

Chapter IV

Other political questions

In 1991, questions related to information, effects of atomic radiation, Antarctica and Cyprus were again on the General Assembly's agenda. Promotion of communication and the free flow of information and United Nations public information policies and activities were the subjects of two Assembly resolutions (46/73 A and B). The Assembly requested the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to continue its work on the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources and noted with satisfaction the Committee's increasing cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (46/44). The Assembly also underlined the significance of Antarctica for international peace and security, environment, global climate conditions, economy and scientific research (46/41 A). The Assembly appealed again for the exclusion of South Africa from the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties until the system and practices of apartheid were eliminated (46/41 B).

The Secretary-General continued his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus with the goal of achieving overall agreement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, and the Security Council twice extended the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus.

Seven new States were admitted to United Nations membership, bringing the number of Members to 166. Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt was named Secretary-General for a five-year term with effect from 1 January 1992.

Information

The public information activities of the United Nations continued to focus on publicizing the Organization's work and goals and enhancing the information capacities of developing countries. Those activities were carried out by the Department of Public Information (DPI) of the Secretariat, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC).

Information policies and activities were reviewed by the General Assembly's Committee on

Information. The Committee held an organizational meeting in New York on 4 March 1991 and its thirteenth session from 4 to 19 April,⁽¹⁾ at which it dealt with three substantive questions: the establishment of a new, more just and more effective world information and communication order; United Nations public information policies and activities; and evaluation and follow-up of the efforts made and progress achieved by the United Nations system in the area of information and communications. The Committee submitted recommendations to the Assembly, which acted on them in resolutions 46/73 A and B.

Mass communication

UNESCO activities. UNESCO continued to pursue in 1991 its new strategy for the development of communication and the free flow of information, agreed upon at its General Conference in 1989. As part of a continuing effort to support freedom of the press, UNESCO, in conjunction with DPI, organized a seminar on promoting an independent and pluralistic African press (Windhoek, Namibia, 29 April-3 May 1991). The seminar approved by acclamation a Declaration, which, among other things, called for the convening of a seminar of journalists and managers of radio and television services in Africa to explore the possibility of applying similar concepts of independence and pluralism to those media.

The General Conference of UNESCO (twenty-sixth session, Paris, 15 October-7 November) adopted a resolution on the promotion of press freedom in the world, which was transmitted to the General Assembly at its 1991 session.⁽²⁾ The resolution invited the Director-General of UNESCO to extend to other regions the action taken so far in Africa and Europe to encourage press freedom and promote the independence and pluralism of the media; to commemorate the anniversary of the Windhoek Declaration adopted on 3 May; to transmit to the Assembly the wish expressed by UNESCO member States to have 3 May declared International Press Freedom Day; and, to mark that day, to examine with the United Nations Secretary-General ways of issuing a report on the progress of press freedom in the world.

UNESCO helped establish a Central and Eastern European Media Centre at Warsaw, Poland, which opened in March 1991 to serve as a regional

mechanism to respond to the urgent needs in Eastern European countries to train journalists, to exchange information and documentation, and to introduce in the Eastern European mass media the principles and practices prevailing in societies with independent and pluralistic media.

UNESCO assisted in the organization of a tricontinental meeting on South-South cooperation in communications (Lima, Peru, 31 March-5 April), which was called to outline areas of collaboration among key communication institutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially in the areas of media education, television flow and research on new communication technologies.

The UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC) continued to support projects aimed at meeting the needs of developing countries in the fields of communications, information and mass media infrastructures. The twelfth session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council was held in Paris (11-18 February 1991).⁽³⁾

During the 1990-1991 biennium,⁽⁴⁾ 95 projects amounting to \$24,477,992 were submitted to the IPDC Council for financing, as compared with 104 projects totalling \$14,849,640 during 1988-1989. Of the projects approved by the Council, 53 were financed under the IPDC Special Account and 15 under funds-in-trust arrangements. The financing capacity of the Special Account could meet only about 15 per cent of the total amount requested with an average of \$78,200 per project.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December 1991, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/73 A.

Information in service of humanity

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,

Urges that all countries, organizations of the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned, reaffirming their commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and to the principles of freedom of the press and freedom of information, as well as to those of the independence, pluralism and diversity of the media, deeply concerned by the disparities existing between developed and developing countries and the consequences of every kind arising from those disparities that affect the capability of the public, private or other media and individuals in developing countries to disseminate information and communicate their views and their cultural and ethical values

through endogenous cultural production, as well as to ensure the diversity of sources of and their free access to information, recognizing the call in this context for what in the United Nations and at various international forums has been termed "a new world information and communication order, seen as an evolving and continuous process", should:

(a) Cooperate and interact with a view to reducing existing disparities in information flows at all levels by increasing assistance for the development of communication infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with due regard for their needs and the priorities attached to such areas by those countries, and in order to enable them and the public, private or other media in developing countries to develop their own information and communication policies freely and independently and increase the participation of media and individuals in the communication process, and to ensure a free flow of information at all levels;

(b) Ensure for journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks and condemn resolutely all attacks against them;

(c) Provide support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes for broadcasters and journalists from public, private and other media in developing countries;

(d) Enhance regional efforts and cooperation among developing countries, as well as cooperation between developed and developing countries, to strengthen communication capacities and to improve the media infrastructure and communication technology in the developing countries, especially in the areas of training and dissemination of information;

(e) Aim, in addition to bilateral cooperation, at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and the media, public, private or other, in the developing countries, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system, including:

- (i) The development of the human and technical resources that are indispensable for the improvement of information and communication systems in developing countries and support for the continuation and strengthening of practical training programmes, such as those already operating under both public and private auspices throughout the developing world;
- (ii) The creation of conditions that will enable developing countries and their media, public, private or other, in developing countries, to have, by using their national and regional resources, the communication technology suited to their national needs, as well as the necessary programme material, especially for radio and television broadcasting;
- (iii) Assistance in establishing and promoting telecommunication links at the subregional, regional and interregional levels, especially among developing countries;
- (iv) The facilitation, as appropriate, of access by the developing countries to advanced communication technology available on the open market;
- (f) Provide full support for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of

the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which should support both public and private media.

General Assembly resolution 46/73 A

11 December 1991 Meeting 69 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/641) without vote, 27 November (meeting 29); draft by Chairman of Committee on Information (A/SPC/46/L.5); agenda item 75.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 7-10, 29; plenary 69.

UN public information

DPI activities

In response to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,⁽⁵⁾ the Secretary General submitted a report in October 1991⁽⁶⁾ on questions relating to information, which focused on special activities and products of DPI, including its cooperation with UNESCO and the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries; its activities in connection with international peace and security, the World Disarmament Campaign, human rights, women and their role in society, economic and social development, African recovery and development, environment and development, and the international campaign against illicit trafficking in narcotics and drug abuse; activities against apartheid; activities related to the Middle East situation and Palestine; the Yearbook of the United Nations; strengthening United Nations information centres (UNICs); dissemination of information to educators and educational institutions; and the orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries.

The Committee on Information made several recommendations on the work of DPI and the United Nations system, which were the basis of Assembly resolution 46/73 B. The Committee had before it reports on the 1990 activities of JUNC,⁽⁷⁾ public information activities of the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine,⁽⁸⁾ technical assistance to radio stations that were broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa,⁽⁹⁾ and a review of the Yearbook of the United Nations.⁽¹⁰⁾

During 1991, in response to a recommendation of the Committee, DPI made special efforts to strengthen UNICs and enhance the qualitative balance among them with respect to the discharge of their responsibilities, allocations and resources, and specialists' services. Such action included regional meetings of UNIC directors in Africa and Europe, special briefing programmes for key local staff and improvement of electronic communications capabilities. The total number of UNICs in 1991 was 61, of which 22 were in Africa, 14 in Asia, 13 in Europe and 12 in the Americas.

In 1990,⁽¹¹⁾ the General Assembly had urged the Secretary-General to facilitate and expedite the establishment of a UNIC at Windhoek. An agree-

ment to establish it was signed between the Government of Namibia and the United Nations on 21 August 1991.

