A/44/667. (6)A/44/594. (7)YUN 1986, p. 369, GA res. 41/11, 27 Oct. 1986. (8)YUN 1988, p. 26, GA res. 43/23, 14 Nov. 1988. (9)A/44/536. (10)A/44/694.

Protection and security of small States

On 9 August 1989, Maldives requested inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly's forty-fourth session of an item on the protection and security of small States.⁽¹⁾ In the accompanying memorandum, Maldives referred to the attempted invasion of its territory by mercenaries in November 1988, with the aim of overthrowing the legitimate Government. It said that small island States were particularly vulnerable to such aggression and their best defence should be found in the Charter and the machinery established thereby. Small States faced a cruel choice of either putting their trust in international machinery, especially the Security Council, or diverting scarce resources to military purposes and engaging in possibly encumbering defence agreements with larger Powers. Maldives proposed a number of measures for strengthening the norms conducive to good order, including giving highest priority to finalizing and adopting the draft convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 8 December, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, adopted resolution 44/51 without vote.

Protection and security of small States

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its commitment to international peace and security,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Conscious that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs and may have special needs consonant with the right to sovereignty and territorial integrity that they share with all nations,

Concerned at the danger that mercenaries can represent for small States,

Recalling with deep concern the various incidents in which groups of mercenaries have attempted to infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of small States, including the attempted invasion of Maldives in November 1988,

1. Recognizes that small States may be particularly vulnerable to external threats and acts of interference in their internal affairs;

2. Stresses in this regard the significance of the obligation of all States to respect the principle of territorial integrity and the other principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Appeals to the relevant regional and international organizations to provide assistance when requested by small States for the strengthening of their security in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to pay special attention to monitoring the security situation of small States and to consider making use of the provisions of Article 99 of the Charter;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to explore ways and means, within the United Nations and in accordance with the Charter, of preserving the security of small States;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to hold consultations with the members of the Security Council and interested Governments and to submit a report to it at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

7. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session the item entitled "Protection and security of small States".

General Assembly resolution 44/51

8 December 1989 Meeting 70 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/44/707) without vote. 24 October (meeting 5); 55-nation draft (A/SPC/44/L.4); agenda item 150.

Sponsors: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Brunei Darussalam, Colombia, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Dominica, Fiji, Grenada, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 44th session: SPC 4, 5; plenary 78.

On 4 December, the Assembly, by resolution 44/34, adopted the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries.

REFERENCE

(1)A/44/192.

Follow-up to International Year of Peace (1986)

In response to a 1987 General Assembly request,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General in October 1989⁽²⁾ reported on the achievements of the International Year of Peace (IYP), proclaimed by the Assembly in 1985⁽³⁾ and observed in 1986.⁽⁴⁾ The IYP programme, designed to stimulate action in the promotion of peace, international security and co-operation, strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace and focus attention on the basic requirements for peace, encouraged participation at the international, national and grass-roots levels. IYP activities were coordinated by the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs and financed from the Voluntary Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace. As at 31 August 1989, the Fund totalled \$22,000 in convertible currencies and \$790,000 in non-convertible currencies.

In 1989, the theme for International Day of Peace, "Peace for the Future of the Earth", was highlighted in a television programme produced by the United Nations in collaboration with the International Peace Child Foundation. Among other peace activities were: an international conference (Mt. Abu, India, February 1989) at which the Mt. Abu Declaration of Principles for Co-operation was adopted;⁽⁵⁾ the second meeting of Peace Messenger cities (Warsaw, Poland, September) for the promotion of peace and fostering greater global awareness, which adopted the Warsaw Peace Appeal marking the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War;⁽⁶⁾ a Conference on Visions of a Peaceful World, organized by the Polish Peace Committee in April, and two international conferences on the role of women in the promotion of peace and the preservation of the environment, hosted by the Soviet Women's Peace Committee; an International Congress on Peace in the Minds of Men, sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, June/July); and the first International Peace Olympiad organized by Greece in March. In addition, a variety of information materials were prepared and disseminated by the Peace Studies Unit, non-governmental organizations and academic institutions.