Coordination in the UN system

JUNC activities. The inter-agency Joint United Nations Information Committee, which coordinated information activities in the United Nations system, held its seventeenth session in New York (24-26 June 1991).⁽¹²⁾ Its discussions covered special events, United Nations participation in international exhibits, the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Development Forum, inter-agency cooperation in audio-visual productions, services rendered by UNICS, and the use of computer technology in the area of information. Other discussions took up a proposal for a United Nations "identity package", the report on a United Nations system editors' meeting in 1990, the convening of a development information workshop in 1992, public opinion surveys about the United Nations and recommendations of the Committee on Information relevant to JUNC.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 11 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/73 B.

United Nations public information policies and activities

The General Assembly,

Taking note of the comprehensive and important report of the Committee on Information,

Also taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on questions relating to information,

1. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in respect of United Nations public information policies and activities, to implement the following recommendations adopted by the Committee on Information at its thirteenth session, in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions:

(a) The United Nations system as a whole should cooperate in a concerted manner, through its information services and the coordination of the Joint United Nations Information Committee, in promoting a more comprehensive and realistic image of the activities and potential of the United Nations system in all its endeavours, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, with particular emphasis on the creation of a climate of confidence, the strengthening of multilateralism and the promotion of the development activities in the United Nations system;

(b) Reaffirming the primary role of the General Assembly in elaborating, coordinating and harmonizing United Nations policies and activities in the field of information, the Secretary-General is requested to ensure that the activities of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, as the focal point of the public information tasks of the United Nations, are strength-

ened and improved, keeping in view the purposes and principles of the Charter, the priority areas defined by the Assembly and the recommendations of the Committee on Information, so as to ensure an objective and more coherent coverage of, as well as better knowledge about, the United Nations and its work. The Secretary-General should ensure that the Department of Public Information:

- (i) Cooperates more regularly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, especially at the working level, with a view to maximizing the contribution of the Department to the efforts of the organization and expresses interest in the continuation of the practice of a comprehensive statement by a representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation at each substantive session of the Committee on Information;
 - (ii) Enhances its cooperation with news agencies of and in the developing countries, in particular, the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries, the Eco-Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries and the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as with other news agencies and intergovernmental and regional organizations;
 - (iii) Continues to disseminate, in coordination with the information services of other relevant agencies, information about United Nations activities pertaining, *inter alia*, to:
 - a. International peace and security;
 - b. Disarmament;
 - c. Peace-keeping operations;
 - d. Decolonization and the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism;
 - e. The elimination of foreign occupation;
 - f. Human rights;
 - g. The elimination of all forms of racial discrimination;
 - h. The advancement of the status of women and their role in society;
 - i. Problems of economic and social development, as well as international economic cooperation aimed at resolving external debt problems;
 - j. The least developed countries;
 - k. The environment and development;
 - l. The campaign against terrorism in all its forms, bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 40/61 of 9 December 1985;
 - m. The international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking;
 - (iv) Does its utmost to disseminate widely and to publicize the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 and the tremendous efforts of the African countries towards recovery and development, as well as the positive response by the international community to alleviate the serious economic situation prevailing in Africa;
 - (v) Enhances the effectiveness of its activities and the dissemination of information on United Nations activities against the policies and practices of apartheid, giving due attention to the unilateral measures and official censorship imposed on the local and international media with regard to all aspects of that issue;
 - (vi) Continues to disseminate information about activities of the United Nations directed at a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of international conflicts by exclusively peaceful means, as highlighted in the Secretary-General's report on the work of the Organization;
 - (vii) Continues to cover all United Nations activities pertaining to the situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine in particular, and current developments in that region, and reports thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992;
 - (viii) Provides, in situations requiring immediate and special response, the necessary level of information support for the activities of the United Nations;
- (c) The Department of Public Information should continue its efforts in promoting an informed understanding of the work and purposes of the United Nations system among the peoples of the world and in strengthening the image of the United Nations system as a whole and, in this connection, it is recommended that the Secretary-General should ensure that the Department:
- (i) Continues to maintain consistent editorial independence and accuracy in reporting all the material that it produces, taking necessary measures to ensure that its output contains adequate, objective and equitable information about issues before the Organization, reflecting divergent opinions where they occur;
 - (ii) Continues to apply, in the context of the review of its role, performance and methods of work, appropriate modern technologies for the collection, production, storage, dissemination and distribution of information materials, including the use of satellite facilities;
 - (iii) Considers expanding the programme of telephone news bulletins that are paid for by its users;
 - (iv) Continues its cooperation with those countries which have expressed readiness to assist the United Nations in resuming short-wave broadcasts through their respective national networks free of charge and encourages expansion of such a type of cooperation with those developed and developing countries having recognized capabilities in this field;
 - (v) Takes adequate measures to resume taped radio programmes, which it has temporarily curtailed, if so requested by broadcasting stations;
 - (vi) Continues its briefing, assistance and orientation programme for broadcasters and journalists from developing countries focused on United Nations-related issues;
 - (vii) Provides, on the basis of its activities, information to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization about new forms of cooperation, at the regional and subregional levels, for the training of media professionals and for the improvement of the information and communication infrastructure of developing countries;

- (viii) Cooperates with educational institutions of Member States and with educators and education policy makers, informing them about United Nations activities;
- (ix) Considers, as of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the publication in the Arabic and Spanish languages, after each annual session of the General Assembly, of the press release containing the resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the results of the voting;
- (x) Ensures adequate daily coverage of United Nations open meetings in the two working languages of the Secretariat, reflecting the views of all delegations with accuracy and objectivity. The Department should also continue to cooperate closely with and provide assistance to members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association, taking into account their needs and requirements, especially in the area of press releases, press conferences and briefings, which provide them with basic information for reporting;
- (xi) Uses the official languages of the United Nations adequately in its written and audiovisual materials and makes balanced use of the two working languages of the Secretariat;
- (xii) Ensures timely distribution of its material to subscribers and to United Nations information centres;
- (d) The Department of Public Information should produce and distribute its publications in a timely manner:
 - (i) The improvement in format and printing of the UN Chronicle is welcome. The Department is encouraged to continue to consider the interests of specific target audiences as it formulates its editorial policies and take action to expand its circulation in order to make it easily accessible;
 - (ii) The Committee notes the report of the Secretary-General on the Yearbook of the United Nations and shares the assessment of the Secretary-General regarding unacceptable delays in the publication of the Yearbook; it recommends continuation of the Yearbook and stresses the continuing importance of maintaining the strict editorial independence, objectivity and comprehensiveness of the Yearbook, and requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the progress achieved in the implementation of the report, particularly as regards paragraphs 66 and 67;
- (e) Taking note of the Secretary-General's report of 15 February 1991, and recalling his report on assistance to those front-line States broadcasting or willing to broadcast to South Africa, requests the Secretary-General to assist, to the greatest extent possible, those front-line States in pursuing their concerns in the light of paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1991;
- (f) The Secretary-General is urged to continue his efforts to secure a sound and stable financial basis for the publications Development Forum and Africa Recovery;
- (g) It is recognized that United Nations information centres constitute an important means of disseminating information about the United Nations among the peoples of the world; therefore, the Department should conduct a periodic evaluation of the efficiency of each centre in disseminating information about the United Nations through the national media, information and educational institutions and non-governmental organizations; the evaluation should be used by the Committee to develop a broad framework in relation to the range of functions of the centres, taking into account the United Nations resources and the requirements of the regions;
- (h) The Department should coordinate closely with other field offices of the United Nations system, particularly those of the United Nations Development Programme, in order to avoid duplication of work, taking into account the functional autonomy that the United Nations information centres should have; in this respect, in countries where no local United Nations information centre exists, the Department should ensure that adequate information about the United Nations is provided; in addition, the Department should develop a framework for coordinating the information work carried out by the United Nations offices and officers serving in those countries where no United Nations information centre exists;
- (i) Recognizing that the United Nations information centres have been called upon to undertake tasks beyond their specific mandate upon the request of other organizations in the system, the Department should make every effort, where this is felt necessary, to seek reimbursement so that it can carry out the tasks without impairing its effectiveness in its specific duties;
- (j) Requests the Secretary-General to study ways of ensuring a qualitative balance among United Nations information centres all over the world with respect to the discharge of their responsibilities, budget allocations for such centres, the deployment of resources, and services of specialists in the field of information and to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;
- (k) Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at all sessions of the Committee on the budget of each of the United Nations information centres, including detailed information on the level of assistance being provided by the host countries;
- (l) The Committee on Information, having taken note of the request for the enhancing of United Nations information centres in Tehran, Dar es Salaam, Dhaka and Bujumbura, recommends that the Department of Public Information provide the necessary professionals and equipment where necessary;
- (m) The Committee on Information recommends that, pending final discussions with the Secretariat, the General Assembly should consider approval of the establishment of a new United Nations information centre in San'a; the Committee takes note of the requests of Costa Rica and Bulgaria to have information components in their countries;
- (n) Stressing the need for coordinating the information activities of the United Nations system and recognizing the important role that the Joint United Nations Information Committee plays in that regard, the Department of Public Information is encouraged to continue its active participation in the work of the Committee;
- (o) Taking into account the conclusion reached at the sixteenth session of the Joint United Nations Information Committee that the environment would presently constitute the highest priority issue suitable for inter-agency cooperation, the Department of Public Information should further pursue discussion of the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, to be held in 1992;

(p) It is recognized that free distribution of materials is necessary in the public information activities of the United Nations; however, as demands increase and whenever it is desirable and possible, the Department of Public Information should actively encourage the sale of its materials;

(q) In view of the importance of radio programmes in developing countries, the Secretary-General is requested to enhance the efficiency of and to ensure full programme delivery by all regional radio units, namely, the African, Asian, Caribbean, European, Latin American and Middle Eastern Units and the Anti-Apartheid Programmes Section, including production of radio programmes called for by General Assembly resolution 38/82 B of 15 December 1983;

(r) All reports of the Secretary-General, as well as reports by representatives of the Department of Public Information, to the Committee on Information and to the General Assembly, in particular on new programmes or on the expansion of existing programmes, should contain:

- (i) Detailed information on the output of the Department on each topic included in its work programme, which forms the basis of its programme budget;
- (ii) The costs of the activities undertaken on each topic;
- (iii) Adequate information on target audiences, end-use of the products of the Department and analysis of feedback data received by it;
- (iv) A statement detailing the priority level that the Secretary-General has attached to current or future activities of the Department in documents dealing with such activities;
- (v) Evaluation by the Department of the effectiveness of its different programmes and activities, with particular reference to the need constantly to review internal programme elements and activities;

(s) In order to facilitate continued contact between the Department of Public Information and the Committee on Information between sessions, it is recommended that the Bureau of the Committee on Information, together with representatives of each regional group and of China, in close contact with members of the Committee on Information, should meet, as required, and consult at periodic intervals with the Department of Public Information;

2. Also requests the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987, 43/213 of 21 December 1988, 44/200 B of 21 December 1989 and 45/254 A to C of 21 December 1990, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly;

3. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992, on the implementation of a system-wide information programme for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session, in 1992, on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the present resolution;

5. Invites Member States to submit to the Secretary-General, by 1 February 1992, observations and suggestions on ways and means of furthering the development of communications infrastructures and capabilities in developing countries, with a view to consolidating recent experience in the field of international cooperation aimed at enabling the developing countries to develop their own information and communication capacities, freely and independently, and requests the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Committee on Information at its fourteenth session;

6. Urges the Committee on Information, through its Bureau and the representatives of each regional group and China, to work in close contact with the Joint United Nations Information Committee in order to facilitate United Nations information system cooperation and coordination in informing the peoples of the world of the aims and activities of the Organization and requests the Secretary-General to submit the reports of the Joint United Nations Information Committee to the Committee on Information at its consecutive sessions;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution;

8. Requests the Committee on Information to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

9. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Questions relating to information".

General Assembly resolution 46/73 B

11 December 1991 Meeting 69 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/641) without vote 27 November (meeting 29); draft by Chairman of Committee on Information (A/SPC/46/L.6); agenda item 75.

Financial implications. 5th Committee, A/46/755; S-G, A/SPC/46/L.7, A/C.5/46/50.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 7-10, 29; 5th Committee 46; plenary 69.

The Special Political Committee decided not to take action on a draft resolution submitted by Costa Rica concerning the establishment of a UNIC there.⁽¹³⁾

REFERENCES

- ⁽¹⁾A/46/21. ⁽²⁾A/SPC/46/3. ⁽³⁾CII/MD/1. ⁽⁴⁾26 C/100. ⁽⁵⁾GA res. 45/76 B, 11 Dec. 1990. ⁽⁶⁾A/46/449. ⁽⁷⁾A/AC.198/1991/3. ⁽⁸⁾A/AC.198/1991/4. ⁽⁹⁾A/AC.198/1991/5. ⁽¹⁰⁾A/AC.198/1991/6. ⁽¹¹⁾GA res. 45/248 B, 21 Dec. 1990. ⁽¹²⁾ACC/1991/11. ⁽¹³⁾A/SPC/46/L.8.

Radiation effects

The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation held its fortieth session at Vienna (13-17 May 1991),⁽¹⁾ continuing its work on the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources. It took note of a General Assembly request of 1990⁽²⁾ that it continue its review of problems of radiation doses and effects.

The Committee examined documents prepared by the Secretariat on various subjects and focused its technical discussions on radiation exposures-

natural, man-made environmental, medical and occupational; radiation effects on the developing human brain and on the environment; epidemiological evaluations of radiation effects; dose and dose-rate effects on radiation response; mechanisms of radiation oncogenesis; deterministic effects of radiation in children; hereditary effects of radiation; stimulation effects from low-level radiation; and perception of radiation risks. The Committee made suggestions for the further development of those topics, in particular pointing out additional information to be considered.

With regard to obtaining more extensive data for exposure evaluations, the Committee noted that many replies had been received from Member States on medical and occupational radiation exposures, but that additional data were desirable in most of the areas discussed, particularly on levels of radon indoors and on releases of radioactive materials from industrial uses of materials and from activities connected with the nuclear fuel cycle.

The Committee received a presentation of an international review assessing the consequences in the USSR of the 1986 Chernobyl accident. The Committee hoped that the results of the international conference which would conclude the project would clarify the scientific issues and lead to better public understanding of the accident and the consequences associated with it (see PART SEVEN, Chapter I).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 9 December, on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/44.

Effects of atomic radiation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 913(X) of 3 December 1955, by which it established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, and its subsequent resolutions on the subject, including resolution 45/71 of 11 December 1990, in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Scientific Committee to continue its work,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation,

Reaffirming the desirability of the Scientific Committee continuing its work,

concerned about the potentially harmful effects on present and future generations resulting from the levels of radiation to which man is exposed,

Conscious of the continued need to examine and compile information about atomic and ionizing radiation and to analyse its effects on man and his environment,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Scientific Committee to submit, as soon as the relevant studies are completed, shorter reports with supporting scientific documents on the specialized topics mentioned by the Committee,

1. Commends the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation for the valuable

contribution it has been making in the course of the past thirty-six years, since its inception, to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation and for fulfilling its original mandate with scientific authority and independence of judgement;

2. Notes with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific cooperation between the Scientific Committee and the United Nations Environment Programme;

3. Requests the Scientific Committee to continue its work, including its important coordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources;

4. Endorses the intentions and plans of the Scientific Committee for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on behalf of the General Assembly;

5. Also requests the Scientific Committee to continue at its next session the review of the important problems in the field of radiation and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

6. Requests the United Nations Environment Programme to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the work of the Scientific Committee and for the dissemination of its findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public;

7. Expresses its appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and non-governmental organizations, and invites them to increase their cooperation in this field;

8. Invites Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned to provide further relevant data about doses, effects and risks from various sources of radiation, which would greatly help in the preparation of future reports of the Scientific Committee to the General Assembly.

General Assembly resolution 46/44

9 December 1991 Meeting 66 Adopted without vote

Approved by Special Political Committee (A/46/636) without vote, 10 October (meeting 4); 32-nation draft (A/SPC/46/L.2); agenda item 70.