Other developments in the promotion of peace included the growing interest in the study and practice of conflict resolution and mediation, through a variety of conferences, courses and seminars; the increased emphasis on peace education in primary and secondary schools; new initiatives in the field of science and technology for peace,

including the 1988 General Assembly proclamation(7) of the "International Week of Science and Peace" to be observed each November; the Conference in Search of the True Meaning of Peace (San José, Costa Rica, June),(8) which adopted the Declaration of Human Responsibilities for Peace and Sustainable Development; and increased academic research on aspects of peace-keeping, peacemaking and peace-building. The Secretary-General noted that the United Nations was an important centre and catalyst for the promotion of peace efforts and suggested that Member States and interested organizations should keep it informed of relevant peace initiatives.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 24 October 1989, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/11 without vote.

Achievements of the International Year of Peace
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 40/3 of 24 October 1985, in the annex to which it solemnly proclaimed 1986 to be the International Year of Peace,

Recalling also its resolution 40/10 of 11 November 1985, in which it took note of the programme of the International Year of Peace,

Recalling further its resolution 42/13 of 28 October 1987, in which it requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session,

Noting that the numerous efforts and activities undertaken by Member States and by non-governmental organizations have inspired a concrete and substantive dialogue among nations, peoples and persons in pursuit of the goal of true peace,

Recognizing that the objectives of the Year helped to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace, stimulating action for the promotion of international peace and security, co-operation and the peaceful settlement of disputes,

Welcoming the positive change in the international political climate from confrontation to co-operation, understanding among States and the pursuit of dialogue,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report on the achievements of the International Year of Peace submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 42/13;

2. Expresses its satisfaction at the activities which have taken place since the Proclamation of the International Year of Peace, as documented in the report of the Secretary-General;

3. Recognizes the important contribution of the International Year of Peace and supports the efforts made

by the international community in carrying out activities designed to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of peace and to focus attention on the basic elements of peace, such as social and economic development, disarmament, human rights and fundamental freedoms, preparation for life in peace, the ecological balance, protection of the environment and improvement of the quality of life;

4. Commends the initiative taken by the Secretary-General to place greater and greater emphasis each year on the observance, on the third Tuesday of September, of the International Day of Peace, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 36/67 of 30 November 1981, as a reminder that the Assembly meets every year at that time to work for peace;

5. Emphasizes the importance of education for peace, especially at the primary and secondary levels, and expresses satisfaction at its inclusion in many education and teacher-training programmes that have been launched and have received favourable evaluations;

6. Urges all those interested in the promotion and attainment of the goals of the International Year of Peace to support the programmes of the Peace Studies Unit of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs of the Secretariat by making voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Promotion of Peace;

7. Urges Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the world community to persevere in these efforts, developing initiatives conducive to the objectives of the Year, and to join the United Nations in its noble purpose of ensuring that humanity reaches the threshold of the twenty-first century in the full enjoyment of a stable and lasting peace;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to invite Member States and interested organizations to inform the Secretariat of their activities and initiatives in pursuit of those ends and to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session, under an item entitled "Programmes and activities to promote peace in the world", a report on the development of relevant programmes and activities.

General Assembly resolution 44/11

24 October 1989 Meeting 37 Adopted without vote

46-nation draft (A/44/L.15 & Add.1); agenda item 21.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Cameroon, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Chile, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Ukrainian SSR, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Meeting numbers. GA 44th session: plenary 37, 43, 55.

REFERENCES

- (1)YUN 1987, p. 123, GA res. 42/13, 28 Oct. 1987.
(2)A/44/615. (3)YUN 1985, p. 123, GA res. 40/3, annex, 24 Oct. 1985. (4)YUN 1986, p. 115. (5)a/44/549. (6)A/45/94.
(7)YUN 1988, p. 32, GA res. 43/61, 6 Dec. 1988. (8)A/44/626.