Sponsors: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: SPC 3, 4; plenary 66.

REFERENCES

⁽¹⁾A/46/218. ⁽²⁾GA res. 45/71, 11 Dec. 1990.

Antarctica

Antarctica and the environment

Reports of the Secretary-General. Pursuant to a General Assembly resolution of 1990,⁽¹⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991⁽²⁾ on the state of the environment in Antarctica and its impact on the global system. The report considered the Antarctic atmosphere, including ozone depletion and the carbon dioxide balance; terrestrial and marine environments; and scientific research and protection of the Antarctic environ-

ment. The Secretary-General concluded that the increase of scientific activities in Antarctica and man-induced phenomena such as the depletion of the ozone layer had increased public awareness of the dangers to the Antarctic environment and to the global system. Moreover, speculation about possible exploitation of Antarctic mineral resources and its detrimental environmental impact had become a source of concern. In the preceding five years, a number of initiatives had been taken in various forums, including the Antarctic Treaty system, seeking answers to questions related to protecting the Antarctic environment and its associated ecosystems.

Also in October,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General presented a study on the feasibility of establishing a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica to help promote coordinated international cooperation in scientific research, particularly in regard to the global environment and ecosystems, as well as to provide early warning of climate change and accidents. The study, requested by the Assembly in 1990,⁽¹⁾ provided mainly technical information and cost estimates. It concluded that the execution of such a project would be a complicated exercise and that the active involvement of Member States with expertise in the area, relevant United Nations programmes, specialized agencies and other international governmental and non-governmental organizations would be essential.

Annexed to the report were replies to the Secretary-General's invitation for submission of pertinent information from three Member States—one of them acting on behalf of the States parties to the 1959 Antarctic Treaty—six United Nations organizations and programmes, and Greenpeace International.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/41 A by roll-call vote.

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Recalling its resolutions 38/77 of 15 December 1983, 39/152 of 17 December 1984, 40/156 A and B of 16 December 1985, 41/88 A and B of 4 December 1986, 42/46 A and B of 30 November 1987, 43/83 A and B of 7 December 1988, 44/124 A and B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 A and B of 12 December 1990,

Recalling also the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,^a the second meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Cooperation of the South Atlantic, held at Abuja from 25 to 29 June 1990,^b the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held at Cairo from 31 July to 5 August 1990,^c and the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads

of Government, held at Harare from 16 to 22 October 1991,^d

Taking into account the debates on this item held since its thirty-eighth session,

Reaffirming the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/88 A, 42/46 B, 43/83 A, 44/124 B and 45/78 A,

Conscious of the particular significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, environment, its effects on global climate conditions, economy and scientific research,

Conscious also of the interrelationship between Antarctica and the physical, chemical and biological processes that regulate the total Earth system,

Welcoming the increasing recognition of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems and of the need for a comprehensive agreement to be negotiated by the international community on the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

Sharing the concern over the environmental degradation of Antarctica and its impact on the global environment expressed at the first, second and third substantive sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development,

Welcoming the increasing support, including by some Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, for the establishment of Antarctica as a nature reserve or world park to ensure the protection and conservation of its environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems for the benefit of all mankind,

Welcoming the signing of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties on 3 October 1991 at Madrid, which among other things banned prospecting and mining in and around Antarctica for the next fifty years,

Welcoming also the ongoing trend in acknowledging the need for internationally coordinated scientific research stations in Antarctica in order to minimize unnecessary duplication and logistical support facilities,

Welcoming further the increasing awareness of and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community, and convinced of the advantages to the whole of mankind of a better knowledge of Antarctica,

Affirming its conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue for ever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become the scene or object of international discord,

Reaffirming that the management and use of Antarctica should be conducted in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and of promoting international cooperation for the benefit of mankind as a whole,

Convinced of the need to prevent or minimize any negative impact of human activity resulting from the large

^aA/44/551-S/20870.

^bA/45/474.

^cA/45/421-S/21797.

^dA/46/708.

number of scientific stations and expeditions, including tourism, in Antarctica on the environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on a United Nations-sponsored station in Antarctica and decides to keep the matter under review;

2. Takes note also of the report of the Secretary-General on the state of the environment in Antarctica, and requests the Secretary-General to monitor and gather information within existing resources on the state of the environment in Antarctica and to submit an annual report to the General Assembly;

3. Expresses its regret that, despite the numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General or his representative has not been invited to the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and urges once again the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to their future meetings;

4. Reiterates its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to deposit information and documents covering all aspects of Antarctica with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereof to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session;

5. Expresses its disappointment, while welcoming the recent signing at Madrid of the Protocol on Environmental Protection by the Antarctic Treaty parties, that the Protocol was not negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

6. Expresses its concern that the Madrid Protocol on Environmental Protection lacks the monitoring and implementation mechanisms to comply with the provisions of the Protocol and has not taken into consideration the call of the international community to ban permanently prospecting and mining in Antarctica;

7. Underlines its call that any move at drawing up an international convention to establish a nature reserve or world park in Antarctica and its dependent and associated ecosystems must be negotiated with the full participation of the international community;

8. Reaffirms the need to promote public awareness of the importance of Antarctica to the ecosystem, and in this regard requests the Secretary-General to explore the possibility of providing the relevant materials on Antarctica through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat;

9. Calls upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to increase the level of cooperation and collaboration with a view to reducing the number of scientific stations in Antarctica;

10. Urges all members of the international community to ensure that all activities in Antarctica are carried out exclusively for the purpose of peaceful scientific investigation and that all such activities will ensure the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of the Antarctic environment and are for the benefit of all mankind;

11. Urges all States Members of the United Nations to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

General Assembly resolution 46/41 A

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 101-0-7 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/679) by roll-call vote (65-0-8), 20 November (meeting 39); 20-nation draft (A/C.1/46/L.50); agenda item 66.

Sponsors: Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Zimbabwe.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 38, 39; plenary 65.

Roll-call vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None

Abstaining: Fiji, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Portugal, Turkey, Ukraine

During the vote in the Assembly, the following announced that they were not participating: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

Participation of South Africa

In a report of September 1991,⁽⁴⁾ the Secretary-General responded to a 1990 resolution of the General Assembly,⁽⁵⁾ which viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties (Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay), and appealed again to those Parties to exclude South Africa from their meetings. On 29 May 1991, the Secretary-General had received a note from Germany, on behalf of the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty, declaring that a 1987 note from Australia⁽⁶⁾ continued to reflect their position.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 6 December, on the recommendation of the First Committee, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/41 B by roll-call vote.

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 43/83 8 of 7 December 1988, 44/124 B of 15 December 1989 and 45/78 B of 12 December 1990,

Having considered the item entitled "Question of Antarctica",

Noting with regret that the apartheid minority regime of South Africa, which has been suspended from participation in the General Assembly of the United Nations, has continued to participate in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties,

Recalling the resolution adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its fiftieth ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 22 July 1989,^a

Recalling the relevant paragraphs of the final documents adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,^b

Recalling also declaration AHG/Decl.4(XXVII) on South Africa adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh ordinary session, held at Abuja from 3 to 5 June 1991,^c

Recalling that the Antarctic Treaty is, by its terms, intended to further the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting that the system of apartheid existing in South Africa, which has been universally condemned, constitutes a threat to regional and international peace and security,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;
2. Views with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid minority regime of South Africa in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties;
3. Appeals once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the apartheid minority regime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date until such time that the abhorrent system and practices of apartheid minority domination are totally eliminated in South Africa;
4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 2 above;
5. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Question of Antarctica".

^aA/44/603.

^bA/44/551-S/20870.

^cA/46/390.

General Assembly resolution 46/41 B

6 December 1991 Meeting 65 107-0-6 (roll-call vote)

Approved by First Committee (A/46/679) by roll-call vote (73-0-6), 20 November (meeting 391; draft by Gabon for African Group (A/C.1/46/L.51); agenda item 66.

Meeting numbers. GA 46th session: 1st Committee 38, 39; plenary 65.

Roll-call vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriva, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Mauritius, Portugal, Ukraine

During the vote in the Assembly, the following announced that they were not participating: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lesotho, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Turkey, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay.

REFERENCES

- (1)GA res. 45/78 A, 12 Dec. 1990. (2)A/46/590. (3)A/46/583. (4)A/46/512. (5)GA res. 45/78 B, 12 Dec. 1990. (6)YUN 1987, p. 357.

Cyprus question

Under the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council, the Secretary-General continued his mission of good offices concerning Cyprus, with the objective of preserving the State of Cyprus and establishing a new constitutional arrangement between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. He undertook to convene a high-level international meeting to work out an overall agreement. However, the meeting was delayed by parliamentary elections and a subsequent change of government in Turkey.

The Security Council twice extended the mandate of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), in June and December 1991.

Although the question of Cyprus was included in the agenda of the forty-sixth (1991) General Assembly session (decisions 45/458 of 16 September and 46/402 of 20 September), it was not discussed. However, in suspending the session on 20 December, the Assembly retained the question on its agenda (decision 46/468).

Secretary-General's good offices

The Secretary-General's mission of good offices in Cyprus focused on establishing a new constitutional arrangement that would regulate the relations of the Greek Cypriot and 'Turkish Cypriot communities on a federal, bi-communal and bi-zonal basis, while at the same time preserving the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the State of Cyprus. In the efforts to reach an overall agreement that would take into account the interests and concerns of both sides, discussions were held during the year with the leaders of the two communities as well as with Greek and Turkish government representatives.

Following a statement by the Secretary-General on 27 March 1991 to the Security Council on his mission of good offices, the Council President on 28 March issued the following statement on behalf of the Council members: (1)

"The members of the Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus. They are unanimous in expressing their full support of his current efforts.

"The members of the Council agree with the Secretary-General's assessment of the current situation, including the main issues that remain to be clarified before an outline can be completed, and encourage him to continue his efforts along the lines he has proposed by making suggestions to facilitate the discussions.

"The members of the Council reaffirm Security Council resolution 649(1990) and the mandate for the Secretary-General's mission of good offices as set out in resolution 367(1975); and recall that resolution 649(1990) reaffirmed in particular Security Council resolution 367(1975) as well as the Council's support for the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the leaders of the two communities. This should continue to serve as the basis for the Secretary-General's effort to arrive at an agreed outline.

"The members of the Council urge all concerned to act in a manner consistent with resolution 649(1990), to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and to continue the discussions that have taken place over the past few months in order to resolve without delay the outstanding issues.

"The members of the Council welcome the Secretary-General's intention to submit a further report by early July 1991 on his effort to arrive at an agreed outline of an overall settlement. The members of the Council will decide, in the light of the situation at that time, on any further measures for proceeding that may be necessary."

In another statement, on 27 June, the Secretary-General said he found attractive the idea of a high-level international meeting that would result in an agreed outline for an arrangement, provided that it was thoroughly prepared to ensure its success. To that end, he proposed two rounds of discussions to be undertaken by his representatives in July and August with all concerned to elaborate a set of

ideas that would bring the parties within agreement range on all the issues. He suggested that, following those discussions, he would assess whether the conditions were ripe for a high-level meeting. The Council endorsed that approach in the following statement, issued on its behalf by its President on 28 June:(2)

"The members of the Security Council have considered the Secretary-General's report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus. They are unanimous in reiterating their full support of his current efforts.

"The members of the Council recall that they had urged all concerned to cooperate with the Secretary-General and to continue the discussions with a view to resolving without delay the outstanding issues. They regret that, despite the Secretary-General's effort, the necessary progress has not yet been made on these outstanding issues.

"The members of the Council endorse the Secretary-General's view that a high-level international meeting, if properly prepared and of adequate duration, could give his effort the necessary impetus and achieve an agreed outline of an overall settlement. They agree with the Secretary-General's judgement that before such a meeting could be held the two sides should be within agreement range on all the issues. They urgently appeal to all concerned to spare no efforts to achieve this goal.

"The members of the Council further endorse the Secretary-General's intention to have his aides meet with all concerned during the months of July and August to try to work out a set of ideas that would bring the two sides within agreement range on each of the eight headings of the outline. The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to pursue these consultations urgently and to assist this process by making suggestions.

"The members of the Council request the Secretary-General to provide a full report to the Council by the end of August on the substance of the ideas that were discussed and the responses of all concerned, and to provide his assessment of the situation, particularly with regard to whether the conditions are conducive to a successful outcome of a high-level international meeting."

Reporting to the Council again on 8 October,(3) the Secretary-General stated that, although differences remained to be resolved on a number of issues, the set of ideas elaborated by his representatives in August provided the basis for an overall framework agreement. Summing up, he emphasized that it was important that the preparatory work be concluded without delay so that a high-level meeting could be convened. To that end, he requested his representatives to resume their discussions with both sides in early November in order to finalize the set of ideas for an agreement. If that effort proceeded in keeping with the basic principles adopted by the Council and accepted by both sides in 1977 and 1979, he was confident that it would be possible to convene

the high-level meeting before the end of 1991. He concluded by appealing again to both sides to refrain from any counter-productive statements or actions.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (October)

On 11 October, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 716(1991).

The Security Council,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1991 on his mission of good offices in Cyprus,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in preparing a set of ideas as the basis for arriving at an agreed overall framework agreement on Cyprus,

Noting with concern the difficulties encountered in completing this work,

Regretting that it was not possible to convene the high-level international meeting⁷ foreseen in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 28 June 1991,

1. Commends the Secretary-General for his efforts during the past few months and endorses his report and observations;

2. Reaffirms its previous resolutions on Cyprus;

3. Reaffirms its position on the Cyprus question, expressed most recently in resolution 649(1990) and in line with the 1977 and 1979 high-level agreements between the parties in Cyprus, that the fundamental principles of a Cyprus settlement are the sovereignty, Independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; the exclusion of union in whole or in part with any other country and any form of partition or secession; and the establishment of a new constitutional arrangement for Cyprus that would ensure the well-being and security of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities in a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation;

4. Reaffirms that its position on the solution to the Cyprus problem is based on one State of Cyprus comprising two politically equal communities as defined by the Secretary-General in the eleventh paragraph of annex I to his report dated 8 March 1990;

5. Calls upon the parties to adhere fully to these principles and to negotiate within the framework of them without introducing concepts that are at variance with them;

6. Reaffirms that the Secretary-General's mission of good offices is with the two communities whose participation in the process is on an equal footing;

7. Endorses the Secretary-General's intention to resume discussions in early November with the two parties in Cyprus and Greece and Turkey to complete the set of ideas on an overall framework agreement;

8. Considers that convening a high-level international meeting chaired by the Secretary-General in which the two communities and Greece and Turkey would participate represents an effective mechanism for concluding an overall framework agreement on Cyprus;

9. Requests the leaders of the two communities and Greece and Turkey to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his representatives so that the high-level international meeting can be convened before the end of this year;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council in November 1991 whether sufficient

progress has been made to convene the high-level international meeting and, should conditions not be ripe, to convey to the Council the set of ideas as they will have evolved by that time with his assessment of the situation.

Security Council resolution 716(1991)

11 October 1991 Meeting 3013 Adopted unanimously

Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23137).

Further report of the Secretary-General. In accordance with the Council's request, the Secretary-General submitted on 19 December a further report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus.⁽⁴⁾ He noted that, as a result of parliamentary elections and the subsequent change of government in Turkey, the discussions towards the convening of a high-level meeting had had to be postponed. He expressed disappointment that the Cyprus question had not been resolved, but was convinced that the two communities would recognize that a solution was in their respective self-interest.

The Secretary-General believed that the framework for a settlement had become clear and an agreement would result in the establishment of a bi-communal and bi-zonal federation, i.e., one State comprising two politically equal communities in which sovereignty would be equally shared but indivisible. He stressed that the expectations raised earlier in the year to convene a high-level international meeting to conclude an overall framework agreement must not be lost. It was vital that the set of ideas that had emerged be preserved and completed in preparation for such a meeting. It was also important for both sides, with the necessary flexibility and realism, to focus their attention on the establishment of a federal republic. The Secretary-General believed that a solution was within reach if all concerned were willing to contribute to a compromise solution that would safeguard the interests and concerns of both sides.

UNFICYP

The United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus, established by the Security Council in 1964,⁽⁵⁾ continued throughout 1991 to supervise the cease-fire lines of the Cyprus National Guard and of the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces. It also continued to provide security for civilians in the area between the lines; discharge its functions with regard to the security, welfare and well-being of the Greek Cypriots living in northern Cyprus; visit regularly Turkish Cypriots residing in the south; and support United Nations relief operations. The area between the cease-fire lines-the buffer zone-was kept under constant surveillance by UNFICYP through a system of 150 observation posts, with 51 of them permanently manned as at 30 November 1991.

As part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, UNFICYP continued to facilitate economic and other civilian activities in the areas between and adjacent to the cease-fire lines, including assisting both communities with regard to the supply of electricity and water. It also continued to provide frequent emergency medical services to civilians of both communities and cooperated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in providing humanitarian assistance to needy displaced persons.

Report of the Secretary-General (May). The Secretary-General submitted a report on 31 May 1991(6) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, covering developments from 1 December 1990 to 31 May 1991. The report brought up to date the activities of UNFICYP and the Secretary-General's mission of good offices. It showed that UNFICYP had continued to perform its functions, often under difficult circumstances. The Secretary-General recommended an extension of its mandate for a further six months.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)

On 14 June, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 697(1991).

The Security Council,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 31 May 1991,

Taking note also of the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 June 1991,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186(1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period ending on 15 December 1991;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 30 November 1991;

3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Security Council resolution 697(1991)

14 June 1991 Meeting 2992 Adopted unanimously
Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/22700).

Report of the Secretary-General (November). The Secretary-General submitted another report on 30 November,⁽⁷⁾ covering the United Nations operation in Cyprus since 1 June. He expressed regret that the political climate on the island had not improved to the point where UNFICYP's initiatives for a return to normal conditions could

progress unimpeded. He had no doubt that UNFICYP's presence remained indispensable and therefore recommended to the Council an extension of its mandate for a further six months.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (December)

On 12 December, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 723(1991).

The Security Council,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus of 30 November 1991,

Noting also the recommendation by the Secretary-General that the Security Council extend the stationing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for a further period of six months,

Noting further that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the Force in Cyprus beyond 15 December 1991,

Reaffirming the provisions of resolution 186(1964) of 4 March 1964 and other relevant resolutions,

1. Extends once more the stationing in Cyprus of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force established under resolution 186(1964) for a further period ending on 15 June 1992;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices, to keep the Security Council informed of the progress made and to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution by 31 May 1992;

3. Calls upon all the parties concerned to continue to cooperate with the Force on the basis of the present mandate.

Security Council resolution 723(1991)

12 December 1991 Meeting 3022 Adopted unanimously
Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23281).

Financing of UNFICYP

Report of the Secretary-General (May). In his report of 31 May on the United Nations operations in Cyprus,(6) the Secretary-General also noted that voluntary contributions from Governments to the part of the financing of UNFICYP which was borne by the Organization amounted to only \$3.2 million against anticipated expenditures of some \$15.4 million for the six-month period ending on 31 May 1991. As contributions had never been sufficient to meet UNFICYP's costs, the reimbursement claims from the troop-contributing countries had been met only up to December 1980. Unless additional contributions were received, the accumulated deficit in the UNFICYP Special Account was expected to be approximately \$178.7 million for the periods since the inception of the Force. He therefore suggested that the United Nations share of the costs be financed from assessed contributions.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION (June)

On 14 June 1991, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 698(1991).

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 186(1964) of 4 March 1964 establishing the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus for an initial period of three months,

Also recalling its subsequent resolutions extending the mandate of the Force, most recently its resolution 697(1991) of 14 June 1991,

Also recalling the report of the Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990 and the recommendations contained therein,

Further recalling its resolution 682(1990) of 21 December 1990 by which it decided to examine the problem of the costs and financing of the Force in all its aspects, with a view to putting into effect an alternative method of financing simultaneously with the renewal of the mandate on or before 15 June 1991,

Taking note with appreciation of the recent consultations among Council members on the problem of the costs and financing of the Force in all its aspects resulting in the report of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council of 31 May 1991,

Also taking note with concern of the latest report of the Secretary-General which once again draws attention to the chronic financing problem of the Force,

Reaffirming again the statement of the President of the Security Council of 30 May 1990 in which the members emphasized that United Nations peace-keeping operations must be launched and maintained on a sound and secure financial basis,

Stressing the importance of an early agreement on a resolution of the Cyprus problem,

1. Concludes that a method of financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus is needed which will put the Force on a sound and secure financial basis;

2. Further concludes that the question of the costs of the Force needs to be studied further, with the aim of both reducing and clearly defining the costs for which the United Nations should be responsible;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to hold consultations with members of the Council, troop-contributing countries and others concerned, on the question of costs, taking into account both the report of the Secretariat Review Team of 7 December 1990 and the report of the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council of 31 May 1991. and to report to the Council by 1 October 1991, and undertakes to decide, in the light of this report and by the time of the next extension of the mandate of the Force on or before 15 December 1991. on measures to be taken to put the Force onto a sound and secure financial basis.

Security Council resolution 698(1991)

14 June 1991 Meeting 2993 Adopted unanimously

3-nation draft (S/22697).

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom.

Report of the Secretary-General (October). Pursuant to the Council's request, the Secretary-General submitted a report on the financing of UNFICYP on 15 October 1991.⁽⁸⁾ He discussed the possibilities of reducing costs-reduction of troops; reduction of troops with a seasonal increase; replacement of troops by less expensive ones; change of structure; transformation of UNFICYP into an observer mission; abolition of humanita-

rian or economic work, examination of operational costs; and examination of extra and extraordinary costs-and the possibilities of increasing income, which had been identified in a report of 31 May prepared by the Group of Friends of the President of the Security Council.

The Secretary-General concluded that the current financial arrangements needed to be revised urgently and reiterated his recommendation that the Council approve the funding of the costs of UNFICYP from 1 January 1992 through assessed contributions on the peace-keeping scale.

A draft resolution on the financing of UNFICYP was submitted by Austria and the United Kingdom on 10 December, but was not acted upon by the Council.⁽⁹⁾

REFERENCES

- (1)S/22415. (2)S/22744. (3)S/23121. ⁽⁴⁾S/23300. ⁽⁵⁾YUN 1964, p. 165, SC res. 186(1964), 4 Mar. 1964. (6)S/22665 & Add.1,2. (7)S/23263 & Add.1. ⁽⁸⁾S/23144. (9)S/23277.

Institutional questions

Admissions to UN membership

The Security Council unanimously recommended on 8 August the granting of United Nations membership to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea. The following day, the Council acted on the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, formerly parts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, recently independent from the USSR, were recommended on 12 September.

On 17 September 1991, these seven States were admitted to the United Nations, bringing the total membership of the Organization to 166.

The two Koreas

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 8 August 1991, the Security Council adopted without vote resolution 702(1991).

The Security Council,

Having examined separately the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea^a and of the Republic of Korea^b for admission to the United Nations,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/295-S/22777.

^bA/46/296-S/22778.

Security Council resolution 702(1991)

8 August 1991 Meeting 3001 Adopted without vote

Draft by Committee on Admission of New Members (S/22895).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 September 1991, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/1.

Admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations
The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 8 August 1991 that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,^a

Having considered separately the application for membership of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the application for membership of the Republic of Korea,

1. Decides to admit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations;
2. Decides to admit the Republic of Korea to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/354.

General Assembly resolution 46/1

17 September 1991 Meeting 1 Adopted without vote

143-nation draft (A/46/L.1 & Add.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Leaotho Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamehliya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Micronesia

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 August, the Security Council adopted without vote resolution 703(1991).

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to the United Nations,^a

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Federated States of Micronesia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/342-S/22864.

Security Council resolution 703(1991)

9 August 1991 Meeting 3002 Adopted without vote

Draft by Committee on Admission of New Members (S/22896).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 September, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/2.

Admission of the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 9 August 1991 that the Federated States of Micronesia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,^a

Having considered the application for membership of the Federated States of Micronesia,

Decides to admit the Federated States of Micronesia to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/355.

General Assembly resolution 46/2

17 September 1991 Meeting 1 Adopted without vote

92-nation draft (A/46/L.2 & Add.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Marshall Islands

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 9 August, the Security Council adopted without vote resolution 704(1991).

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to the United Nations,^a

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of the Marshall Islands be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/343-S/22865.

Security Council resolution 704(1991)

9 August 1991 Meeting 3003 Adopted without vote

Draft by Committee on Admission of New Members (S/22897).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 September, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/3.

Admission of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 9 August 1991 that the Republic of the Marshall Islands should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,^a

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of the Marshall Islands,

Decides to admit the Republic of the Marshall Islands to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/356.

General Assembly resolution 46/3

17 September 1991 Meeting 1 Adopted without vote

93-nation draft (A/46/L.3 & Add.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Sāo Tomé and Príncipe, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Estonia

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 12 September, the Security Council adopted without vote resolution 709(1991).

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Estonia for admission to the United Nations,^a

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Estonia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/411-S/23002.

Security Council resolution 709(1991)

12 September 1991 Meeting 3007 Adopted without vote

Draft by Committee on Admission of New Members (S/23021)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 September, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/4 without vote.

Admission of the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Estonia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,^a

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Estonia,

Decides to admit the Republic of Estonia to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/460.

General Assembly resolution 46/4

17 September 1991 Meeting 1 Adopted without vote

101-nation draft (A/46/L.4 & Add.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Latvia

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 12 September, the Security Council adopted without vote resolution 710(1991).

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Latvia for admission to the United Nations,^a

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Latvia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/412-S/23003.

Security Council resolution 710(1991)

12 September 1991 Meeting 3007 Adopted without vote

Draft by Committee on Admission of New Members (S/23021).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 September, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/5.

Admission of the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Latvia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,^a

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Latvia,

Decides to admit the Republic of Latvia to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/460.

General Assembly resolution 46/5

17 September 1991 Meeting 1 Adopted without vote

101-nation draft (A/46/L.5 & Add.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint

Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Lithuania

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

On 12 September, the Security Council adopted without vote resolution 711(1991).

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Lithuania for admission to the United Nations,^a

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Lithuania be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/413-S/23004.

Security Council resolution 711(1991)

12 September 1991 Meeting 3007 Adopted without vote
Draft by Committee on Admission of New Members (S/23021).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 17 September, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/6.

Admission of the Republic of Lithuania
to membership in the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Having received the recommendation of the Security Council of 12 September 1991 that the Republic of Lithuania should be admitted to membership in the United Nations,^a

Having considered the application for membership of the Republic of Lithuania,

Decides to admit the Republic of Lithuania to membership in the United Nations.

^aA/46/460.

General Assembly resolution 46/6

17 September 1991 Meeting 1 Adopted without vote
101-nation draft (A/46/L.6 & Add.1); agenda item 20.

Sponsors: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, USSR, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia.

Appointment of the Secretary-General

Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt was appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations by the General Assembly on 3 December 1991 for a five-year term beginning on 1 January 1992. He was to succeed Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of Peru, who completed two terms in office.

SECURITY COUNCIL ACTION

At a meeting held in private on 21 November, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 720(1991).

The Security Council,

Having considered the question of the recommendation for the appointment of the Secretary-General of the United Nations,

Recommends to the General Assembly that Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali be appointed Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office from 1 January 1992 to 31 December 1996.

Security Council resolution 720(1991)

21 November 1991 Meeting 3017 Adopted unanimously
Draft prepared in consultations among Council members (S/23234).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 3 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/21.

Appointment of the Secretary-General
of the United Nations

The General Assembly,

Acting in accordance with the recommendation contained in Security Council resolution 720(1991) of 21 November 1991,^a

Appoints Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali Secretary-General of the United Nations for a term of office beginning on 1 January 1992 and ending on 31 December 1996.

^aA/46/700.

General Assembly resolution 46/21

3 December 1991 Meeting 59 Adopted without vote
15-nation draft (A/46/L.26); agenda item 16.

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, France, India, Romania, USSR, United Kingdom, United States, Yemen, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

Institutional machinery

Security Council

In 1991, the Security Council held 53 meetings and adopted 42 resolutions.

Agenda

The Security Council considered 19 agenda items during 1991. It continued the practice of adopting at each meeting the agenda for that meeting. (For list of agenda items, see APPENDIX IV.)

On 17 September,(1) the Secretary-General notified the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of 12 matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that the Council had discussed since his previous annual notification.(2) He listed 140 other matters not discussed during the period but of which the Council remained seized.

By decision 46/408 of 25 November, the General Assembly took note of those matters.

Report for 1990/91

At a private meeting on 29 November 1991, the Council unanimously adopted its report covering the period from 16 June 1990 to 15 June 1991.⁽³⁾ The General Assembly took note of the report by decision 46/424 of 12 December.

Membership

On 11 December, by decision 46/418, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and to include the item in the provisional agenda of its 1992 session.

General Assembly

The General Assembly met in two sessions during 1991, to resume and conclude its forty-fifth (1990) regular session and to hold the major part of its forty-sixth session. The forty-fifth session resumed from 29 April to 3 May, from 13 to 17 May, from 10 to 28 June, on 12, 13 and 27 August and on 13 and 16 September 1991.

The forty-sixth session opened on 17 September and continued until its suspension on 20 December.

Representatives' credentials

In 1990,⁽⁴⁾ the General Assembly had retained on the agenda of its forty-fifth session the report of the Credentials Committee. No action was taken on the report at the resumed forty-fifth session in 1991.

At its first meeting in 1991, on 9 October, the Credentials Committee examined a memorandum of the previous day from the Secretary-General indicating that credentials of representatives to the General Assembly's forty-sixth session had been submitted by 117 Member States. The Legal Counsel explained that the memorandum related solely to Member States that had submitted formal credentials.

On 10 December, at its second meeting, the Committee examined a further memorandum from the Secretary-General, which was orally updated by the Legal Counsel, reporting that, since the Committee's first meeting, formal credentials from 37 other Member States had been received. In addition, information concerning the appointment of their representatives to the forty-sixth session had been communicated to the Secretary-General by 11 Member States, by means of a facsimile communication, letter or note verbale. The Committee Chairman proposed that the Committee accept the credentials of all those Member States, including those that had communicated by facsimile, letter or note verbale, on the understanding that the latter would submit formal credentials as soon as possible.

At each meeting, the Committee, acting without vote on an oral proposal by its Chairman, adopted a resolution by which it accepted the credentials received. The Committee also recommended to the Assembly two draft resolutions approving its first⁽⁵⁾ and second⁽⁶⁾ reports. The Assembly held no discussion and took no action on either report.

Organization of the 1991 session

On 20 September 1991, by decision 46/401, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee as set forth in its first report,⁽⁷⁾ adopted without vote a number of provisions concerning the organization of the 1991 session.

The Committee's recommendations concerned rationalization of the Assembly's work; the schedule of meetings; meeting records; the general debate; explanations of vote, right of reply and length of statements; concluding statements; questions related to the programme budget; documentation; resolutions; special conferences; and meetings of subsidiary organs.

Subsidiary organs

By decisions 46/403 A, B, C and D, adopted on the recommendation of the Committee on Conferences⁽⁸⁾ on 17 September, 20 September, 28 October and 18 November, respectively, the General Assembly authorized the following subsidiary organs to hold meetings during its 1991 session: Governing Council and Standing Committee for Programme Matters of the United Nations Development Programme; Committee on Relations with the Host Country; Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; Special Committee against Apartheid; Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East; Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; Special High-Level Council for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction; Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements; and Trust Committee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

Agenda

At its resumed forty-fifth session, on 29 April 1991, the General Assembly decided to reopen consideration of the agenda items or sub-items on the appointment of a member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee; trade and development; the 1990-1991 programme budget; and other per-

sonnel questions (decision 45/402 B). By decision 45/402 D of 21 June, the Assembly, at the request of Australia, Canada, Japan, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States,(9) reopened consideration of two agenda items, on the United Nations common system and the United Nations pension system. In addition, consideration of the following items was reopened: financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (decision 45/402 E of 28 June); a sub-item on the appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 45/402 F of 27 August); and the review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations (decision 45/402 G of 13 September).

Two additional items were included in the agenda of the resumed session (decision 45/402 B), on 29 April and 13 May, respectively, namely, the financing of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission and other activities arising from Security Council resolution 687(1991); and the financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara. On 10 June, by decision 45/402 C, the Assembly included in its agenda the financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador.

By decisions adopted on 16 September, the Assembly included items in the draft agenda of its forty-sixth session on: the question of Cyprus (45/458); Iraqi aggression and the continued occupation of Kuwait in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations (45/459); financing of activities arising from Security Council resolution 678(1991) (45/460); and revitalization of the work of the General Assembly (45/461).

The forty-sixth session initially had 147 items on its agenda, which was adopted by the Assembly by decision 46/402, acting on recommendations of the General Committee.(10) Under the same decision, the Assembly allocated the agenda items to the appropriate Main Committees and decided that the report of the Secretary-General on the financial situation of the United Nations(11) would be introduced in plenary meeting.

On 20 December, by decision 46/468, the Assembly retained 24 items or sub-items on the agenda of its forty-sixth session.

1992 agenda

By decision 46/402, the Assembly, on the General Committee's recommendation,(7) included in the provisional agenda of its 1992 session the question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, and the question of East Timor. On 9 December, by decision 46/415 adopted on the recommendation of the Special Political Committee, the Assembly decided to include in the provi-

sional agenda of that session an item on the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations.

Deferring consideration of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council, the Assembly, by decision 46/418 of 11 December, decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its 1992 session. Also to be included was the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations, consideration of which was deferred by Assembly decision 46/444 of 20 December.

Revitalization of the General Assembly

On 12 December, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/77.

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to enhance the capability of the General Assembly to fulfil the role envisaged for it under the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the role of the President of the General Assembly and of the Secretariat dealing with the affairs of the General Assembly,

Recognizing that the President of the General Assembly needs to be available for the duration of the session of the General Assembly,

1. Reaffirms the functions and the responsibilities of the President of the General Assembly in accordance with the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

2. Invites the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to undertake consultations to ensure that adequate staff is assigned and facilities provided to enable the President of the General Assembly to carry out his functions and responsibilities and to report thereon as appropriate to the General Assembly;

3. Decides that such arrangements will have no financial implications under the regular budget of the United Nations.

General Assembly resolution 46/77

12 December 1991 Meeting 70 Adopted without vote

Draft by President (A/46/L.45); agenda item 144.

REFERENCES

- (1)A/46/479. (2)A/45/501. (3)A/46/2. (4)GA dec. 45/455, 21 Dec. 1990. (5)A/46/563. (6)A/46/563/Add.1. (7)A/46/250. (8)A/46/374 & Add.1-4. (9)A/45/1023. (10)A/46/250 & Add.1-3. (11)A/46/600 & Add.1.

Cooperation with other organizations

League of Arab States

In response to a 1990 General Assembly resolution,(1) the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991 on political, economic, social and cultural cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States.(2)

Representatives of the two organizations discussed ways of expanding that cooperation during consultations at the League's headquarters (Cairo, Egypt, 29 and 30 April).

The report summarized the activities of 25 United Nations bodies and organizations which cooperated with the League in six sectoral areas—international peace and security; food and agriculture; labour, trade, industry and environment; social affairs; education, science, culture and information! and communications—in accordance with a decision taken at a joint meeting in 1990.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 5 December 1991, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/24 by recorded vote.

Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Recalling the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League as a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security, and to cooperate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Aware of the vital importance for the countries members of the League of Arab States of achieving a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict,

Realizing that the strengthening of international peace and security is directly related, inter alia, to economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Also convinced of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives set forth in the Strategy for joint Arab Economic Development adopted by the Eleventh Arab Summit Conference, held at Amman in November 1980,

Having heard the statement of 5 December 1991 on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and having noted the emphasis placed therein on follow-up actions and procedures on the recommendations in the political, social, cultural and administrative fields adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations and the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as on the recommendations relating to political matters contained in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Commends the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983, at Amman in 1985 and at Geneva in 1988;

4. Expresses its appreciation also to the Secretary-General for his efforts to implement Security Council resolution 425(1978) of 19 March 1978 and commends the League of Arab States and its Tripartite High Committee for their endeavours to promote the peace process and reconstruction efforts in Lebanon;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen cooperation with the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict;

6. Request the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(b) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

9. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized agencies;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and improve mechanisms of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(d) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1992, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

10. Decides that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, the next general meeting to be held in 1992, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

11. Takes note of the intention of the League of Arab States to hold a high-level Arab regional meeting on children in 1992 and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to cooperate with the League of Arab States in the furtherance of this objective;

12. Recommends that the United Nations and the other organizations of the United Nations system should utilize Arab expertise to the extent possible in projects undertaken in the Arab region;

13. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations;

14. Recommends that the next general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States address itself to the development of a mechanism for enhancing cooperation between the two organizations;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

General Assembly resolution 46/24

5 December 1991 Meeting 64 140-2 (recorded vote)

20-nation draft (A/46/L.29 & Add.1); agenda item 34.

Sponsors: Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

Recorded vote in Assembly as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Caps Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chins, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, USSR, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States.

Organization of the Islamic Conference

Responding to a 1990 General Assembly resolution,⁽³⁾ the Secretary-General submitted a report in October 1991⁽⁴⁾ on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. He reported on action taken to strengthen cooperation in seven priority areas: development of science and technology; development of trade; technical cooperation among Islamic countries; assistance to refugees; food security and agriculture; education and eradication of illiteracy; and investment mechanisms and joint ventures. He also surveyed cooperation in economic, social and cultural development.

Representatives of the two organizations met at Geneva from 19 to 22 November. At a joint meeting on basic education and training for human resources development (Rabat, Morocco, 24-26 April), it was concluded that, to meet the challenges of the future, Islamic countries should expand access to education and improve the quality of education, and that providing basic education for children and adults should be conceived as: part of a series of socio-economic changes to bring about real improvement in the conditions of society.

The meeting further agreed that Islamic countries should be assisted by both organizations in designing and implementing educational plans in the following areas: vocational and technical train-

ing; preparation and dissemination of educational material; research; administration; introduction of science and technology in basic education programmes; promotion of education to meet the needs of girls and women; protection of the environment; health of mother and child, including child spacing; development of traditional educational institutions, industries and handicrafts, and of vocational components in basic education; and education for the disadvantaged.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 28 October, the General Assembly adopted resolution 46/13 without vote.

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organisation of the Islamic Conference

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference,

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting with satisfaction the first sectoral meeting held between the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions on Human Resources Development: Education and Training, held at Rabat from 24 to 26 April 1991.

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to strengthen further the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation,

Recognizing the ongoing need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989 and 45/9 of 25 October 1990,

1. Take note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meeting on Human Resources Development: Education and Training;

3. Note with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order;

5. Encourages the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. Recommends that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized in 1992 at a date and place to be determined through consultations with the concerned organizations;

7. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action;

10. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, namely areas of environment, disaster relief and science and technology, as recommended by the 1983 and 1990 meetings of the focal points of the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meeting on human resources development, held at Rabat in April 1991;

11. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion and cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

General Assembly resolution 46/13

28 October 1991 Meeting 37 Adopted without vote

Draft by Turkey (A/46/L.16); agenda item 27.

Caribbean Community

GENERAL ASSEMBLY ACTION

On 16 October, the General Assembly adopted without vote resolution 46/8.

Observer status for the Caribbean Community in the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Noting the desire of the Caribbean Community for cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community,

1. Decides to invite the Caribbean Community to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

General Assembly resolution 46/8

16 October 1991 Meeting 32 Adopted without vote

84-nation draft (A/46/L.7 & Add.1); agenda item 141.

Sponsors: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zimbabwe.

REFERENCES

⁽¹⁾GA res. 45/82, 13 Dec. 1990. ⁽²⁾A/46/438. ⁽³⁾GA res. 45/9, 25 Oct. 1990. ⁽⁴⁾A/46/417 & Add.1.